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ONLY ONE WEEK MORE
—OF OUR GREAT—
JANUARY COST SALE.

Dress Goods.
Linens.
Muslins.
Silks.
Cloaks.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
LACE CURTAINS.
Prints.
Ginghams.
Hosiery.
Gloves.
Laces.
Corsets and Notions, all at COST.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.
Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

FREESE & RANKE,
CHEMISTS.
—Manufacturers Of—
Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder.
For Hotel, Restaurant and Family use. Strictly Pure.
25c a Pound.
Recommended by the Leading Caterers in the city.

MONEY LOANED.
Salaried People
Holding permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security. Easy payments. Business confidential.
Room 2 Seidel Bldg.
52 1-2 Calhoun St.

WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE.
When we can either relieve the pain and fill the tooth or if necessary extract them, absolutely without pain by the use of our vitalized air. Fresh daily; anyone can take it.
BEST TEETH $8.00 Per Set.
All work warranted. Charges Moderate. No Pain.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store."
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
No charges taken out in advance.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs, 52½ Calhoun St.

ECZEMA
Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.
Cuticura
REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP. Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.
PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

CORONA WRECKED.

Went Down in Greenville Sound Last Monday.

Her 225 Passengers Reach Shore in Safety,

And Are Now Awaiting Rescue on Lewis Island.

Steamer Was Bound for Dyea With a Load of Miners and Their Mining Outfits.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29.—The steamship Corona, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, plying between Seattle and Dyea, Alaska, was wrecked January 24 in Greenville Sound, off Kennedy Island. The passengers were all saved, but the vessel and cargo are understood to be a total loss. The passengers were taken to Lewis Island, where they now are.

The 300 ton freight steamer Coquitlam is stranded, but is probably safe.

Only a meagre account of the disaster has been received through dispatches filed at Departure Bay by the steamer Danube, which, on its return voyage from Linn canal, fell in with the Corona and Coquitlam.

The Coquitlam is owned by the Central Transit company, of Vancouver.

The Corona, which was considered one of the finest boats on the Alaska run, was in command of Captain Pearce and had two pilots, Thompson and Coffman, whose experience on the route would make their presence on the steamship almost a guarantee of safety. The Corona came to Seattle September 1 from San Francisco to take the place of the Mexico, lost the previous month in Dixon Entrance.

Since November 6 the Corona has made five round trip voyages to the head of Linn canal and was on its sixth trip north when lost. It was built in Philadelphia in 1888 at a cost of $200,000. It was insured for $120,000.

The Corona's passengers from Tacoma and Seattle were: D. J. Sutton, E. Demorest, J. T. Sugars, John Nelson, R. A. Crothers, R. Moder, S. Slapiare, G. Lotta, F. W. McElroy, W. A. Wilson, H. Griffin, F. S. Pottswood, G. R. McHaney, M. T. Rolland, Mrs. C. S. Disbon, J. T. Burke, Robert Duncan, J. W. Charleson, C. A. Joseph, A. Benicki, E. R. Bunce, Lewis Foss, J. Dalton, B. A. Young, L. T. Watson, Mrs. Eva Haskin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, W. H. Bayliss, William Case, Mrs. W. H. McConnell, A. M. Watson, Charles Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morris, B. A. Stunke, Mrs. J. W. Roth, L. C. Siler, L. Poison, George Lowe, T. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Randall, H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stark, Otto Stark, Miss A. Anderson, Mrs. W. Engstrom, Mrs. E. C. Hilliard, Mrs. M. C. Ferguson, J. L. Tucker, J. N. Doe, J. W. Jones, J. H. Pawles, Douglas White, Mrs. F. McLain, B. W. Levens, E. S. Levens, Mrs. B. N. Levens, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Levens, Mrs. L. L. Foster, E. E. Angell, A. B. Baughn, T. J. Collins, J. I. Collins, J. W. Thompson, M. Seward, C. N. Foster, F. E. Thayer, Mrs. C. N. Foster, Mrs. F. E. Thayer, N. L. Miller, J. Blum, O. L. Cheney, E. N. Furness, Emily Friend, H. Tobin, J. J. Jacobs, H. J. Porter, M. Bulger, D. Morrison, Ernest Rumm, Edgar Rumm, Alfred Ehrmon, Fred Babber, Julius Dobsniski, C. E. Blaine, C. I. Wood and wife, R. T. Dully, John Browning, Oliver Twist, J. D. Laidlow, George E. Day, Charles Scholz, W. E. Eastman, M. Mungie, J. Stanley, jr., Lee M. Herrman, Thomas Bergman, J. P. Roe, J. Barton, Wm. Daniels, Thomas Hamilton, S. B. Ballard, J. T. Kelly, J. N. Weaver, Arthur Sibbitt, George Pickingpaugh, E. Neilsmith, H. C. Treat, E. Fuller, C. H. Hibbard, W. N. Pierson, T. J. McClosky, S. S. Vincent, E. G. Rogers, Robert Ragan, John Burns, G. Renald, J. A. Harris, Edward Clattenburg, Emil Poisen, John Horne, C. P. Bridgef, S. F. Ferguson, Julius Birch, A. Miller, Charles Lynch, Oliver Darby, Gus. Johnson, John Johnson, J. M. Hicks, W. H. Fritcha, C. E. Geitery, W. A. Smith, H. C. Crandall, Jake Claskey, S. Stanfield, A. Stein, D. Claskey, John Nord, Kate Arrley, C. D. Smith, Frank Pruntz, Peter Glenn, Wm. H. Andel, Adolph Andel, Wm. O. Robertson, Wm. J. Nuckle, W. R. Herrick, G. N. Davis, Nicholas Mers, W. E. Ingstron, Louis Miller, Dan A. Egan, Jos. Radamacher, John B. Peters, H. A. Adair, P. S. Chipman, W. Pardee, S. Henry, J. Suitar, Geo. E. Murray, L. Chillblantz, L. Paymant, J. Bomath, E. B. Brando, B. S. Paulay.

The Corona sailed from Seattle on January 20 for Dyea and Skaguay. It had accommodations for 225 passengers, 130 being first class, and all its berths were sold from Puget Sound ports. In Seattle alone were sold seventy-five first class and seventy-seven second class. Its freight amounted to about 700 tons.

Among the passengers was a party of six from San Jose, Cala., led by John Stanley and A. L. Herman. They were going north under contract to build a wharf and warehouse in Skaguay. As a side issue the six shipped a cutter sleigh and about thirty smaller sleds for use in transporting freight and passengers over the Skaguay road. The party had sixty mules in San Francisco for shipment to Skaguay as soon as transportation could be secured.

A most complete printing outfit was also aboard the Corona, shipped to Dyea. It belonged to E. W. Pollock, formerly of Mount Vernon, Wash., who intended to issue the only daily newspaper in Alaska. The cylinder press was the largest yet taken north.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thayer sailed for Fort Wrangel on the Corona. They intended to locate on the new town site called Goldike.

G. Wilson left on the Corona, intending to push into Dawson without delay. He figured on reaching there in March, and after spending a couple of weeks to start on the return trip. He had engaged Indian guides and owned a number of dogs. Several others aboard the Corona intended starting at once for the Klondike. It is estimated that three-fourths of the passengers were bound for the mines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which arrived today, brought the captain and twenty-four of the crew of the British tramp steamer Dago, of Sunderland, who were taken off that vessel at sea while she was in a sinking condition. The Dago left Leith December 31 for Baltimore in ballast. On January 8 the main steam pipe burst and the machinery became disabled. The steamer fell off in the trough of the sea and rolled about in heavy seas. For twelve days the unfortunate craft laid in this condition. The bunker bulkheads were burst in by the terrific pitching and tossing of the vessel; the coal fell through into the engine room and choked the pumps and shaft alley, the vessel became leaky and the water was soon level with the engine room floor. On January 27 the Aller hove in sight and soon bore down to the sinking vessel. The Aller launched one of her large life boats in which three trips were made to the sinking craft and the whole crew was taken off, the Dago being abandoned to her fate.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Another Pioneer Goes to His Last Reward--Funerals.

Richard Kochel passed peacefully away at the residence of his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, 76 Wells street, after a prolonged illness of consumption of the throat. All that medical skill could do was done to save him, but to avail and at 8:20 Friday morning he succumbed to the grim reaper. Mr. Robinson, the undertaker, at Heller's Corners will have charge of the obsequies, he being a personal friend of the deceased. Services will be conducted by Rev. Zartman at the Baptist church at that place and the remains will be interred at Heller's Corners. By a request of the deceased only the immediate friends of the family will accompany his remains to its last resting place.

Richard Kochel was born in Reading, Penn., August 26, 1831, and departed this life January 28, 1898, and was, therefore, over sixty-six years of age. He was a pioneer of Fort Wayne, coming here forty-five years ago. He was married in 1857 at Reading, Penn., to Amelia Slice and emigrated to Ohio, where he lived only a short time, thence coming to Fort Wayne, where he remained until the time of his death. He was by occupation an engineer, although for several years he had lived a retired life, but previous to this time he had been employed for a number of years by the leading manufacturers of this city. He had hosts of friends who will learn with sorrow of his death.

The funeral of the late William Ranke will occur tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, 127 Washington boulevard and at 2 o'clock from Emanuel's Lutheran church. Rev. Gross will officiate at the services.

The funeral of William A. Meyer occurred this afternoon from the residence, 91 Wilt street. Interment at Lindenwood. A two-year-old son of Mr. Meyer is quite ill with lung fever and it was thought best to bury the father as soon as possible, as the child was much affected by the tragedy.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following deaths have been reported by the city undertakers for the week ending January 29:

William Menze, 12 years old, gastric fever.

William Meyers, 41 years old, suicide.

Father Edward Koenig, 70 years 5 months, Bright's disease.

Rosa Vachon, 77 years old, hemorrhages.

Child of Eugene Wiesman, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Annie M. Miller, 35 years old, cancer.

Andrew Lipes, 76 years old, old age.

Child of Harry E. Vordermark, 1 day old, premature.

Ed Fulford, 8 years old, pneumonia.

John W. Seaney, 54 years old, paralysis.

Wm. Ranke, 59 years old, pneumonia.

Louis Balzer, 12 years old, inflammation of the bowels.

NATIONAL NEWS.

Teller's Resolution Transmitted to the House.

It is Greeted With Wild Enthusiasm by Democrats.

Immense Importations of Mexican Cattle.

Civil Service and Retrenchment Still the Subject of Investigation--General Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the opening of the session of the house a bill to permit the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Coon Rapids, at the northern limits of the city of Minneapolis, was passed. Immediately afterwards the clerk of the senate appeared and transmitted the Teller resolution, which passed the senate last night. The announcement was greeted with a terrific outburst of applause from the democratic side of the house. No motion was made at the time and the resolution remained on the table.

The fortification appropriation bill was reported and then on motion of Mr. Grout, republican, of Vermont, the house went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The senate committee on civil service and retrenchment today resumed its hearings. Will H. Lyons, of Bellevue, Ky., secretary to Senator Deboe, testified that he had been a gauger for twenty months. He resigned the office. He said he had taken the examination provided by the civil service commission and had failed, because, he said, the examination was thoroughly impractical and of no proper application to the service of gauger. John R. Proctor, president of the civil service commission, maintained that deputy collectors in the internal revenue department ought to be kept in the classified service. He said that collectors had said to him that under the old system they had forced upon them incompetent men as deputies and Mr. Proctor argued, therefore, that the present status of deputy collectors in the classified service ought not to be disturbed by the enactment of legislation modifying the present law.

The remarkable growth of the exports of Mexican cattle to the United States forms the subject of a report to the state department from United States Consul Kindrick, at Ciudadnarez. He says that while it was supposed the large exports were attributable to a desire to forestall the increased duties carried by the Dingley act, yet this has proven to be erroneous. The trade goes on increasing steadily until the cattlemen in many cases have exhausted their herds, and all have realized handsomely. The island of Cuba draws about 5,000 head per month and the consul says that the price of cattle for home consumption in Mexico will soon rise to a point where they cannot be profitably handled. There are not many cattle left in Mexico and the quality exported to the United States is of such a low grade, that they have no effect on prices in the southwest.

Secretary Bliss has recommended to congress that an appropriation of $30,000 be made to continue irrigation work on the Navajo Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, has reported adversely on a bill introduced in congress granting certain tramway and other privileges over the Chilcoot Pass, Alaska, to a company organized to conduct such operations there. He points out that a bill regulating generally such matters is now pending in congress, whose enactment will open the way for corporations desiring such privileges to obtain them in the regular manner.

Referring to the resolution authorizing the secretary of war to exercise a discretionary power permitting any denomination or sect to erect buildings for religious worship on military reservations, Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn has communicated to the house military commitsee his endorsement with certain regulations. He says it is believed that additional restrictions should attach to the bill so that no more than one such building should be authorized for every 300 population and that when applications for such privileges are numerous the secretary of war may require two or more denominations to use the same building.

CREATES A STIR.

House Does Not Know How to Treat Teller's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Great interest was manifested about the house of representatives today as to the diposition to be made of the Teller resolution, which passed the senate last night. Soon after Speaker Reed reached the capital he was called on by members of the rules committee with a view to determining what course should be adopted. Chairman Dingley, the floor leader, favored a reference to the ways and means committee and gave assurances that prompt action would be taken, doubtless by an adverse report to the house. This view was shared by Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Henderson, of the rules committee. A strong feeling developed, however, for immediate action without the usual reference to a committee. Representative Johnson, of Indiana, a member of the currency committee, called on the speaker and urged this line of action. He said that the house should act today, thus giving an immediate answer to the country to offset the action of the senate last night. Delay, even for a few days, he urged, would permit the silver majority in the senate to secure a prestige before the country which they would not have if the house acted immediately. Mr. Reed asked that the views of other members of the house on that proposition be secured, and Mr. Johnson interviewed a number who favored prompt action. In the meantime the resolution came over from the senate and was laid aside temporarily until a definite line of action could be agreed upon. The current of sentiment was for reference to the ways and means committee, the understanding being that this committee might not wait until the usual weekly meeting next Wednesday, but would have a special meeting early in the week in order to make an adverse report. There was some talk that the resolution offered gave the opportunity to engraft upon it an amendment clearly defining the views of the majority in the house and some advocated that this course should be pursued. This did not meet with favor, however, as it threatened a possible division in the majority, while it was said that the solid republican vote, not including the avowed silver republicans, would be given to an adverse report.

SHOWED THE CASH.

Tangible Evidence in the Ohio Bribery Case.

Witness Campbell Exhibits the Package of Greenbacks He Alleges He Received From Hanna's Man.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.—"There is the money just as I got it," said L. C. Campbell at yesterday's session of the Hanna investigating committee, as he laid on the table before the astonished senators a big package of greenbacks, neatly wrapped, and marked "$1,750."

This was a deposit and evidence of good faith alleged to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Campbell as agent for Representative Otis, it is claimed, after he had voted as agreed. However, Otis was against Hanna to the end, and it now appears that the supposed yielding to the influence of money was for the sole purpose of bothering the big boss when the time for investigation arrived.

The day's session of the committee was most interesting. The principal witness against Hanna and his workers testified in detail of the alleged attempts at bribery. Neither Otis nor Campbell yielded in the cross-examination, but declared without qualification that the bribe was offered and the deposit on the total amout accepted only to be used in the proceedings against the briber.

Finally, when Campbell was accused by Hanna's lawyer of never receiving $1,750, the witness produced the money and dramatically declared it to be the cash offered.

The investigating senators were astonished and badly disconcerted by the display, and it was some minutes before the questioning was resumed. But the session was brought to an end after a half dozen questions were asked, and the senators retired for secret conference.

MICHAEL'S CASE DROPPED.

Divorce Suit Stricken From the Docket of the Indiana Court.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 29.—Attorney Stinson, of Hammond, has ordered the divorce case of James Michael stricken from the docket. He paid the costs and said the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. Regardless of the denials of David Shafer, Michael's manager, Deputy Clerk Wheeler says the diminutive Welsh racing man was interested in the case.

Dark Days.

The person who by overwork or excesses has brought on a condition of nervous prostration, nervous debility and loss of vigor is greatly to be pitied. There is no affliction worse than this, because it affects body and mind and ultimately every part of the human system. The days are dark, and the nights full of woe. But you should not despair, for you can certainly be cured. Write at once to Dr. Greene, 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., he is the most successful physician in the world in the cure of this class of diseases, and he treated and cured at your home. You can consult him by letter, free. His reply will do you wonders of good. Do not put off writing him one day longer.

If you need a good black suit, take advantage of the last two days of our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CLAPHAM THE MAN.

Made Chairman of Allen County Republican Committee.

C. S. Bash and C. R. Lane Both Declined the Honor.

W. E. Clapham's Election a Surprise to Outsiders.

The Meeting Was Secret and C. E. Everett Presided--Some Difficulty Getting a Leader.

W. E. Clapham, the well known young lawyer, was chosen chairman of the Allen county republican committee, to succeed Charles E. Everett.

The meeting of the county committeemen was held this afternoon in the rooms of the Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' club, in the Foster block.

A great deal of interest centered in the affair. Charles E. Everett, whom Mr. Clapham is elected to succeed called the meeting to order.

There was a large crowd of interested spectators on hand anxious to witness the meeting. As soon as the meeting was called to order James Ligget moved that all outsiders be expelled. This was done and the meeting was held behind closed doors.

Among those proposed for the chairmanship were C. S. Bash, C. R. Lane, Ernest Cook, Amos Walter, Dr. L. A. Worch and Wilmer Leonard.

Messrs. Bash and Lane were presented, but each declined and after a vote was taken it was found that the election had evidently been prepared for Mr. Clapham.

When it came to the election of a secretary there was a succession of surprises and disappointments. It was supposed that Secretary Hugh Keegan would accept a re-election, but when the honor was tendered to him, he declined.

E. J. Woodworth was then elected practically by an unanimous vote, but he, too, declined the distinction. Peter F. Poirson was nominated, but Hugh Stewart deprecated Mr. Poirson's election on the ground that it would be an impolitic thing to do in view of Mr. Poirson's prospective candidacy for the city council.

AS THE SENTINEL goes to press no one had been found who would consent to be made secretary.

MAY STRIKE.

Mill Operators Considering Wage Matters.

Monday Next the Date Set for the 10 Per Cent. Reduction--5,000 Men Interested.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 29.—The five thousand operatives of the Atlanta and Pacific Cotton Manufacturing corporations finished their work at noon today under the old schedule of wages, and on Monday, if they return to work, their wages will be 10 per cent. lower. There has been much talk of a strike at both places, but from present appearances it is believed that most of the employes will await further developments in other mill centers before taking action. A delegation of union men who came here to solicit funds in aid of the New Bedford strikers, are at work today among the local operatives. The mill hands are anxiously awaiting the reply of the agents of the Pacific mills to the request that that corporation take down the notices, but they do not expect a favorable answer.

WITH TWO RAZORS.

James Morris, Aged 85, Commits Suicide at Pierceton.

Went to His Corn Crib and Slashed His Throat With Two Razors--A Pitable Story.

PIERCETON, Ind., Jan. 29.—James Morris, who had passed his eighty-fifth year, committed suicide this morning. He arose in his usual good health and about 9 o'clock took a chair and went to the corn crib on his place, where he deliberately drew two razors across his throat. Mr. Morris had lived in Kosciusko county for more than fifty years. He left a note in which he said. "I am tired of life and know my days here are numbered. I would rather die this way than be sick. Bury my body beside my first wife." About three years ago a son of Mr. Morris committed suicide with a revolver.

LAFOLLETTE ARRESTED.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction Has Financial Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Mr. Lafollette, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and once proprietor of the New York Mercury, was arrested here yesterday for a judgment obtained by Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, of New York.

Lafollette transacted business with the firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg through James C. Dill, which resulted in owing the firm $3,800.

The complainant avers that Dill held certain bonds and assets of Lafollette and that he surrendered them to the latter on false representations.

This Lafollette pronounces absolutely false and says further that "the matter is simply a suit to try to collect from me certain notes that were acquired by Dill from one who held them in trust and he knew that they were being misused and without any consideration to me. Dill transferred the notes to a bank for which he was attorney, which claimed to be an innocent holder, and obtained judgment. Then Dill bought back the judgment."

WAR PROBABLE.

France Seems Determined to Kick Up a Muss.

The Situation is Strained to the Extent That Soldiers May Take the Diplomats' Places.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—While the situation in the far east continues to progress peacefully and there is every indication of an amicable understanding between the powers, the situation in France, in the opinion of well informed persons, is a graver menace to peace, and, in the present excitable state of the nation and shaky condition of the ministry, something is likely to occur to disturb European peace. A note of warning has even been sounded by some of the French newspapers, which urge a cessation of the present agitation in France, pointing out that the country should not play into the hands of Germany. The Petit Journal says: "The government may soon be unable to prevent some one in authority from making a statement which is liable to occasion a conflict. We have certain proofs that Germany foresees the possibility of war and is making arrangements accordingly. She means to be in the right and is sure of trouble."

The relations between France and Great Britain are also drifting towards a crisis. The Niger negotiations in Paris have not reached an agreement, and there are no signs of them doing so. In the meantime everything is tending to take the question out of the hands of the diplomats, and leave it to be settled by the hands of soldiers. The well-informed Manchester Guardian remarks: "If Lord Salisbury cannot come to an agreement with France, he cannot, without the loss of something more substantial than prestige, much longer defer the occupation of the disputed territory. Already British troops occupy parts of the Borgu county and, while the international commission is marking time in Paris, the rival claimants in Africa are drawing perilously near each other. This constitues the real danger of the situation.

ARANGUREN'S FATE

Causes Much Sorrow Among His Old Friends.

The Aged Father Implores Consul General Lee to Have the Body Laid in the Family Vault.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 29.—The death of General Nestor Aranguren, "the Sheridan of Cuba," elicits much sympathy here. His aged father and mother and other relatives reside in Key West, and young Aranguren's sister was recently wedded to Surgeon Guiteras, of the United States marine hospital service at this port. Aranguren's father cabled to Consul General Lee and begged the general, if the body was brought to Havana, to use his official influence to be permitted to give it proper burial along side his ancestors in the family vault.

Warnings had been repeatedly sent to Young Aranguren. On one occasion Senorita Isabel Giralt, his fiance, was dispatched on this perilous mission. Knowing the strong feeling aroused by the summary execution of Colonel Ruiz and the determination of the Spanish authorities to effect his capture, which was favored by the level country in which his operations were conducted, he was advised to seek temporary refuge with his limited command among the mountains in the eastern provinces. Aranguren's only reply to all these warnings was that he was aware of the Spanish plans and resigned to whatever end was in store. It is generally believed here that the young general's younger brother, Benito, now a captain, will be assigned to his command.

Dr. Parvine Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—A telegram received here from Philadelphia today announced the death in that city of Dr. Theophilus Parvine, one of the most distinguished physicians of the country formerly a citizen of Indianapolis. He had been ill for some weeks and his death was not unexpected.

LOCAL LINES.

The many friends of Mrs. Max Rubin will be pained to hear of her serious illness.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Thieme gave a thimble party in honor of Mrs. O. F. Crall.

Revival meetings at the Free Methodist church are still in progress and are increasing in interest. Meetings will be held every night next week, at 7:30; also on Tuesday and Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

$10 in cash given away tonight at Reuben S. Patterson's.

GAS AND OIL.

The New Haven Well Was Shot Today.

A Big Flow of Gas and Some Oil Secured.

The Volume of Gas is Rapidly Increasing.

The Oil Men Who Were Present Confident That a New Gas and Oil Field Has Been Discovered--Still Digging.

The gas well on the Hartzell farm near New Haven was "shot" this morning and experts say that it promises to be a gusher.

There was a big crowd to see the shooting, many of them being from Fort Wayne, and others from Peru, Montpelier and other gas towns. Eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine were placed in the well, which is 1,128 feet deep, and when the explosion occurred and rocks and debris were thrown a hundred feet in the air. Following the explosion there was a strong smell of gas, the blaze having been extinguished. The debris thrown from the well settled back and soon blocked its mouth, preventing an extensive flow of gas.

Men immediately went to work to clean up the dirt, and as the hole was cleared the volume of gas increased, until at the noon hour the flow was four times stronger than before the shooting. After the men had been working about an hour it was noticed there was a smell of oil about the water. The more that was taken out the stronger were the indications that there was oil near by, and before noon these indications were verified, when instead of water the workmen commenced to pull up fair specimens of oil. The volume of gas also increased and the projectors at noon today were confident that not only gas but oil could be found in paying quantities in the vicinity of the well.

Gas men who witnessed the shooting of the well said that the well was as good as most wells in the gas belt and were certain it was a paying investment. When the seven-inch pipe, which is down 100 feet, is entirely cleared the well will be cased to a depth of between 900 and 1,000 feet. The experts and the man who had charge of the shooting of the well were jubilant, and said there was no doubt but that a new oil and gas field had been discovered. They assert that there is a big pool of oil and that the gas is there in almost unlimited quantities. It is believed that by Monday the well will be in such condition that it will be possible to determine its capacity for either gas or oil. Reports from the well at intervals this afternoon rae that the flow is still increasing, but it is hardly probable that the well will be again lighted before Monday. That the flow is very strong is demonstrated by the fact that the smell of gas is carried through the air a considerable distance.

Citizens of Fort Wayne will await with interest the outcome of the final tests to be made next week. If the well is what the projectors now believe it to be many more will be drilled, some for gas and some for oil. The oil pool, however, is believed to be down several feet below where the gas was struck and the oil now being taken from the well is from some small vein.

NOTES.

Mayor Scherer and Superintendent Gorsline drove down in a buggy.

Another gas and oil company has leased some land near the present claims and may go to drilling themselves in a few weeks.

Miss Minnie Van Baskirk, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Moore and Will Kaiser were among the Fort Wayne people who saw the "shooting."

Frank Falker, Henry Eckert, L. C. Zollinger and other members of the Hartzell Oil and Gas company, went down to see the shooting and, of course, are jubilant at the prospects.

Miss Cora Moore, of this city, and Miss Leona Hartzell, of New Haven, had the honor of sinking the go-devil into the well. They didn't hold a string to it, however, until the explosion.

DIAZ WILL VISIT US.

Mexico's President Preparing for a Tour of the United States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special from the City of Mexico says:

President Diaz is preparing to make a visit to the United States. His itinerary is not yet completed, but he will visit, it is understood, all the principal cities, including St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington and the Pacific coast. A train of three magnificent cars, ordered months ago from the Pullman company, has reached this city and another will follow shortly. The vice president will assume the duties of chief executive during President Diaz's absence.

MERRY SENTENCED.

Will Hang February 18 for Murdering His Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Chris. Merry, the peddler recently convicted of beating and choking to death his wife, Pauline Merry, was sentenced in Judge Horton's court today to be hanged February 18. This date is just three months after the murder was committed and is barely outside the true limit allowed by statute to condemned murderers. Merry had apparently fully recovered his nerve and when Judge Horton pronounced sentence the condemned man gave no sign of emotion beyond a slight flush. Merry's attorneys made the usual motions for a new trial and arrest of sentence which were overruled, the court saying there were absolutely no grounds for them.

FUNK TO BE FREE.

Supreme Court Reverses Allen County Case.

Requisition Ordered and Issued for His Release From the Penitentiary--The Court News.

The supreme court has reversed the verdict of a jury in the Allen circuit court in the case wherein Mathias Funk was sentenced to one year in the pententiary for obtaining money on false pretenses. Funk is aged sixty-one years, and is a resident of Jackson township. It was alleged that he obtained $60 from William Baker of Monroe township by mortgaging two horses which the defendant did not own. He was tried and sentenced last July. His attorney, Judge S. M. Hench, appealed the case and has secured the release of the prisoner. In reversing the case the supreme court held:

2. In the affidavi tand information the particular crime with which the accused is charged must be preferred with reasonable certainty by the essential averments in the pleading as will enable the court and jury to distinctly understand what is to be tried and determined, and fully inform the defendant of the particular charge which he is required to meet.

2. In order to make an information valid for obtaining money or property by means of false pretenses there must be an absolute and direct negative of the particular pretenses by which the money or property was obtained, and thereby show that they were false.

REACHED THE END.

The end was reached today in the suit of Bell vs. the Indiana Farmers' Savings and Loan association, which has been occupying Judge O'Rourke for the past week. The arguments of attorneys have all been presented, and it now remains for Judge O'Rourke to render his decision.

LICENSED TO WED.

Frank Baldwin and Myrtle Baker.

BICYCLE RACE.

The Seventy-Two Hour Event Closes Tonight.

Waller and Elkes Keep Side by Side Each Having 1,116 Miles to His Credit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—This being Saturday and the last day of the seventy-two hour bicycle race, the riders started at 10:45 o'clock this morning, instead of noon, in order to have the finish before Sunday. There was a much larger attendance and more interest was manifested, but unless there is a considerable increase in the number of spectators this afternoon and tonight the promoters will lose heavily. The race has been stubbornly contested from the start, and will go on record as one of the best of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. Records have been broken every day, and Waller and Elkes, the leaders, have remained side by side since Tuesday. The score at 11 a. m. was: Waller, 1,116 miles, 9 laps; Elkes, 1,116 miles, 9 laps; Schinneer, 1,111 miles, 6 laps; Hall, 1,109 miles, 1 lap; Walters, 1,107 miles, 1 lap; Dench, 1,104 miles, 6 laps; Gannon, 989 miles, 5 laps; Ruckel, 975 miles, 5 laps; Henshaw, 828 miles, no laps.

A CHANCE TO SELL.

Grand Rapids Wants the Fort Wayne Franchise.

A Letter Received From A. E. Antisdel Offering to Take Fort Wayne's Place in the Inter-State.

There is a chance that Fort Wayne may not be represented in the Inter-State league this season. A letter was received this morning from A. E. Antisdel asking for a price on the Fort Wayne franchise. Mr. Antisdel says that "Deacon" Ellis, the base ball manager, is with the movement to secure an Inter-State franchise for Grand Rapids. He wants to take the Fort Wayne club's place, but above all wants to become a member of the Inter-State league. The president of the local club has a price for the club, but it is hardly probable that it will be accepted, although it might.

Mr. Antisdel has also written to President Power and it is possible that arrangements can be made for Grand Rapids to take Wheeling's place. If this can be done the circuit will be stronger than ever.

The board of control of the Fort Wayne School of Art held a business meeting last evening in the parlors of the Fort Wayne club. The various reports showed that the school is in a flourishing condition under the capable management of Miss Hallensleben. The committee on supplies was authorized to purchase twenty new casts.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

Richest in pure cream of tartar, strongest in leavening power, the most economical, and has the best keeping qualities. Contains no alum, ammonia or other adulteration. All ingredients used are published on the label.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

JANUARY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	....	....	....	....	....

TONIGHT.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for the week:
Saturday—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

INDIA'S troubles are not over, even though the crop prospect is favorable. The bubonic plague in the Bombay district is said to be rapidly increasing. Science has been grappling with this problem for nearly two years, but its efforts to check the epidemic have not been successful. Still, it is something that the plague has been prevented from spreading to Europe and to this country.

ONE hundred and sixty dogs have been rounded up on the Newfoundland coast and will be sent to Alaska to do their share in carrying provisions to the Klondike miners. Recent visitors to Newfoundland are all agreed that the pure Newfoundland breed is unknown there, but that dogs are plentiful and include all species from the Skye terrier to the Irish setter, mongrels predominating. If this is true what was the use of going all the way to New Foundland for canine assistance? Most American cities could well afford to spare a few hundred dogs each and would be duly thankful if they were taken.

THE report of the bureau of statistics on the foreign trade of the United States during December completes the remarkable record for the calendar year 1897. Taking the twelve months' total, the comparisons are decidedly the most extraordinary in this country's history. In 1896, it will be remembered, the outward trade of the United States ran for the first time above $1,000,000,000; but the total merchandise exports for last year exceed the record of 1896 by no less than $93,292,278, which is a gain of more than 9 per cent. As compared with other years when the country's export trade was regarded as exceptional, it is interesting to observe that the trade of 1897 exceeds by $128,000,000 that of 1891, and runs $200,000,000 beyond 1890.

WE are having an old-fashioned winter this year, says the Boston Transcript. It is a mild, open winter. If we were having a cold, snowy, blustering, horrible winter, we should be having an old-fashioned winter, too. All winters are old-fashioned. Open a file of an old newspaper, and the chances are ten to one that you find a paragraph about pansies in bloom in January. However, if you have the curiosity to look up the next winter's weather in that same old file you will find accounts of snow banks twenty feet deep. Very likely you will find them the same winter. Taking one year with another, the meteorological interest never flags in this latitude. Taking one year with itself, it never flags, either. There is time enough on the calendar to enable the present winter to procure for itself a record of unusual violence, unprecedented depth of snow, unheard-of lowness of mercury and general extreme old-fashionedness. Then the mild December and early January would be forgotten. Few people ever remember a season as it actually was; they pick out the salient, the extreme things, particularly the cold and snow, and forget the rest. Just so the average boy remembers his whippings and forgets his caresses. In the piecemeal thing that man calls his mind, severity in weather and in manners becomes old-fashioned. But gentle and indulgent parents are just as old-fashioned as mild winter weather is.

Gold Standard Routed in the Senate.

The cause of the single gold standard was routed in the senate of the United States yesterday afternoon. The silver men were victorious all along the line, and the currency plans of President McKinley and Secretary Gage and the monetary comission were dealt a blow from which they will not recover. The republican line, which has at no time been intact in the senate, was further broken, and the new breaches made are more serious than the older ones.

The final line-up for bimetallism occurred when a vote was taken on the Teller resolution, which is practically a reaffirmation of the Stanley Matthews resolution of 1878, declaring that the bonds of the United States are payable in coin—gold or silver. The Teller resolution was adopted by a vote of 47 to 32.

More important even was the vote on Senator Lodge's resolution declaring that all the bonds of the United States shall be payable in gold. It was a direct vote on the standing of the single gold standard in the senate and the vote must be startling to the ultra-gold advocates. The lodge resolution was defeated by a vote of 53 to 24.

On the final passage of the Teller resolution the republican bimetallists did not falter. Among the senators who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896 and voted for the Teller resolution were Carter, of Montana; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Clark, of Wyoming; Pritchard, of North Carolina; Shoup, of Idaho; Warren, of Wyoming, and Wolcott, of Colorado. Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, feared to go record and did not vote.

The democratic vote was solid for the Teller resolution, with the single exception of Senator Caffery, of Louisana, who voted against it. It was known how Caffery's vote would be cast. He was permanent chairman of the national convention of gold democrats held in Indianapolis in 1896, and no other course was left for him than to vote against the Teller declaration.

The death-knell of any plans to more firmly fix the gold standard on the United States and create a national bank currency has been sounded so far as the present administration is concerned. The proposals of Secretary Gage and the monetary commission may as well be abandoned until after the approaching congressional elections, when it may be determined whether the next house of representatives will support the administration, and and if there will be such changes in the senate as will enable the prosperity of any currency legislation that contemplates the committal of this government by express terms of law to the gold standard.

The result of yesterday's conflict in the senate is the precursor of a widespread revolt against the policy of gold monometallism. The victory was decisive beyond all expectation and hope. Coming so soon after his New York speech, it is a slap direct in the face of the president. It will give courage to the republican silver men in the house and they will submit no more to the party lash.

AT THE HOTELS.

Partial List of Guests at the Different City Hotels.

New Aveline J. Montgomery, Muskegon; O. N. Rice, St. Louis; E. C. Kirk, Cleveland; C. B. Vedder, Middleton; Louis Hyman, Cincinnati; Geo. F. Slee, Chicago; F. W. Roudebush, Cincinnati; Eart Cartwright, Portland; W. Creed, Colorado; S. W. Corwin, Grass Lake; E. Teschner, New York; G. R. Dane, Toledo; C. F. Schaller, New York; J. C. Campbell, Portland; D. H. Mayer, New York.

Wayne—A. S. Walton, Sharon, Pa.; R. Renbelscheck, N. Y.; L. E. Sanders, Chicago; W. J. Watts, New York; Will Logan, jr., Chicago; J. I. Walton, Cincinnati; George W. Seolle, Chicago; H. H. Raymond, Detroit; A. K. Baxter and wife, Omaha; H. A. Happgood, Boston.

Randall—J. S. Evans, C. R. Wilson, C. B. Risnor, Cleveland; Clarence B. Delany, J. B. Day, Detroit; L. Lafayette, Philadelphia; J. E. Budwig, A. B. French, J. R. Sylvanus, Chicago; C. L. Frazier, Cincinnati; D. Shean, Ashley, Ind.; C. D. Brocking, Fred S. Penfield, Indianapolis; J. L. Kitchen, Rushville, Ind.; Albert Uhl, Bryan, Ohio; L. D. Bawvo, Van Wert, Ohio.

Rich—J. Hughes, W. Graham, E. Martin, H. H. Bunch, P. Jansen, H. Hilderband, Chicago; H. F. Fairfield, Middleton; T. D. Neal, Frankton; C. M. Shrever, Dayton; Wm. R. Laughlin, Louisville; R. I. Baker, Youngstown; L. G. Williams, Indianapolis; W. A. Weill, Cleveland; W. H. Schad, L. J. Henderson, Buffalo; W. P. McDonald, Marion; H. Lyda, Harrisburg.

SULTAN MUST YIELD.

Russia Demands the Nomination of Prince George.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The sultan is much exercised in regard to the governorship on the island of Crete, and has repeatedly telegraphed to the czar on the subject to which the czar yesterday replied through the Russian embassy here, adhering positively to the nomination of Prince George of Greece, which, it is said, is according to a promise which his majesty made to the Dowager Czarina. Italy has endorsed the candidature of Prince George. The palace officials are much depressed. It is believed that the sultan will eventually yield.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Dr. W. G. Burket went to Indianapolis yesterday.

DO NOT FALTER.

Let Your Footsteps Bend Toward the House of God.

Sermons and Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Boggs, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is desired.

Baptist mission, corner of Hanna and Buchanan streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m., every Sunday. Review of the lesson tomorrow by Rev. E. A. Knight. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—D. A. Wolford will have charge of the men's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m; M. C. Wright will conduct the Bible study at 4 o'clock. The young men's chorus will be present.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; pastor's lecture and Bible school for old and young, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Rev. A. A. Handley, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:30. Bring your Bible. Junior League, 7:30; Senior League, 6:30; regular services at 7:30. Subject: "Spiritual Telegraphy." T. J. Johnson, pastor.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening services at 7:30; special meeting of voting members February 6th at 2:30 p. m.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—English preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and Lewis streets.—A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; mother's meeting at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:15 p. m. The Hoosier Star quartet will sing at the morning service.

Berry Street M. E. church, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30. Sermon, 10:30; subject, "The Jubilee." General class at 11:15; Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30, F. A. Ruchelderfer, leader. Sermon at 7:30, followed by evangelistic services. There will be special music.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, Edmund F. Albertson, pastor. The revival meetings continue. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching and reception of members at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Mr. Nye, of New York city, will be present.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. George E. Davies, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Blindness Cured." Sunday school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. Gospel services, 7:30 p. m. The newly organized double quartet will lead the singing.

Grace Reformed church—Subject at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow, "Scarcely Saved;" 7:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor anniversary, topic, "For Christ and the Church;" a special service of the young people. The Star jubilee singers will sing at the evening service. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 Dr. Roy of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the Christian Alliance will speak. Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth league meeting at 6:45, and at 7:30 Dr. Roy and several other members of the Christian Alliance will be present and take part in the service.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow services will be held as usual, at 7:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning the pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Church in the World Today." In the evening the subject will be "The Testimony of Scholars Regarding the action of Baptism." P. J. Rice, pastor.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; subject, "What the Just Shall Be." Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. (consecration service); preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Mystery Solved."

Dr. Leeper, at Westminster church on Sabbath evening, will give a discourse, illustrated by the stereopticon, on "The Christ Teacher in Art." He will treat such world renowned paintings by the masters as represent our Savior teaching men. These views will cover 400 square feet of canvass. A prelude in the discourse will be given on "Notable Places of Worship in Europe."

Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church. Services at the usual hours. All of the meetings will be for a revival. Exhortations to become Christians, and an opportunity for immediate decision will be given. Altar exercises may be expected. These are the first of a series of meetings which may continue for a month. Every evening during the week except Saturday the meetings will be held, beginning at 7:30 p. m. with a praise service. Special help will be given to any inquirer. Good congregational singing. Our Methodist Paper will be distributed.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Woman's Faith;" evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "Life of Michal Schlatter." Revival services every evening next week. Every Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.; catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At the Baptist tabernacle the pastor, L. L. Henson, will preach the fourth sermon in the series on "Why Just Four Gospels?" At night he will preach a special sermon to young men. It will be a young men's service. Seats will be reserved for young men, young men will act as ushers, young men will take the collection. There will be special music by young men. A young man will read the scripture, and another young man will lead in prayer. At the close some young men will be baptized.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. Frederick Dandurand. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jeffrson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustav Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's, (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. Edward Koenig and Rev. Joseph Bilstein, pastors. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Kocrdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street. Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. Henry Zuengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. T. J. C. Stellhorn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Look carefully on every piece of cut glass you buy for this trade mark, invariably cut on the genuine. This precaution means much. Accept no substitute. Libbey

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jautz, of High street—a boy.

TOWN CLERK TAKES OATH.

Something Which Will Interest Everybody in This Vicinity.

Town Clerk, Samuel A. Fuller, who is also leading Justice of the Peace, of Sand Beach, Mich., well-known as a man of highest integrity, makes the following sworn statement under his official seal as Notary Public:

"I, Samuel A. Fuller, do hereby certify under my official seal, that for a long time I was all run down and nerves unstrung, so much so it was almost impossible for me to write and keep up my office business; my trouble being heart disease, catarrh in the head and throat and resulting disease of the lungs; I had a very bad cough and was nearly deaf from the effects of catarrh.

"I procured a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and found, before I had used one-half bottle, that it was the medicine for my case. I purchased two more bottles, and after taking them I felt like a new man, better than I have for the last five years.

"I would cheerfully recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to anyone afflicted as I was. I consider Dr. Greene's Nervura the very best medicine now in use for a genuine nerve and blood builder, and that this medicine is all and more than it is recommended to be.

"I feel it my duty to write this for publication, so that any person suffering as I did will see what Dr. Greene's Nervura has done for me, hoping this may be the means of helping some other poor sufferer.

SAMUEL A. FULLER,
SEAL Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public."

We should certainly advise people who are nerve weakened and debilitated, run-down in health, weak, nervous and tired to follow Mr. Fuller's advice, and use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. If you feel without your usual strength, energy and ambition, have headaches, do not eat or sleep well, wake tired mornings with no energy to take hold of your work; if you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver or kidney trouble, any weakness of the nerves or poor blood and low vitality, take immediately Dr. Greene's Nervura, acknowledged by physicians and the people to be the most wonderful remedy in the world to cure disease. If you once give it a trial, you will know why everybody recommends it, because you will experience at once its marvelous beneficial effect.

What gives the people everywhere such perfect confidence in it, also, is the fact that it is the prescription of the most successful physician of the present day, Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., who can be consulted in all cases absolutely free of charge, either by writing or calling personally.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

B. F. Scott was arrested by Toledo detectives for passing a forged note at the Mier bank in Ligonier.

The reunion of the Forty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer association will be held in South Bend Feb. 16 and 17.

The bed of a lake near Milford consists of a valuable quality of marl, and it is likely that capital will be interested to utilize it.

The commissioners of Elkhart county have granted a franchise to the Indiana Electric Railway company for the extending of its present in Goshen from Burns Park to New Paris, where it will connect with the Wabash railway.

The Klondike expedition from Albion, composed of eight men, left Albion, Tuesday, for Dawson City. They have no objective point, but will prospect along the route to the Copper river, and when they find the yellow dirt in paying quantities they will locate.

It is believed in Noble county that the detectives have about solved the mystery of the murder of Adam Hoffman, the wealthy farmer who was found dead in his bed a few months ago. Several parties in the vicinity of Rome City, mostly young men, are implicated and it is understood that the evidence is conclusive.

FAITHFUL WIFE REWARDED.

After Striving Since 1877 Secures Clemency for Her Convict Husband.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Governor Mount yesterday afternoon commuted the sentence of Henry Berner, convicted of the murder of Edward Barlion, at Vincennes, in 1877, from life to fifty years, so that the board of control of the institution may parole him soon. But for a faithful dog of the murdered man, nothing would have been found out. The dog had a habit of going to a cornfield, whining, and lying down at a certain spot, until he had worn a path to the place, where the body of Barlion was found buried. Berner was convicted upon circumstantial evidence. Ever since his conviction his wife has been working unceasingly for his pardon. She has spent most of her money coming to Indianapolis to see the different governors. Berner has always been a model prisoner.

CARS FOR AFRICA.

A Lot Now Building in This Country.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Bloomsburg Car Manufacturing company, of this city, has been awarded the contract to build 100 gondola cars by the Orange Free State Railway company, of South Africa. They will also build for the same company fifteen passenger cars similar to an American passenger coach, excepting a little smaller. These will be the first cars of this description built in America for use in Africa.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR.

America and Germany Will Have a Boat Race.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The barge crew of the United States battleship Maine has challenged the sailors of the German training ship here to a race. The Germans accepted the challenge and the race will be rowed at 1 p. m. today. The Maine is having a turret drill and boat manouvres this week just the same as usual.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Jan., $1.08; May, 96⅞@⅞; July, 86⅞@⅞; Sept, 78@; Dec., 77⅛@.

Corn—Jan., 27½@; May, 29⅝@; July, 30⅝@⅛@.

Oats—Jan., 23¾@; May, 24⅛@; July, 22¾@.

Pork—Jan., $0.80; May, $10.00; July, $10.10.

Lard—Jan., $4.80@4.82; May, $4.87@4.90; July, $4.97.

Ribs—Jan., $4.90; May, $4.92, July, $5.00.

Drs. B. Van Sweringen and M. F. Porter returned last evening from Toledo.

HOYT'S ATTRACTION.

"At Gay Coney Island" Delights Masonic Audience.

"Under the Red Robe" will be presented in this city at the Temple next Monday evening by Charles Frohman. This is a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel of that name by Edward Rose, whose work in preparing Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" for the stage, is well remembered. In the fewest words possible a synopsis of the play is as follows: The hero, a French gentleman, a gambler and a man who has led a very rapid life, is an expert swordsman, so much so indeed that he is known in Paris as "Black Death." Accused by an Englishman of cheating at cards he challenges him to a duel unmindful at the time of the fact that Richelieu, the all-powerful cardinal, has placed a ban upon this hitherto popular pastime. In the duel de Berault's opponent is wounded and the hero finds himself face to face with the cardinal, to answer the charge of having broken that ruler's command. The cardinal tells him that he can escape from immediate execution only by performing a special and somewhat hazardous undertaking for him. It is to capture one of the rebels in the south, Henri de Cocheforet, and bring him a prisoner before the great Richelieu. De Berault plays the spy, taking his mother's name as a disguise. But before his errand is accomplished he falls desperately in love with the sister of the man he is bent on taking a prisoner, and the difficulty of his position may well be imagined. He finally rebels and turning his captive loose starts on his return to the Cardinal, determined that his own death shall ensue before he will act the traitor and betray the girl he loves. He confesses to the mighty Richelieu his position. Renee de Cocheforet has meantime had an interview with the Cardinal, in which she unfolds the whole story. He decrees that Cocheforet only is wanted as a prisoner and pardons the young Frenchman, so that nothing remains to interrupt the happiness of the lovers and the play closes with the hero enfolding in his arms the girl for whom he has risked his life. Among the members of the company are Giles Shine, William Farnum, Mary Hampton, William Morris and Edwin Thanhouser. Mr. Thanhouser will be well remembered as a former Fort Wayne boy.

RETURN OF "AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

A new starring venture is always watched with interest by theatergoers, and the launching of Mathews & Bulger last season has attracted more than ordinary attention, by reason of the unquestioned popularity of these young comedians and the additional fact that they are introduced under most favorable auspices. A pretentious farce comedy production is "At Gay Coney Island," the play in which they are seen. A carload of scenery is employed and among the other features a comprehensive view of New York's famous outing place will be shown. This is the first attempt of the playwright to use Coney Island on the stage. This seems an odd fact when the many excellent opportunities for comedy are so apparent. Every advantage of this fact is said to have been taken by the author of the new play, and the product is declared to be a well constructed but decidedly farcical vehicle. A large and capable company of comedians and an exceptionally pretty female contingent is assured on their return engagement next Tuesday night.

"THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY."

It is a prevailing supposition that nothing in melodrama is real, that that story as presented is only fictitious, and that the ideas have emanated alone from the imagination of the author. Such is, however, not always the case, as is shown by Messrs. Alfried and Wheeler in "The Great Diamond Robbery," for in this play there are many characters which are recognizable and much of the business transacted and many of the scenes presented are very familiar to those accustomed to dealing with characters in the metropolis.

The part of Mother Rosenbaum, for instance, has been drawn from the life of one of the most noted women of her class ever known in New York, and the scene in her den is but slightly modified to meet with dramatic requirements. "The Great Diamond Robbery" comes to the Temple Saturday, February 5.

CHRISTENED WITH WATER.

Miss Bradley Not to Use Liquor on the Battle Ship Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—When the battle ship Kentucky glides from the ways at Newport News next month her prow will not be [illegible] not in the [illegible] Miss Christine Bradley, will uncork a beautifully embellished silver vessel full of pure water.

On the farm in Laure county where Abraham Lincoln was born there is an unfailing spring of cold, crystal water, where in his boyhood the great emancipator was wont to slack his thirst, using a gourd or oak leaf dipper. From this will come the christening liquid.

The idea is to have a committee formally visit the spring, fill a silver vessel with sparkling water and seal it appropriately. Then the vessel will be given to Miss Bradley, who will guard it until the time for breaking the seal on board the Kentucky.

New England's Cold Wave.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The cold wave continues today over the northern part of New England. At Bangor, Maine, the temperature was 39 degrees below zero; at Lewiston, Me., 14 degrees below, and at Concord, N. H., 22 degrees below zero.

The Rev. L. A. Becks has issued a circular letter to the pastors of the North Indiana M. E. conference requesting them to notify all their parishioners that it will be necessary for them to advise him of their intention to be present at the conference session at Hartford City in March. The attendance, it is now known, will be so large that only members of the conference can be properly cared for unless reservations are made in advance.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Statistics show that ninety-five per cent. of all persons engaged in business in the United States fail. Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains, strong nerves, great will-power. Ordinary food and drink cannot supply the vital force which people with active brains and body require. **Bicola Pills** feed the nerves, make the mind bright, muscles strong, MAKE FLESH AND BLOOD and new energy, and give perfect manhood with all that perfect physical condition means. **Bicola Pills** are a great tonic FOR WOMEN—they give health and strength to the special organs and nerve centers. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make **Bicola Pills.**

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington D. C., testifies as follows: "I was all run down, had no appetite, troubled with sleeplessness, pains in the head, was a shadow of my former self. Your **Bicola Pills** have given me most wonderful relief. I have gained over twenty pounds, have a good appetite, sleep well and am my old self once more."

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure Sick Headache—Biliousness—Indigestion.

Fort Wayne Agents.

Freese & Raake, H. G. Somers, Gross & Pellens, Otto Klinkenberg, Wm. L. Moellering & Bro., Mertz & Son, Adolph Foellinger, Dreier & Bro., Distributing Agents.

Turners Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after-dinner pill.

BREAKS UP

COLDS

in short order

if "Seventy-seven" is taken at first; the easiest time to stop a Cold or check the Grip.

Occasionally an obstinate Cold takes longer, and we ask, for "77" the same indulgence accorded your physician; the persistent use of "77" insures a true cure.

"77" A 25c. vial leads to a Dollar Flask.

At druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists, or Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleaner for a full 5 cents. Insist upon having Fairbanks' Gold Dust. Accept no other. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Roger Bros.' 1847 Triple Plated Silver Knives and Forks, $3.25 per dozen.

10 Piece Decorated Chamber Set, only $2.00.

ASTONISHING PRICE

Haviland's Genuine Decorated China Dinner Set of 113 Pieces,

Worth $50.00, Only $34.98.

For Sale! For Sale! Ward's China Store. Entire stock and fixtures and store for rent. A first class opportunity for a purchaser with good business habits.

Until the stock is sold, all our goods will be marked in plain figures. You can save 30 per cent. if you purchase the goods marked in plain prices. It will pay you to see these goods and quality.

WARD'S CHINA STORE, Sign Big Iron Dog.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER,

So well and favorably known as America's leading and most successful SPECIALIST For his many and wonderful cures in all BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, ECZEMA, and blood poison of every nature.

KIDNEY AND URINARY, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured.

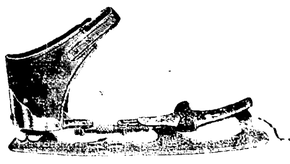
LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, NERVOUS DEBILITY, night emission, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, tumors, piles, cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling
OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

DR. N. R. WENCER, 135 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

It's a Pleasure to Skate on a Pair of Our

New
Neat
Nobby
Nickel Plated
Skates.



Prices and quality to suit the buyers of SKATES.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,
38 and 40 East Columbia St.

REGULAR SPANISH

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

LEHMAN'S

A RARE
CLOTHING OPPORTUNITY.....

Only two days more before our 1-4 off sale ends. If you are wise, you'll not let these two days go by without fitting yourselves out for the next year or for the next two years, out of the fashionable and splendid stock of Clothing at LEHMAN'S, at 1-4 off of prices which have always been the lowest in Fort Wayne, for with the present rising market you'll not find such values again.

Men's $25.00 overcoats or Ulsters, 1-4 off, Now	$18.75.
" 22.00 " " " " " "	$16.50.
" 20.00 " " " " " "	$15.00.
" 18.00 " " " " " "	$13.50.
" 15.00 " " " " " "	$11.25.
" 10.00 " " " " " "	$7.50.
" 5.00 " " " " " "	$3.75.

This reduction clear through the line. Not a single Men's or Boys' Overcoat or Ulster held back—all go at 1-4 off.

MEN'S SUITS.

$20 Suits, for this sale at.....	$15.00	$10 Suits for this sale at.....	$8.00
$18 Suits for this sale at.....	$13.50	$8 Suits for this sale at.....	$6.00
$15 Suits for this sale at.....	$11.25	$6 Suits for this sale at.....	$4.50
$12 Suits for this sale at.....	$9.00	$5 Suits for this sale at.....	$3.75

25 per cent. discount on any pair of Men's Trousers in our immense stock.

Same reductions in our Boys' and Children's Department.....

We exclude from this sale only plain black and blue Worsted Suits.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST

Globe

CHALLENGE CUT CLEARING SALE

Is so far ahead of all other Clearing Sales in Fort Wayne that we continue to draw crowds of pleased buyers.

Challenge Prices of Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Your choice of any $6.00 to $7.50 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $4.85.
Your choice of any $8.50 to $10 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $7.35.
Your choice of any $12.50 to $15.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $9.85.
Your choice of $18 or $20.00 Suits or Overcoats in our store. Challenge price, $13.25.

Challenge Prices on Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Any Boy's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $2.95.
Any Boy's $5.00 to $7.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $4.35.
Any Boy's $8.00 to $10.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $7.35.
Any Boy's $12.50 to $15.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $9.85.

Challenge Prices on Children's Suits, Reefers and Overcoats.

Any Child's $1.75 to $2.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.38.
Any Child's $2.50 to $3.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.95.
Any Child's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $2.85.
Any Child's $5.00 to $6.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $3.65.

Another Heavy Cut in Odd Pants.

25 per cent. discount on entire line of Odd ants for Men, Boys and Children.
25 er cent. discount on all our Winter Underwear, Caps and Gloves.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

$1.00 Soft Hats, challenge price ..... 60 cents
$1.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.15
$2.00 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.35
$2.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.85

Colored Shirts.

50c and 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price 39c
$1.00 Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price 59c
$1.25 Men's Shirts, challenge price 89c
$1.50 and $2.50 Men's Shirts, challenge price $1.15

Unlaundered Shirts.

Our 40c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 25 cent
Our 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 48 cent

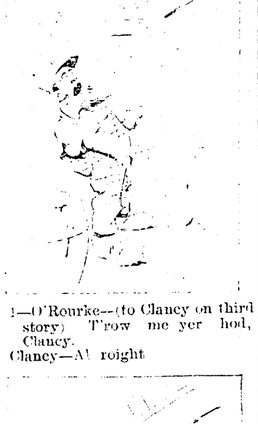
Only our Black Clay Worsted and Blue Flannel Suits will be excluded in this sale.

GLOBE M. Rush & Co. CLOTHIERS HATTERS FURNISHERS

Special Notice.

Our great Challenge Sale will be for cash only and no trading stamps or Furniture coupons will be issued during the sale.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF A HOD.



1—O'Rourke—(to Clancy on third story) Throw me yer hod, Clancy.
Clancy—All roight

2—O'Rourke—Oi'm half dead for a shmoke. Oi've plenty uv terbacky, and av Clancy wud t'row the hod—

3—Down!!!

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache
Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Have you seen them? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

MAY OUST DEPEW.

The Directors of the New York Central Tired of Him.

Sought to Get Him a Government Office That He Might Resign the Railway Presidency With Grace.

The Chicago Railway News Bureau, referring to the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad companies, says: "It is well known that J. P. Morgan has no friendship for Mr. Depew. It is also well known that other influential factors in the destiny of the New York Central share Mr. Morgan's feelings. At the time when Mr. Depew was a candidate for the post of ambassador to England not a few of what are commonly known as the "powers" very strongly desired his appointment simply because it would mean his removal from the head of the New York Central. Mr. Depew himself counted confidentially on getting the position. A deliberate and formidable attack is being made on the management of the road and on Mr. Depew in particular. A gentleman interested in the road and who is well informed in affairs of the company, is authority for the statement that powerful interests are behind the assault on Mr. Depew and the present management, and he did not hesitate to say that the outcome will be a change in the organization, although this may not come at once. It is more than probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will continue to increase the active interest which he takes in the company's affairs, and that sooner or later Mr. Depew will go. The directors—the Vanderbilts and the house of Morgans—may hesitate, in view of his long service and public standing, to humiliate Mr. Depew by compelling his resignation unless it can be given the appearance of being voluntary for the purpose of accepting some greater position. This is what it was hoped to attain by his selection for the post at the Court of St. James. The difficulty now lies in the fact that there are very few positions or government appointments for which it would be worth anybody's while to resign the presidency of the New York Central. It is an embarassing situation, but unless some position is available so that Mr. Depew can accept it and retire with grace, there are indications that it will not be long before he will have to retire gracefully or otherwise."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Sickness interferes with the work of F. Tegeder, of the Pittsburg copper shop.

C. Holland, an employe of the Anthony Wayne works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Bertha, the daughter of Jacob Waidschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is quite sick.

The Big Four has plans prepared for a fine new steel bridge over the Wabash river, near Wabash.

J. J. Auth, a Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a few days' lay off to visit friends out in the country.

Nickel Plate Fireman John Dickson is taking a few days' leave of absence to look after some private matters.

G. C. Buell, who died at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, had for many years been one of the directors of the New York Central.

Charles Kronemiller has resumed his place in the Pittsburg planing mills, after taking a couple prisoners to the state reformatory at Jeffersonville.

Local freight engine 44, of the west end, has gone to the Stony Island shops for general repairs. Engine 98 also went there yesterday for the same purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Burlage have gone to Delphos, Ohio, to see a relative of the lady, who is very sick. Mr. Burlage is a coppersmith and works in the Pittsburg shops.

The Wabash for the first six months of its fiscal year ending with December 31, shows an increase in net earnings over the corresponding period of 1896 of $332,671.

A meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents has been called to meet at the Arlington hotel, in Washington, on the morning of February 14.

The travel to Alaska has reached such proportions already that the Canadian Pacific has been obliged to increase its train service to handle the business. The line is accused of cutting the rate.

The Detroit and Northern will erect new shops in a suburb of Detroit, and has purchased the necessary ground. This means that no shops will be erected by the Brice people for that road at Lima.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson went to Plymouth this morning expecting to remain there a week, the guest of the lady's aunt. Mr. Thompson is a brass moulder, employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The Nickel Plate had a large force of workmen engaged in putting in the new wires into the general office building, on Calhoun street, today. Recently an immense switchboard was placed in the building.

Everyone of the six leading locomotive works, as well as those owned and operated by the railway companies, are running full time and giving employment to as large a force of men as they ever engaged.

James Gallagher, the Pittsburg brakeman who was injured severely a month ago, as noted in these columns, is recovering as rapidly as could be expected for one so badly hurt. He will soon be able to leave the house.

G. W. Thompson, who was recently appointed trainmaster for the middle division of the Wabash, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Denver and Rio Grande. The resignation will be effective February 1.

The Big Four will soon begin the work of cutting down the bluff at Wabash, Ind., and the material will be taken to Benton Harbor to be used in filling with stone thousands of feet of trestle work. The work will be done gradually and may extend over some years.

George Miller, engineer on the Pittsburg road, was thrown against the side of his cab yesterday at Lima, Ohio, with such force that his right arm was severely injured and he had to abandon the cab and return home. Another engineer was sent out from this city to take Mr. Miller's place at the throttle.

The Joint Traffic association has passed resolutions providing for the free transportation over lines within the jurisdiction of supplies for the relief of destitute people in Cuba. These supplies, however, must be consigned to the authorized representatives of the central Cuban relief committee appointed by President McKinley.

Commencing February 16 the Burlington will inaugurate a line of personally conducted tourist sleeping cars between St. Louis and Portland, leaving St. Louis every Wednesday on the Denver express at 8:45 p. m., running direct through to Portland via Denver, Salt Lake and Oregon Short line to Portland. This is the first line of tourist sleepers to be established via this route.

The Alaska Petroleum company, which was organized to develop recently discovered oil fields near Cook's Inlet, is composed chiefly of Indiana men—among them two or three well known Pennsylvania railway men. Oil is said to exist in vast quantities on the grounds owned by this company, and it is equal in quality to the Indiana product. The discovery was made by three residents of Laporte, who were prospecting for gold in that neighborhood.

Emil Fullgrabe, who has been employed in the shop office at the electric works for some time, has succeeded James A. Gould in the shipping department of those works and the place in the shop office has been taken by Bert Keplinger, a son of Engineer J. A. Keplinger, of the Pittsburg, who had been acting as messenger in C. C. Miller's office for some time. Both these young men are deserving of the promotion which has fallen to them and will render good servic. THE SENTINEL hopes to be able to note their further advancement in the near future.

Indianapolis Journal: "The Van Wert Bulletin says the shortening of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City twelve miles by building through Van Wert, as originally located, is being agitated by the owners of the property. If the Bulletin will tell who the owners of the property are and where the funds to make such an improvement will come from it is wiser than the courts or receiver. Seemingly with every attempt to lift the road out of its financial trouble it gets deeper in, and already more money has been expended in litigation over the property than it could be sold for today."

The men employed in the testing department of the electric works broke the record Thursday and Friday in the way of testing dynomos and generators, turning out during the time seven machines, as follows: Two 2,000-light alternating machines, two 1,000-light direct current machines, one fifteen-horse power generator, one 200-light direct current and one 125-light arc machine. The average output of dynamos is two a day. The corporation also did a big business today in the way of shipping machinery and electric fixtures. Included in the shipments were a number of metres and transformers to San Luis Potosi, Cal.; a 2,000-light dynamo and all the station fixtures to South Omaha, Neb., and an incandescent lighting machine to Utica, N. Y. Next week several other large shipments will be made to various parts of the country.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending January 27 amounted to 69,786 tons, against 83,369 tons last week and 69,539 a year ago, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 7,800 tons; Wabash, 3,497; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 9,885; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 10,250; Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, 9,171; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,594; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 8,831; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,900; Chicago and Erie, 8,876; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1,979.

REAL ESTATE SALES

As Reported by the Dreibelbiss Abstract Company.

Samuel Carry and Minerva C. Evans to Edwin B. and Maria Bowser, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 12 east, containing 12 acres, for $1.

Maria Bowser et al. to John S. Waters, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 12 east, containing 15 acres, for $600.

William E. and Lois A. Mossman to Mary B. Pyke, east half lot 233, Rockhill's addition, for $3,500.

Ida Tresselt to Joseph and Alma Bogenschuetz, lot 373, Lakeside Park addition, for $600.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Mosely C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $90.

Alzina Glazier et al. to Nathan C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $60.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Nathan Clark Glazier, lot 58, First addition to Huntertown, for $50.

W. E. Doud's horse and buggy were left standing at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne street last evening, when two young ladies who were driving by carelessly allowed their vehicle to strike that of Mr. Doud. The horse ran away and the buggy was smashed into kindling wood and the harness badly broken.

Royal Baking Powder assures the food against alum; gives the greatest value for its cost, and there is no other baking powder or leavening preparation that will give such satisfaction, or make such pure, wholesome and delicious food, or which in practical use will be found so economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCORED A SUCCESS.

Tippecanoe Club's Second Annual Minstrel Show.

Masonic Temple Filled With an Appreciative Audience--Tips Were Artists in Black Face.

The Tippecanoe club, the leading republican organization of Fort Wayne, gave its second annual minstrel performance last night. The Masonic Temple was filled with an appreciative assemblage of peaceable citizens who incited no riot and who made police interference unnecessrry.

The Tippecanoe club embraces some rare black-face talent and includes some of the finest male vocalists in the city. The entertainment last night had been splendidly arranged and carefully rehearsed, and from the rising of the curtain on the grand ensemble to its drop on the last act the show was a success and worth both the time spent and the price of admission. This is a rare combination of circumstances in a minstrel show.

The entertainment was managed by the president of the club, Dr. L. A. Worch, who repeated his success of a year ago, and who deserves credit for his diligent labors and his talent as a manager.

The Jennison-Williams orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Rienzi Thomas, provided the music. The following was the disposition for the ensemble:

Interlocutor—L. A. Worch.

Bones—Arthur Dougall. W. W. Bogart, Otto Hild, George C. Keel.

Tambos—Frank E. Caley. Amos Richey, J. C Planck, E. C. Buck.

Double Quartet—Tenors: Clint Wilson, Tom Snook, Victor Russell, Ferd Urbahns; bassos: Archie Bradley, Walter Gerberding, Cornelias Smith, Will McKay.

RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

As the last strains of an inspiring overture by the orchestra died away, the curtain rose on the grand ensemble and there burst from the vigorous and tuneful throats of more than a score and a half of men in burnt cork a medley of choruses from the most popular negro songs of the day. As the end men, Art Dougall and Frank Caley, took chairs they were applauded, as all burnt cork favorites are, from the bungaloos of Ashantecland to the ice huts of Greenland.

Walter Gerberding sang a solo, "Just Send an Angel Down," and was followed by J. C. Planck in a negro song, "Honey, Youse Made a Hit With Me." Tom Snook's tener solo, "The Crimson Chain," and W. W. Bogart's darkey love song, "Honey, Youse My Lady Love," were sung with pleasing effect. Arch Bradley rendered the bass solo, "The Mighty Deep," with splendid voice and expression and was obliged to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Frank Caley was given an ovation when he went forward to sing "My Coal Black Lady" and was given an encore.

Clint Wilson's tenor solo, "The Church Across the Way," was well rendered and the effect was heightened by the assistance of the quartet in the singing.

George C. Keel recited a poem in the negro dialect and Amos Richey sang "My Love's a Gamblin' Man," responding to encore which his negro dance provoked. The ballad, "I Love Thee," composed by Miss Helen Mohr and Fred Urbahns, was given with fine effect by Mr. Urbahns, who was obliged to respond to an encore.

Otto Hild's song, "First Wench Done Turned White," was good and became uproarious with J. T. Dougall's assistance as a Darktown belle. The audience compelled several repetitions of the chorus and Mr. Dougall's dance.

Will McKay gave a fine baritone solo, "The Turnkey's Song," and Art Dougall presented a "coon" eccentricity, "I'll Make That Black Gal Mine," this concluding the first part of the performance.

OLIO PROGRAM.

The olio was introduced by John T. Dougall, "political prognosticator," in a speech in which he discussed free silver, county politics, the market price of baled hay, the new woman, the court house tunnel, the city administration and other burning topics, together with a philosophical inquiry into the causes of the lateral bending of some men's legs.

Then followed an athletic exhibition. Fred and Bart Rowan were seen to good effect in some remarkable feats of balancing and contortion, and Edward Lavyne did some seemingly impossible juggling. The Bijou brothers, George Gable and Joe Acton, the later in some marvelous feats of strength, gave a very pleasing exhibition.

The Miller brothers gave a very pretty three round exhibition of scientific sparring. The Kentucky Julies quartet, composed of Clint Wilson, Art Dougall, Ed Hulse and Archie Bradley, rendered some darky melodies in good style, and the automatic banjo or "mechanic" was introduced for several selections.

A comedy sketch, "In Gay Fort Wayne," by John and Art Dougall brought the big audience to the most diverting part of the performance. It was bright, full of snap and "go" and abounding in palpable and timely "hits" local and otherwise. The singing of John Dougall a la Yvette Guilbert and his skirt dancing were admirable and artistically done.

THE AFTERPIECE.

The performance concluded with the presentation of an afterpiece, "A Morning at the City Hall," intended to be a suppositious scene in the Fort Wayne police court. The characters were purposed to caricature Mayor Scherer, Prosecuting Attorney Doughman, Police Superintendent Gorsline and various police officers. The conception was not fruitful in the use made of it. The piece lacked action and dragged rather painfully, though it afforded opportunity for several pleasing specialties, among them being the pitting of a pair of genuine game-cocks, which gave a bloodless exhibition of a very fashionable and exciting diversion much in vogue among a certain class of gentlemen who are pleased to be designated as sports. The chicken fight ended the entertainment.

Throughout the show was good. It reflected much credit on the management and the participants. There should be hereafter a better judgment in the selection of the vocal numbers. The "Tips" have some splendid voices, and what they sing is well sung, but it should be recognized that there is a certain inevitable dissonance of sentimental love ballads and tragic lyrics to burnt cork and it was more than manifest in last night's entertainment.

The Tippecanoes deserve the artistic and financial success which attended their efforts last night.

OBI JING'S TEA.

In the quaint Celestial kingdom, in the realm of far Cathay,
Where the mighty Yellow river wriggles on its crooked way,
Once there stood a fair pagoda, where, in truly regal style,
Dwelt the wealthy merchant Chow Chow, who in tea had made his pile,
And his only daughter Soo Choo, who was lovely as a dream
And whose suitors came to woo her in a never ending stream.
But she gazed upon them coldly, and she told each one to quit
And to all their ardent pleadings gave a chill Mongolian "Nit!"

For, of course, there was "another," which is quite the proper thing,
And "another" in this instance bore the name of Obi Jing.
And he ran a lowly laundry, where he labored day and night,
And the cuffs he starched were spotless, and the shirts he washed were white.
But the hot and fiery Chow Chow foamed when Obi came to woo,
And he scarred the latter's trousers with his plush and satin shoe,
And through teeth which stuck together—he'd been eating bird's nest soup—
Sputtered bits of "broken China," varied by a muffled whoop.

Then he swore that blackest ruin was the vengeance he would wreak,
And no more to Obi's laundry did he send a shirt a week.
And young Obi, crushed and broken, as he saw starvation nigh,
Wrote his love a parting letter and went off to weep alone to die.
By the river's bank he wandered, where the weeping willows wave,
And he murmured, "Death you torrent will I find a quiet grave."
When a dead leaf, dry and blackened, fluttered from the willow tree,
And with sudden inspiration Obi seized it, shrieking "Tea!"

* * * * * * *

That was years ago, my children, and the legend now is old,
How the leaves were picked and roasted and, as tea, were packed and sold
To the white man at a figure that for cheapness "broke the slate."
While young Obi prospered greatly and grew rich at wondrous rate,
And he wedded lovely Soo Choo, and her cruel pa assigned,
So we see that virtue triumphs, aided by a brilliant mind.
And, my dears, if any evening you will come and dine with me
At our begging house you'll doubtless have a cup of Obi's tea.
—Nixon Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Nothing of the Sort.

The irritated father of a truant boy was filling up sundry holes in the back yard where the urchin had "prospected" for angle worms a few hours before, when a neighbor who happened to be leaning over the fence remarked, with a praise-writing effort to say something consoling:

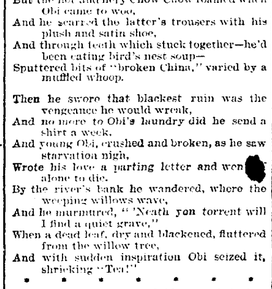
"Well, your boy, at any rate, is a faithful disciple of Izaak Walton."

"Him?" exclaimed the father, stopping to rest a moment and leaning dismally on the hoe handle. "He ain't a disciple of nobody. All he's good for on earth is to set on some log all day and fish."—Youth's Companion.

Come From One.

"Young Smithers looks as though he were going into a decline."

"On the contrary, he has just come from one—Edith refused him."—New York Truth.



"The enemy is coming: To the fort for your lives!"

When a wise man receives a plain warning of danger, he does not wait to let it overtake him; he seeks every reasonable means to fight it off.

Disease would almost never get the best of the average man if he was prepared to resist it, and took the natural precautions dictated by common sense.

When a man's stomach and liver get upset and fail to do their regular work, he can be certain that something worse is bound to follow, if he doesn't look out for himself. Headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation are simply Nature's warnings that the enemy of serious disease is coming to attack him.

The sensible thing to do is to immediately fortify the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It vitalizes and invigorates the entire constitution. It helps the liver to filter out all bilious impurities.

It gives the digestive and nutritive organs power to extract nourishment from the food and turn it into rich, red, healthy blood. It creates appetite, good digestion, and solid, muscular strength.

It is far superior to the mere temporary stimulus of malt-extracts. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions because it is assimilated by the weakest stomach.

"About fifteen years ago" writes Mr. John McMichael, editor of the Plattsburg, (Mo.) Leader, "I was in very poor health, had no appetite, was sluggish, and so lifeless it seemed impossible for me to do anything that required effort. Every fall and spring this ill-health seemed to affect me particularly. A friend advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery asserting that it would restore me to perfect health, and make a new man of me. Finally he induced me to try the medicine. I weighed at the time about 125 lbs. I used several bottles, and upon quitting it weighed 175 lbs. Since that time my weight has varied from this to 195 pounds.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

A NOBLE CALLING.

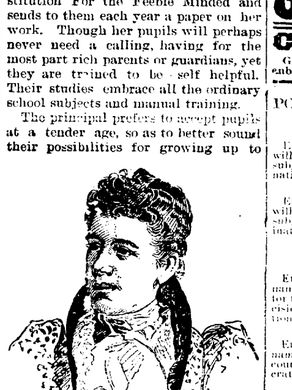
The Founder of a School For Backward Children.

"Margaret Bancroft, the founder of the Haddonfield training school for mentally deficient and backward children, occupies an enviable social and financial position through her success in a unique branch of teaching. She is now mistress of a large income through independently supporting and putting into practice her own theories. It is said that the guardians of Miss Bancroft's poorest pupil pay a tuition fee of no less than $1,000 per annum.

Miss Bancroft in the beginning endured almost every discouragement belonging to reform—debt, disappointment, misfortune, lack of sympathy and co-operation. She found friends, however. Physicians were interested in her work, and Mr. George W. Childs gave prominent space in the Philadelphia Ledger to an article treating of her methods of teaching. The first year she had only two pupils. The third year showed an advance in number. In 1888 the school had grown to such an extent that Miss Bancroft was advised to find an assistant. She was then fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Jean W. Cox, a lady experienced in kindergarten work and learned in the art of ministering to diseased minds and bodies. And now these two ladies are earnest and able partners in their kindred work. The location of the school was changed many times to secure larger and better quarters. In 1892 its home was entirely destroyed by fire. The two brave women who had it in charge were left resourceless as to the means of procuring another. In 48 hours, however, their little family was established at Atlantic City, and Miss Bancroft was looking about her for other quarters. Mr. Charles Lippincott of Philadelphia, having heard of her work, offered to buy The Lindens, in Haddonfield, as a home for the school in return for the life care of his afflicted daughter. His offer was gladly accepted, and this beautiful home amid its spacious grounds now shelters Miss Bancroft, her teachers, young governesses, attendants and 17 children whose brains are deficient and some of whose bodies are crippled and deformed.

Miss Bancroft has the assistance of the medical officers of the American Institution For the Feeble Minded and sends to them each year a paper on her work. Though her pupils will perhaps never need a calling, having for the most part rich parents or guardians, yet they are trained to be self helpful. Their studies embrace all the ordinary school subjects and manual training.

The principal prefers to accept pupils at a tender age, so as to better sound their possibilities for growing up to



MARGARET BANCROFT.

take their place among normal brains. She has one little boy for whom she hopes all normal possibilities in about three years. She might have hoped the same thing with reason of a girl of 17 but that she came under her tuition when her mind was set in its infirmity. Every child that opens its eyes to the world is put among us for a purpose, and simple minded children have grown with assistance and good care to be world geniuses. There are famous examples adorning our present day.

Besides a very excellent business woman, whose brains, hard worked, have brought her to her present position, I regard Margaret Bancroft as a philanthropist and public benefactor. The proper education of children, be they what they may, is the one way to save future generations the mistakes and ills of the present. In addition to the curse of ill assorted marriages and bad habits Miss Bancroft attributes idiocy to the fact that not enough care is taken with the diet of growing girls—they are not given food containing sufficient brain nutriment.

My subject is a member of the American Society For Backward and Feeble Minded Children and a strong supporter of the movement for smaller state schools. She believes that schools of 1,000 could be practically supported if divided into five smaller ones. In large schools the good accomplished is little and the harm and failure a defeat of their very purpose. "My school," said my hostess, "is large enough, but I have started a fund to cover the expenses of a few poor children whom I wish to have under my care. As it is, I care for and have been caring for at least one child whose parents cannot afford to meet the expenses of my training. I want to care for more."

Margaret Bancroft is a Daughter of the Revolution and can also lay claim to being a Colonial Dame. Her father was a cousin to John Bright. So the reform blood is in her. Her school has not only become an object of admiration, but just what she has intended—a public incentive to work in smaller channels.

LILLIAN A. NORTH.

Origin of Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents originated in a feudal tribute from the vassals to their lord. When feudalism ceased, the presents became voluntary. In the days of Queen Elizabeth a pair of knives or scissors were a common gift and symbolized the cutting of unfaithful love.

His Fad.

"The blond captive," confidentially whispered the undersecretary to the king of the Garbage islands, "is a bird. Which is it your wish to discuss for dinner?"

A smile played upon the mobile features of the dusky potentate. "Do you know," he murmured, "I have always been something of a bird fancier? Yes."—New York Press.

No Criterion.

Anxious Mother—My dear, it's perfectly abominable the way the men hug you at these hotel hops. Now look at that couple coming this way. See how respectfully that gentleman treats the lady he is dancing with. He holds her almost at arms' length.

Pretty Daughter—But, ma, they are married.—New York Weekly.

The Count's Mistake.

"So Gwendolyn is not to marry the count after all?"

"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she though he said it made one glad to leave, and then she requested him to leave."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WINTER ADMIRATION

while skating is excited by seeing the easy gliding motion afforded by our improved skates. We have one of the finest and most varied stocks of up-to-date club skates, made from the finest steel, easily adjusted, and will not loosen or slip till you wish to take them off.

Stoves at Cost.

SPECIAL SALE.

Toilet Sets, 3 pieces, for 60c.

On Saturday, Jan. 29.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Born and Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

LE BRUN'S G&G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun street, O. G. Klinkenburg, 33 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. 9

LOUIS J. BORILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. 25-27-29

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

C. M. GILLETT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows for sale. Inquire No. 23 W. Main St. 4tf

FOR SALE—A young family or general purpose horse and new planet jr. 35 East Wayne street. 29tf

FOR SALE—A good paying business; good reasons for selling. For particulars address Box 6, care Sentinel. 16tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—House and lot, cheap, with small payment down, balance on small monthly payments; lot 55x150. Call on or address, A. W. Trelan, No. 164 Chestnut avenue, north of new yards. 22-1m

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street, Vacant lot in Fletcher's addition, Lake-side Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 23tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 245.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $55,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING,
Insurance & Loans.
Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

S. C. LUMBARD.
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
Aveline House Block.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 82 East Berr Street,
Fort Wa Indiana

WANTED.

WANTED—A good dining room girl at Rich Hotel. 26tf

WANTED—A girl for second work at 98 East Wayne street. 26tf

WANTED—A pastry cook at McKinnie house. Apply to housekeeper. 25tf

WANTED—A well recommended nurse girl at 98 West Berry street.

WANTED—House cleaning of any kind. Address 149 Wallace street. 11tf

WANTED—A good snap shot camera Monday. 435, Arcade Gallery. 29tf

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework, or middle aged lady at 50 Miner street. 28tf

WANTED—Orders left at the Packard Music store, 120 Calhoun street, for piano Tuning. J. W. Laue. 29tf

WANTED—A good home for a bright, healthy baby boy, one year old. Address, Box 8, care Sentinel office. 29tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED $30 weekly. Giving away Soaps and extracts. Samples free. L. R. Forsee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED A young girl for light house work; must come well recommended. Call at once, 142 Fairfield avenue. 29tf

WANTED—Lady canvassers for article used in every house. Sample can be seen at Rockington's, 101 Calhoun. 25-27-29

WANTED—Salesman; salary paid weekly, experience unnecessary, permanent. Brown Brothers Co., Chicago. 829-w-sa-3mo

WANTED A good cook and second girl. German preferred; must come well recommended. Mrs. Wood, 134 E. Main St. 27tf

WANTED A few select lady agents to canvass among women. Good pay to good workers. McGraw & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED Reliable man to open small office and handle our remedy. Permanent position. Stamp and reference. C. L. Paine Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A nice or ten room modern house in good locality; will occupy about April 1. Address with particulars, Henry Allen, 142 Calhoun street. 26tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED Agents—$20.00 to $25.00 a week sure to workers; no capital needed; new goods; new plan; sells at sight; every family needs it; Household Co., Box 421, Cincinnati, O. Nov15-at3mo

WANTED Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 29-m5-a9-m14

WANTED Agents: $7 daily, to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED Intelligent gentlemen in each town; $75 a week and office expenses; position permanent; send stamped, addressed envelope for full particulars. Wilday & Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—I would like the public to try my Lung and Cough Syrup. It is infallible in case of grip or hemorrhages; an old family medicine of sixty years standing. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 06-2m

WANTED All kinds of shears that need grinding. I have the only electric shear grinder in the city. Small shears, 10c; tailor shears, 25c; all work guaranteed. Sterling's, 81 East Berry street 28-1m

WANTED Upright and faithful gentleman or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Indiana; monthly $65.00 and expenses; position steady; reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. K, Chicago. 31tf21

WANTED—Men and women to work at home; $ per week for making crayon portraits; new patent method; anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. Sept. 11-52w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Nicely furnished front room, first floor, 134 West Main.

FOR RENT A nicely furnished front room with privilege of bath. Inquire 87 West Jefferson street. 27-29

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Oct. 1, suite of rooms suitable for offices, now occupied by Dr. Younge, 107 Calhoun street. Apply at Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT 5 room house, with bath and all modern improvements. Rent $10 per month. Inquire Emmett Martin, 104 Buchanan street. Tel. 359. 18tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located, bath room, furnace, electric light; modern in every respect. Inquire at 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 25tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, and two on second, all complete for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 16 W. Jefferson st. 28tf

FOR RENT Store room 496 South Broadway, good location for first-class confectionery and news stand, low rent. Apply to 243 West Creighton ave., or O. W. Nestel, 274 West Jefferson. 29tf

FOR RENT—Twelve room house, heated by hot water, with all modern improvements; will be vacant soon; parties may call and inspect house any time: No. 325 South Calhoun street. 14tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, No. 241 Webster street, corner Highland, has been newly papered and put in first-class order. Inquire in the morning or after 6 p. m., at No. 153 Broadway. 25tf

FOR RENT—Houses No. 271 and 273 West DeWald street, 5 rooms each; newly papered and painted, hard and soft water, natural gas and good cellar; reasonable rent to small family. Apply to D. Nestel, 243 W. Creighton ave., or O. W. Nestel, 274 W. Jefferson. 29tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. NISWONGER—Makes a specialty of treating venereal diseases and skin di

TO-MORROW MORNING.

Added to this great sale will be offered the greatest bargains in Cloak department ever given to the Ladies' of this city.

These great offerings will consist of . . . :.

Real India Shawls.
Real Cashmere Shawls.
Real Paisley Shawls.

Some of them valued at $100, $125, $150.

Elegant lines of Evening Shawls.
Elegant lines of Llama, Chantilly and hand Run Spanish Laces in black and white. Can be used as they are or made over into Waists or Flouncings.

These goods are going to be sold at an immense sacrifice, and it will richly repay every woman to make an inspection of the entire lines.

Though there is a choice--Every article offered is of merit.

Root & Company.

OUR GREAT

COST SALE

Closes Next MONDAY EVENING . . . . . .
Last Opportunity to Buy a

$4.00 Hats For **$2.50.**

$1.00 Colored Shirt For **75c.**

WM. MEYER & BRO.

80 and 80 1-2 Calhoun Street.

SPECIAL

50 Dozen Cans of those SMALL TENDER WAX BEANS, to be Sacrificed at

9c Per Can.

50 Dozen Cans of GENUINE SWEET CORN, at

9c Per Can or 3 cans for 25c.

These goods are guaranteed first-class. You will want more when once tried.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing it With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership Fee.

THE COATITORIUM

Is the cheapest place in the city to have your clothing repaired, cleaned, pressed and dyed. Goods called for and delivered. All work guaranteed. Home phone. 436.

FRED C. LUBS, Prop.,

30 Harrison St. Fort Wayne, Ind

I have $60,000 on hand that I can loan in sums to suit, on mortgage security. Farm and city property for sale or trade. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,

8 and 9 Pixley-Long Block.

Phone 622. Office open evenings.

Money to Loan.

Easy Terms. Strictly Private.

Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 17tf

Gentlemen Interested.

For two weeks will sell all winter suits, trousers and overcoats, at 20 per cent. off.

26-4t THIEME BROS., Tailors.

Miss Seabrease entertained the Friday Pedro club yesterday afternoon. The substitutes were Miss Katherine Buehler, Miss Barbour, of Falmouth, Ky.; Miss Margie Hanna, Miss Jessie McLaughlin and Mrs. Frank Keplinger.

Money to Loan

On Farms and City property. Interest 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. Payable annually.

A. M. Atkinson & Son,

Wabash, Ind.

KEEP THIS IN YOUR MIND.

We are giving the biggest values in high-class tailoring that has ever been offered you in this city.

OUR SPECIAL OFFERING

in high grade Pantings which we will make to your order—and make them to fit, at . . . . .

$5.00

is attracting a great many good dressers to our store just now. See them displayed in our windows. . . . . .

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

52 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday, variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Agnes Baker is home from a visit at Larwill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall, of Toledo, are visiting in the city.

Miss Rose Brunner went to Decatur today for a short visit.

F. C. Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Gusman, of Huntington, is the guest of Miss Madeline Meegan.

Mrs. Aaron Rothschild yesterday afternoon entertained the Whist club.

Mrs. Hugh Welch is in Peru, at the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Louis Heilbroner has been appointed claim adjuster for the Consolidated Street railway.

The Klondike club has arranged to give a ball at Vogeley's hall on the evening of Shrove Tuesday.

Mrs. Mulqueen, of East Berry street, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beatty, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Sol. A. Wood has returned to her home in Angola, after visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days.

Miss Code Wilkinson, of Montpelier, is in the city, the guest of Miss Lena Provines, of West Jefferson street.

Mrs. W. H. Meyers has returned from Chicago, where she went as a delegate to the Natianal Federation of Musicians.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Irey delightfully entertained at progressive pedro Thursday evening at 95 East Berry street.

Renah, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Werstein, who has been very sick, is much improved and able to be out.

Mrs. Samuel Taylor has returned from Chicago, where she has been visiting her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Bishop White and Rev. Yardwell will arrive in Fort Wayne today and conduct the services at the Episcopal church tomorrow.

James Turner, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks at his Lewis street home, is slowly convalescing.

Miss Stella Mulqueen will give a masquerade at the dancing parlors Tuesday evening, February 8, for her pupils and friends.

Carroll Gould, secretary for R. T. McDonald, arrived in the city yesterday to visit until Sunday evening with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Foster entertained friends at dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. C. S. Wharton, of South Bend. Covers were laid for ten.

Scott Foster, president of the People's bank, New York city, is in the city the guest of his brothers, D. N. and S. M. Foster. He will visit here several days.

Mrs. Schuette, wife of Rev. Schuette, of Milwaukee, who has been the guest of her parents, was called home by the serious illness of her husband. She was accompanied to Milwaukee by her sister, Miss Emma Lehman.

Frank Manuel will leave Fort Wayne next Tuesday evening over the Wabash for Los Angeles, where he goes for his health. He goes with the intention of making the Golden state his future home. En route Mr. Manuel will spend a day or two in St. Louis. Frank will be given a hearty send-off by his friends before he leaves, of all whom wish him a speedy return to complete health.

The Trades and Labor council held an important meeting last night at A. O. U. W. hall. The principal matter of discussion was the fight which has been on between the musicians of Fort Wayne for almost a year. After a couple of hours' debate a motion was made and carried that the Trades and Labor council recognize A. F. of M. local No. 58, as a legally organized union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The bond of the new treasurer, G. R. Hench, was submitted.

Butter Down to 14c Pound.

Eggs Down to 16c Dozen.

Best Country Roll Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 16c dozen.
Best Hams, 9c; Best Shoulders, 6c.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 70c bushel.
New Buckwheat, 10 lb sacks, 17c.
New Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

We invoice Tuesday, Feb. 1 and our store will be closed on that date.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Granite Ware Selling Fast.

The stock is getting low and you had better make your selections early.

Tea Kettles, 48c.
Large Coffee Pots, 25c.
Large Tea Pots, 25c.
Large Coffee Boilers, 35c.
Large Dish Pans, 45c.
Large Buckets, 20c.
Large Cake Moulds, 12c.
Bath Tubs for children, 65c, 80c, $1.
Japaned Sugar Boxes, 8c.
Blue and White Pie Plates, 10c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

J. H. [illegible], of [illegible], is the guest of H. G. Moderwell.

Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Spencerville, was in the city yesterday.

T. Chapman, of Rome City, is the guest of relatives and friends in this city.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. L. Siver.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy and children left today for a visit with relatives and friends in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barnett leave Sunday for Kansas City to visit the family of Emmett H. Powers.

Miss Georgia Gable, who has been making her home in St. Louis, is in Fort Wayne the guest of her uncle, Peter Gable.

Master Jerome, son of Mrs. Philip Werstein, is very ill with bronchitis. The little fellow has been sick for two weeks.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Miller went to Churubusco yesterday. She will visit for a few days with friends near that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin have returned from St. Thomas, Canada, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. McAndrews.

Mrs. Robert Dreibelbiss entertained the Americus club at whist yesterday afternoon at her home, 79 West Jefferson street.

Mrs. Charles Lipes and Mrs. George Spencer have returned from South Bend, where they attended the funeral of their father, Mr. Roth.

The lecture of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, which was to occur next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Women's Club league, has been postponed.

Miss Anna Tremmell, who had been visiting relatives here, returned today to Covington, Ky., where she is housekeeper for her brother, Rev. Father Tremmell.

Miss Lillie Close was very pleasantly surprised at her home, 271 East Lewis street, by a number of her friends. The evening was spent in games and music and at 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

The condition of David L. Spencer shows no perceptible change. He is kept alive only by the use of opiate and may die at any moment. It is understood that Mr. Spencer has already discussed his funeral arrangements with relatives.

The Brewer's Zeitung, the official organ of the Brewers' union, printed at St. Louis, this week has a card of thanks to the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor council and other local labor organizations for their successful fight against non-union beer.

Mrs. Charles Anderson, at her home, 225 East Washington street, royally entertained a large number of friends last evening. A fine musical program was rendered, after which a dainty luncheon was served and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Ladies' Aid society, Ladies of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps will attend the special patriotic divine services conducted by Rev. Z. Nye at Trinity M. E. church, corner Cass and Fourth streets, on Monday evening.

The Women's Relief corps met Friday evening and installed the following officers: President, Mrs. L. Greenlum; senior vice president, Mrs. C. Williams; junior vice president, Mrs. A. Edsall; chaplain, Mrs. R. Stoneburner; conductor, Mrs. L. McDole; guard, Mrs. L. Hutchinson.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give a social and fancy work bazaar next Wednesday and Thursday evenings at their hall, on Force street. The Walther League orchestra will furnish music and the young ladies are working hard preparing to give everyone a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shoaff, of 440 West Main street, entertained a number of friends at dinner yesterday. Among the guests were the following from outof the city: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Kate Wise and daughter, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. E. Evans and daughter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Spiritual Church of Truth will hold Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at K. P. hall, Aldine block, East Berry street, near postoffice. Rev. G. G. W. VanHorn, inspirational speaker and psychist, of New York, pastor. The evidences of immortality given at the close of each discourse. The public welcome.

George Lafollette, the doctor against whom charges have been filed with the state medical board, on the ground that he has acted in a manner unbecoming a physician, has been removed as postmaster at Williamsport. The dismissal was made on the same grounds that were filed against him with the medical board. John Sargent has been named to take the office.

There were only two guests of Mayor Scherer in police court this morning. One of them was the strange character, William Alonzo Atwater. He was sent over to the jail on the charge of vagrancy to allow Superintendent Gorsline an opportunity to locate his friends. The superintendent has written letters to Shanesville, Zanesville, Canal Dover and the Central Insane hospital at Columbus.

Frank A. McMaken, of 19 North Calhoun street, was engaged in erecting a wind pump for a farmer living eight miles south of the city yesterday afternoon, when he fell from the top of the tower, a distance of about thirty-five feet. He sustained some very severe injuries and they may prove fatal. Dr. C. E. Stults was summoned and found the man suffering intensely. It is thought that his worst injuries are internal, although he was badly bruised and had several ribs broken. He will be brought to his home as soon as he can be moved.

[illegible], of [illegible], [illegible] this morning.

Frank [illegible], of Chicago, is in the city circulating with friends.

Mrs. Martin Connett left this morning for a week's visit with relatives in Oakley, Ill.

Dr. Rae, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Trythall, of East Butler street.

Ed Balzer, of Huntington, attended the funeral of his cousin, Master Louis Balzer, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Noll, of 115 Barthold street, is recovering from an illness which prostrated her for two weeks.

Mrs. W. T. Loring, wife of the pastor of the Free Methodist church, has gone to Knox, Ind., to spend a week with friends.

The Star jubilee singers' will give an entertainment at the Grace Reformed church next Tuesday evening, and will also assist in the singing at the church tomorrow evening at 7:30. The quartet comes very highly recommended.

Claude H. Long, of this city, who for several seasons has been connected with the Barnum & Bailey show, has been engaged by the Ringling Bros. and will have charge of all the advertising banners used in advance of their show the coming season.

The greatest revival service known in years is now in progress at the Church of Christ, Williamsport, Ind. It is conducted by Rev. John J. Higgs, pastor of the Church of Christ, of Fort Wayne. A large number have been converted during the meetings.

Judge O'Rourke yesterday received a telegram from Judge Watkins asking him to come to Huntington and try a rape case from Andrews. The judge was unable to go and later the same request was made of Judge Dawson, who was also compelled to decline.

Auburn Dispatch: "G. W. Beets, of Fort Wayne, president of the Home Telephone company, was in town today and in company with J. L. Davis went to Hicksville in the interest of the new telephone line connecting Auburn with St. Joe, Spencerville, Newville and Hicksville. It is the intention to push the work on the line as rapidly as possible."

An interesting program for Sunday evening service at Simpson M. E. church has been arranged. At 6:30 the Epworth league will have an hour on colleges. Mr. James E. Graham will deliver a short lecture on the life of Samuel Morris, the colored boy who died in this city. At 7:30 the sermon will be to the telegraph operators, subject, "Spiritual Telegraphy."

Chairman Haag has issued a call for the council committee of the whole to meet next Tuesday morning and visit Spy Run avenue on an investigating tour. This committee will report as to the advisability of annexing that section to the city. B. Borkenstein, chairman of the committee of the whole in the matter of the revision of the ordinances, has also issued a call for the committee to meet Tuesday evening next at 7:30 p. m.

USE FOR POPCORN.

A Natural and Healthful Proceeding.

Those who prefer good food and natural living as a means of health, rather than the drug habit, will be interested to know that many obstinate cases of constipation are greatly helped by eating a good quantity (say a double handful), of popped corn.

It should be thoroughly masticated and eaten perhaps in place of the evening meal.

The effect is likely to be felt in the morning and generally produces results satisfactorily to the user.

Then the far back cause of the trouble should be sought out and remedied.

Very often indeed the cause comes from a weakened condition of the delicate nerves and muscles of the intestines and they are simply powerless to do their work.

Coffee is, in the majority of cases, the active cause of this weakened condition as will be plainly shown by a return to health and strength in these parts when coffee is left off for a month and Postum Cereal Food Coffee used. The latter furnishes the food elements needed to quickly rebuild the delicate gray substance in the minute nerve centers all over the human body, and a bounding vigorous health is the result.

AN AWAKENING.

Great Interest in the Revival Meetings at Trinity M. E. Church.

The greatest religious awakening for many years is now experienced in Bloomingdale, at Trinity Methodist church. The attendance and interest from the first have been great. A large number of persons have made a profession and given evidence of being converted. The members of this growing and spiritual church have been faithful to the pastor and willingly responded to his efforts. These meetings will continue each week. All who are interested in this work are invited to come and participate in the good work.

IN FULL BLAST.

The Greatest Grocery's Fresh Meat Market is in full blast and for the first day is doing a remarkable business. If you want a juicy roast, a tender steak or a nice piece of veal, lamb or pork, you will always be able to find it at The Greatest.

Fresh Country Eggs, 17c doz.
Good Jar Butter, 10c lb.
Creamery Butterine, 12½c lb.
Fresh Roll Butter, 16c lb.
California Budded Oranges, 15c dozen.
California Naval Oranges, 20c dozen.
Late Red Cranberries, 5c quart.
Poultry dressed to order.

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

[illegible] street, is quite ill.

E. O. Rose and daughter, of Angola, are in the city.

Miss Malie Redelsheimer, of Monroeville, is in the city.

Miss Hattie Reisse, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Bertha Levi, of Farmer City, Ill., is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mrs. F. V. Culbertson left for Port Clinton, Ohio, today to visit her parents.

E. P. Pooler and wife, W. L. Lukin and Miss Pooler are registered at the New Aveline hotel.

Mrs. Theodore H. Gould, of West DeWald street, is entertaining Miss Kate Boos, of Huntington.

Miss Jennie Goodman, of Hartford City, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home.

Rev. C. King, pastor of the First M. E. church at Columbia City, was in the city today, the guest of Rev. E. F. Albertson.

The Empire quartet, of Indianapolis, and a few friends were highly entertained by Mrs. J. A. Black at her residence, on Eliza street, last evening. Singing was the feature of the evening.

The painters of the city will hold a meeting Monday evening in A. O. U. W. annex. The organizing committee of the Trades and Labor council desire that every painter in the city shall attend the meeting.

Mrs. Frank Bailey, of 119 West Superior street, pleasantly entertained at a 6 o'clock tea Friday. The table was elaborately decorated in carnations and smilax and the guests had a delightful supper. Music was rendered by Miss Nellie Bailey.

The Ministerial association will have a meeting at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Plymouth Congregational church, at which it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The subject of discussion will be the "Holding of Revival Meetings During the Summer Months."

Beginning with Monday evening Rev. Maurice Samson will conduct a series of revival meetings at Heidelberg Reformed church, which will continue every evening for two weeks. Special arrangements have been made to make these meetings interesting and soul-stirring. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

NEW INDUSTRY.

The Eclipse Novelty Works Locate Here.

Rent a Portion of the Kellar Dental Building and Give Employment to Twelve Men.

Next Monday there will be a new industry in Fort Wayne which will in the start give employment to twelve men. It is the Eclipse Novelty Co., recently organized to manufacture a line of articles invented and patented by C. W. Parks, of Lowell, Mich. The company has rented and equipped the third story of the building on Barr street now occupied by the Kellar Dental works. Some of the articles to be manufactured are mopsticks, blanket pins, insect sprayers and various useful articles for the household. The stockholders are C. W. Parks, of Lowell, who will move here and have charge of the work; Robert Meyers, Gottleib Strieder and R. T. Bischof, of this city. All the articles manufactured are in daily demand and no doubt the business of the company will grow to the extent that it will require larger works and a greater number of workmen.

Remember that Monday is the last day of our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Register now for the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium classes. New term begins Feb. 1st. Day classes, $3.00. Evening classes, $2.00. 22-26-29

O'clock--12--O'clock

Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our sale. We close Tuesday, Feb. 1st, for inventory.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

SOLD DR. MORROW.

Centlivres Dispose of a Valuable Trotter.

Will Logan, Jr., of Clark's Horse Review, Bought the Colt This Morning--Will Not Race Him.

Will Logan, jr., of Clark's Horse Review, of Chicago, was in the city again today and purchased of Centlivre Bros. their valuable colt, Dr. Morrow. The consideration was not made public, but Mr. Logan told THE SENTINEL reporter that he had secured a bargain. Dr. Morrow is a four-year-old by Wilton and two years ago promised to make a fast race horse. The Centlivres, however, never tracked the colt, but only a short time ago he showed a mile in 2:24¼ on the Fort Wayne track. Mr. Logan does not intend to race the gelding, but will drive him double with another colt which he has in Chicago. Mr. Logan left for Chicago at noon over the Nickel Plate and the horse will be shipped to him this evening.

MR. COOK'S SUCCESSOR.

C. L. Drummond has Assumed the City Editorship of "The Sentinel."

C. L. Drummond has taken the place of Clarance F. Cook as city editor of THE SENTINEL, and will remain until Mr. Cook's return from his vacation, which he contemplates spending in the Klondike gold fields. Mr. Drummond is too well known in the newspaper field of Fort Wayne to require either introduction or commendation to the public. He has been employed in various editorial capacities by THE SENTINEL at different times and is experienced in the duties he has lately assumed. Any favors extended to him will be appreciated by THE SENTINEL.

INTERESTING SERVICE.

Comrade Z. Nye Will Preach to G. A. R. Men at Trinity M. E. Church.

Comrade Z. Nye will conduct a special service for the G. A. R. men, Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief corps, at Trinity M. E. church, Monday evening. Comrade Nye's subject will be "The First and Lost Roll Call." There will be special music and interesting exercises and the church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. All persons are cordially invited and seats will be reserved for G. A. R. men. Admission will be free. Trinity church is at Cass and Fourth streets.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Don't forget that this remedy cures headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness. 10 cts. For sale by Gross & Pellen.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for one more day:
$20 suits and overcoats, $16.
$15 suits and overcoats, $12.
$10 suits and overcoats, $8.
$5 suits and overcoats, $4.
$4 suits and overcoats, $3.20.
We invoice February 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

20 per cent. off on

White China for Decorating.

Miss Lowry's, 22 W. Berry St.

"Hick'ry Farm," under auspices of Wayne Tent, 121, K. O. T. M., at Broadway theatre, February 1. Dancing after the play. Admission, 25 cents. 28-29-31

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 46x100 feet. Price $25,000. Inquire or write to

W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,

27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our great 20 per cent. discount sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Miss Leila F. Collins is in her studio every morning from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Instruction is given in water, oil, china and pastel painting, and in crayon and charcoal drawing. A one-hour lesson in perspective and sketching is given on Saturday morning for the benefit of public school teachers and children. Terms reasonable. Studio, south east corner Calhoun and Wayne streets, second floor, room 5. 19-22-26-29

If you want a nobby suit or overcoat for a little money, come tonight or come Monday. Our sale closes Feb. 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

Childbirth relieved of pain and danger! Happy mothers and perfect children! Such are the glorious achievements of advanced medical science. Intelligent research has established the fact that the preparation of woman's organism for the ordeal of childbirth cannot be made by internal medical treatment, but must be accomplished, if at all, by direct applications to the delicate parts involved.

"Mother's Friend," the famous liniment prepared by the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., is declared by physicians and druggists to be the only scientific and logical treatment for the ailments of pregnancy, and the only remedial agent which gives the body the necessary strength and elasticity to endure the strain of childbirth. The use of "Mother's Friend" is positive assurance against "Rising Breasts" and other ailments of pregnancy, and shortens the time and agony of labor.

HIGH PRAISE. Everybody who has used "Mother's Friend" praises it highly.
S. W. ROBINSON, Druggist, Connersville, Ind.

GREAT SUCCESS. Have a lady physician using it with great success in her practice, relieving much suffering while enceinte.
W. S. HANNUM, Garrett, Kan.

HEARTY THANKS. Your "Mother's Friend" is all it is recommended to be, and I have been thanked heartily for inducing people to use it.
B. G. SLAUGHTER. Winchester, Tenn.

BEST SATISFACTION. "Mother's Friend" gives the best satisfaction.
E. J. MOWRY. Columbia City, Ind.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists generally. If not obtainable at home send one dollar to the manufacturers and the remedy will be sent by express without delay.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," for women, free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

We hereby announce to everybody, that

MONDAY, JANUARY 31,

Is Positively the Last Day Of Our Great Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

BEADELL & COMPANY.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE REASONABLE PRICE

MEYER BROTHERS & CO. FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

COME ON BOYS AND GIRLS

And grown folks, too, and see the daintiest line of Valentines ever shown in Fort Wayne.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,

81 Calhoun St.

MRS. LONG'S

Academy of dress cutting and dress making now open. Make your own dresses while learning. My own tailor system used. Private lessons to clubs. Everything first-class. Call at 77 E. Berry St. Home Phone 170 Main.

Rheumatic Cure! Positive Cure for any and all kinds of Rheumatism.

For sale by Gross & Pellen, druggists, 94 Calhoun St. Man'f. by T. Rheumatic Cure Co., Huntington, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

AT COST. AT COST.

To close out the Balance of our Stock of

CARVERS, SILVERWARE, SKATES

We will sell at Exact COST. . . . .

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE SHORTHAND BUREAU.

Expert Stenographers furnished on call. Copying done to order. Nortary Public in office. Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone No. 936. (Home Telephone Co.)

OFFICE—42 WEST BERRY STREET.

ELIZABETH C. LINCOLN.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles. Mortgage Loans.

TAKE A LOOK

At that magnificent new spring design in Axminster Carpet in our north Court street show window and then tell us whether you are interested in "Cost" sales of shopworn Carpets nearly old enough to vote.

FOSTER CARPET CO.

10c 20c 30c

Masonic Temple

Matinee and Night.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

Davis Bros.' UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Company.

Military Band and Symphony Orchestra.

THE LARGEST COMPANY ON TOUR.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

CHARLES FROHMAN

"Under the Red Robe."

Presents the brilliant Romance Adapted by Edward Rose.

From the novel by Stanley Weyman, as performed for over 200 nights at the Empire Theatre, New York.

Cast includes: William Morris, Giles Shine, Milton Lipman, George Taylor, Henry James, Edwin Thanhouser, William Farnum, Lawrence Eddinger, Frank McGlynn, Ogden S. Wight, James Wallace, Frank Walsh, Charles Hartley, Andrew Leigh, Herbert Denton, Mary Hampton, Marie Anderson, Marie Moore, Lorie Eddinger, Olive Crompton.

Prices--25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

Sale of seats Friday.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st,

Return Engagement . . . . The Real Funny Boys,

Mathew & Bulger,

"AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

"It is to laugh, and you do laugh."—New York Journal.

NEW SONGS.

"He Struck it Rich at Klondike," "Abel Skinner," "Say Yes," "My Love is a Gamblin' Man," "Coney by the Sea," "A Jay in New York," "Shooting the Chutes," "Merry Fisher Maidens," "The Gentle Foot Ball Player," "By the Thanks of the Wabash."

Prices--$1, 75c, 50c & 25c.

Sale of seats Saturday.

Madam ENID STRASBURG MYERS,

Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Pupil of Hyllested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.

Westminster Seminary Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farms, 5 or 10 years time.

PARTIAL PAYMENTS received in any amount at any time. Loans made with or without life insurance. Call on or address W. A. JONES, M. D., general agent, Union Central Life Insurance Company. Office over Old National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART IN SNOW MODELING

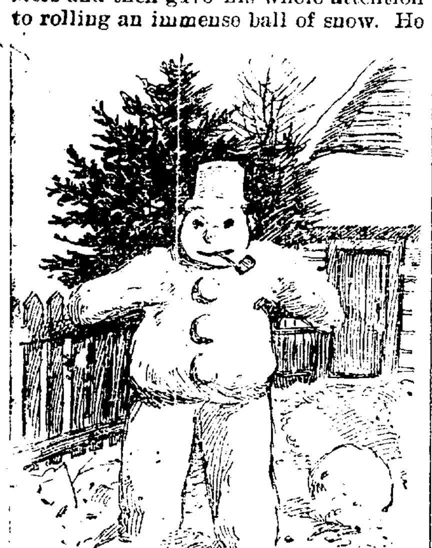
Some Possibilities of the Small Boy's Winter Pastime.

BRUSSELS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Art Students Make Snow Images In the Royal Park, and Everybody Turns Out to See Them—A Hint to the American Boy.

Not long ago I watched the evolution of a snow man. There had been a fall of damp snow during the night, and by afternoon it was in just that condition which we used to describe when I was a boy by saying, "It packs good."

When a youngster who lives in an adjoining house discovered this, he shied a few snowballs at passing teamsters and then gave his whole attention to rolling an immense ball of snow. He had to stoop over at first to push it along, but as soon as it was heavy enough it took up a strip of nature's white carpeting with every revolution, leaving exposed the brown grass of the lawn underneath. Pretty soon the ball was bigger than the boy. He stood looking at it for a minute with the puzzled expression I should imagine a man might have who had stolen an elephant. Then he set to work and rolled another ball small enough to handle. This he put on top of the first one and stood back to survey the result with a critical air.



THE OLD FAMILIAR SNOW MAN.

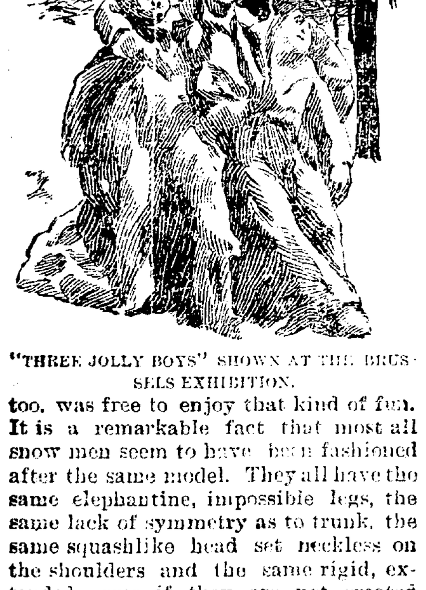
Evidently he was not satisfied. He was also convinced that the job was too big for him. He turned toward the house and shouted: "Paw! Ho, paw! Come out here."

But "paw" was not half through with his after dinner cigar, and he refused to come. The boy, however, was not to be discouraged. He went into the house and soon came out not only with the reluctant "paw," but with Uncle Bob. It was their evident intention to "boss" the job in dignified inactivity. But their kindled enthusiasm got the better of their dignity, and a moment later they were hard at work on the construction of a snow man. It was plain that both were experienced hands, though it is probable that neither had had any practice for more than a score of years.

They went about the work in a businesslike manner too. For the legs they rolled two hard packed cylinders of snow and then hoisted the larger ball on top of these. The head they pinned securely to the shoulders with a sharpened stick, and the arms were fastened to the trunk by a similar device. Next the rough figure was shaped to a semblance of human form with such crude carving tools as came handy, and a battered plug hat was brought down from the attic. Then "paw" put in lumps of coal for the eyes and added a pipe to the corner of the snow man's mouth.

But it was a most imposing snow man. During the night there was a gentle rain, but there was a drop in temperature before morning, and when I looked out at the snow man before breakfast I saw passersby gazing into the adjoining yard with broad smiles on their faces. The rain, it seems, had weakened the legs of the snow man enough to give him a wabbly, intoxicated appearance, but before he had fallen completely he had been frozen hard and fast. So there he stood, like a belated roisterer, a frigid, frapped and horrible example, glistening and blinking in the morning sun.

Every boy has made his snow man, and every grown up boy who sees it smiles and recalls the time when he, too, was free to enjoy that kind of fun. It is a remarkable fact that most all snow men seem to have been fashioned after the same model. They all have the same elephantine, impossible legs, the same lack of symmetry as to trunk, the same squashlike head set neckless on the shoulders and the same rigid, extended arms, if they are not created armless. They used to make them that way as far back as I can remember, and the last one I saw, which was not many days ago, was being constructed on the good old plan.



"THREE JOLLY BOYS" SHOWN AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Is it possible that the American boy has no originality in his make up? Why don't he make a snow man on more lifelike lines or in some different attitude? Why don't he try his hand at imitating the form of some other biped or even quadruped? Why not a snow woman or a snow boy? I confess I never thought of departing from the old traditions when I was a boy, but I was only an ordinary, everyday sort of a boy, with no taint of genius.

There is a place where snow modeling is practiced as an art, a place where not only snow men, but a bewildering number of figures, are made of snow by real artists and are exhibited as objects well worth seeing. They are inspected, too, by a whole big city full of people who pay for the privilege.

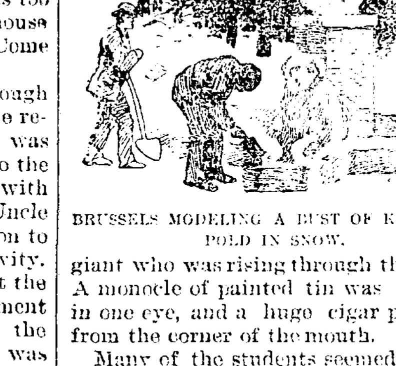
This place is Brussels. The sculptors in snow are the students in the Brussels art schools. Once every winter, when all the weather conditions are just right, the royal park, which is inclosed by a high wall, is closed to the public and even to the royal family. Then the students prepare for the exhibition. Each student selects a site and begins to gather his snow just as the American boy does, by rolling a ball across the grass.

Then for three days this open air atelier is a busy place. Hundreds of students, attended only by their instructors, are hard at work, some on single figures, some on ambitious groups. When the images are completed, they are sprinkled with water, and if there should happen to be a cold snap they are preserved for weeks. When all is ready, the judges inspect the works and make their awards. Then the gates are opened, and the general public for an admittance fee of about 5 cents a head is let in. At night the park is brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and strings of Japanese lanterns and afternoon and evening a band plays national airs. Everybody goes. It is the thing. The people seem to enjoy it hugely, too, and walk up and down the lanes, laughing heartily at the comical groups and admiring the skill with which some young artist has reproduced a difficult subject in yielding snow.

At the last exhibition a group labeled "Three Jolly Boys" made a big hit. The figures were supported in their unstable positions by a rough mound of snow in the background down which they appeared to be staggering.

The park benches were utilized by many sculptors. On one rested two polar bears which were so lifelike as to be almost startling when you came upon them unexpectedly. On another bench was a ragged tramp asleep with a park guard standing over him in a threatening attitude. On still another was a peasant woman with a dog at her feet.

In a corner of the park was a huge head, with the neck resting on the ground, just as if it were part of a snow giant who was rising through the earth. A monocle of painted tin was fastened in one eye, and a huge cigar projected from the corner of the mouth.



BRUSSELS MODELING A BUST OF KING LEOPOLD IN SNOW.

Many of the students seemed to have a fondness for Pierrot, and the mischievous clown was represented in all sorts of poses. His outlines seemed to lend themselves easily to clever representation, and some of the young sculptors even grouped his figure with that of Columbine and made a moderate success of the job, though in a few instances the curves of the latter lacked something of grace.

Many of the artists make a point of modeling in snow the subjects which they have already treated in clay and exhibited at local exhibitions. Groups representing Charity were numerous, and one of these, representing a female figure, under the ample folds of whose cloak a number of shivering children had found refuge, won a prize.

In the animal line dogs of various breeds were most numerous, with lions and elephants striving for second place. Other animals, even alligators, were represented. There were also many busts of famous men. Of these the greatest number represented King Leopold, whose patriarchal whiskers made him an easy subject. Bismarck, Gladstone, Emperor William and Napoleon were also favorites. Then there were many groups representing mythological subjects, such as Neptunes, Venuses, Apollos, etc. Not all of these were successful, for it is extremely difficult to copy in snow what has been produced by master hands in enduring marble, so many of the groups were little more than burlesques, doubtless very disappointing to the ambitious young sculptors. But there was much that was really artistic in many of the figures, and, on the whole, it was an instructive and entertaining show.

Such an exhibition could easily be arranged in any American city or large town where there are a number of enterprising young artists, and it would add not only to the limited number of winter sports, but to the income of the students, as well as increase the general respect for art. In Brussels the gate receipts go toward paying the band and other expenses, and this leaves a good sized sum to be divided among the prize winners. At any rate, here is a hint to the American boy, Give your next snow man a neck and try possibly a new pose.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Training of Children.

Do not coddle your children, for it is a great mistake, and one that is bound to result in great delicacy and discomfort. Boys are often made delicate by overcareful mothers. Girls are still more frequently protected from every blast that blows as though it would kill them instead of helping to make them strong and healthy. To mothers of young children I would say, send your children out in all weathers but heavy rain, unless they are weak in the chest, then remember that an east wind will do your child no good. A great evil in training girls is that they are not taught to use their muscles. They should do so in moderation, and there will be little fear of "strained backs" or any other mischief.

On the Wrong Track.

"Where do you want to go?" asked the elevator boy.

"I want to go to heaven, my boy," smilingly answered the Salvation Army man who had stepped inside, "but you may put me off at the top floor."

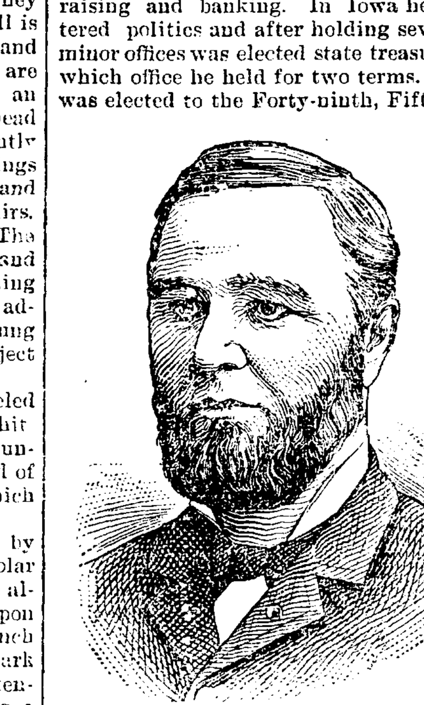
"You must have got in the wrong buildin, mister," rejoined the boy. "There ain't nobody but lawyers on the top floor."—Chicago Tribune.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Conger of Iowa Is Reckoned Among the Heavyweight Diplomats.

Edwin Hurd Conger, the newly appointed minister to China, was selected as a heavyweight diplomat who will be fully capable of handling the delicate situations which are likely to arise there at any time. At the time of his appointment he was still serving as minister to Brazil and will merely be transferred to the more important post. His place in Rio Janeiro will be filled by Charles Page Bryan who was at first slated for the China post.

Mr. Conger was born in Knox county, Ills., in 1843 and was educated at Lombard university. After graduating he entered the Union army as a private, served through the war and came out a captain. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Galesburg, Ills., in 1866. Two years later he removed to Iowa and settled in Dexter, where he became interested in farming, stock raising and banking. In Iowa he entered politics and after holding several minor offices was elected state treasurer, which office he held for two terms. He was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses and came to be recognized as one of the Republican leaders on the floor of the house. As chairman of the committee on coinage he fought the first battle against the incipient free silver movement and was rewarded for his labors by an appointment to the Brazilian mission, which he held during the latter part of Harrison's administration. When President McKinley began to make his appointments, he sent Mr. Conger back to Brazil, where he has given satisfaction. In Peking he will have the same salary which he enjoyed in Rio—$12,000 a year—but the responsibilities of the post, owing to the present unsettled condition of the orient, will be much greater.



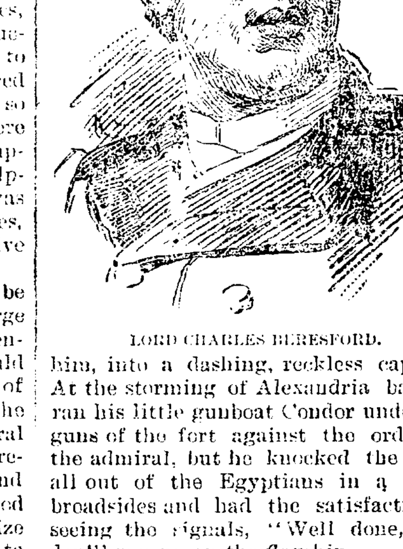
EDWIN H. CONGER.

"CONDOR" CHARLIE.

Lord Beresford Once More Ready to Stir Up the British Parliament.

After a hot and exciting contest Lord Charles Beresford has once more been elected a member of the British house of commons, this time from York. His reappearance in politics means that the sittings will occasionally be enlivened by his vigorous personality. Lord Beresford is an immensely popular man in England, not especially with those high in power, but with the common people. He is bold and outspoken and is especially fond of denouncing incompetency and corruption wherever he finds them. He is an advocate of a vigorous foreign policy and is just the man to rattle the dry bones of government, a process which the average Britisher delights to watch.

No Englishman will ever forget either how Lord Beresford won his title of "Condor Charlie." It was soon after he had changed from a rattle headed, prankish lieutenant, with an immense crop of wild oats growing up behind him, into a dashing, reckless captain. At the storming of Alexandria bay he ran his little gunboat Condor under the guns of the fort against the orders of the admiral, but he knocked the fight all out of the Egyptians in a dozen broadsides and had the satisfaction of seeing the signals, "Well done, Condor!" run up on the flagship.



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Beresford gets his title from the position of junior lord of the admiralty, which he won by his brilliant work on the sea and in parliament. He was born in Dublin about 50 years ago and is one of the five sons of an Irish marquis. His grandfather was the famous "Spring Heeled Jack," who earned the name by his madcap exploits. In personal appearance Lord Beresford much resembles Robert J. Ingersoll. His beautiful wife is both feared and disliked by the English nobility on account of her sharp tongue and none too gentle disposition.

Skates With Bone Runners.

Before the invention and manufacture of steel skates people skated on the ice on bones, which afforded excellent sport.

He Saved Her Mickie.

Some of the British troops in the Irish rebellion did not fight particularly well. A certain general at a lord lieutenant's party in Dublin was admonishing a begging woman to leave the place when she said, "It is I that am proud to see your honor here in the red coat you wore the very day when you saved the life of my boy, little Mickie."

"Indeed!" replied the general, not sorry to hear anything to his credit on such a distinguished occasion. "I had forgotten all about it. How did I save his life?"

"Well, your honor, when the battle was at its hottest your honor was the first to run, and when me little Mickie saw the general run he ran, too, the Lord be praised!"—Argonaut.

A NEEDLE IN HIS HEEL.

An X Ray Photograph Which Greatly Surprised a New Yorker.

Have you any bits of hardware floating around in your system? How do you know you haven't? A young New Yorker never dreamed of such a thing until one day not long ago he happened to have an X ray photograph taken of his foot and was surprised to find that he had been carrying around a good sized needle imbedded in the flesh of his ankle. He has not investigated further, but, according to the sample, he estimates that he would assay richly if tested for iron ore.

The way in which the photograph happened to be taken is as follows: The young man is an enthusiastic bicycle rider and has frequently noticed a peculiar sensation in his heel after a long ride. As a boy he had played football a good deal and thought perhaps one of the bones of the heel might have been splintered. He is an expert electrician and has a friend who is in the same profession. The friend is the owner of an X ray apparatus and suggested that he be allowed to take a photograph of the foot. This was done, with the surprising result noted.

FROM X RAY PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE NEEDLE.

Two negatives were obtained, one showing a side and the other a back view, so that the location of the needle was accurately determined. Both were excellent negatives and showed the intruding piece of steel with great distinctness. Not only the bones, but the outlines of the flesh and even the Achilles tendon, can be traced.

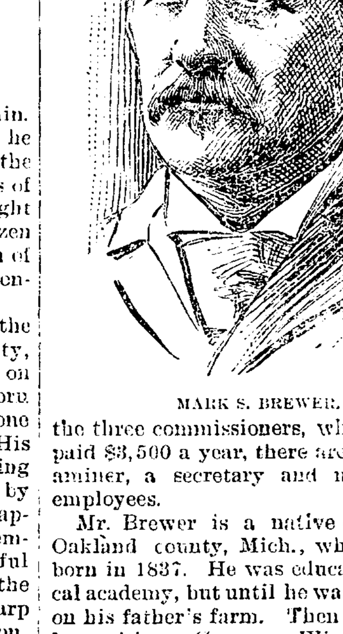
How the needle ever found its way into his ankle the gentleman cannot tell. Not since he can remember has his skin been pierced by a needle, and he says he would be likely to recall such an occurrence. As it gives him no pain and scarcely causes any uneasiness he is not particularly anxious to have it removed, but he did consent to allow his friend to attempt to draw it to the surface by the use of powerful magnets. The only effect was to cause the needle to move slightly, but it could not be dislodged and will probably be allowed to remain in its present position.

NEW TO CIVIL SERVICE.

But Mr. Brewer Has Held Many Other Public Offices.

Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, the new civil service commissioner, is a personal friend of President McKinley, with whom he was associated for eight years in congress. As there are only three civil service commissioners and one of these was a Republican when Mr. Brewer was added, this gives that body a Republican majority, and it will be reorganized accordingly.

The purpose of the commission is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" and it is expected to aid the president in preparing suitable rules, making regulations for the control of examinations and to investigate and report on all matters touching the enforcement of the civil service regulations. The service under Cleveland and President McKinley has been extended until it now applies to more than 84,000 officeholders, who range in importance from Indian deputy sheriffs to deputy collectors of customs. Besides the three commissioners, who are each paid $3,500 a year, there are a chief examiner, a secretary and many minor employees.



MARK S. BREWER.

Mr. Brewer is a native of Addison, Oakland county, Mich., where he was born in 1837. He was educated at a local academy, but until he was 19 worked on his father's farm. Then he studied law with ex-Governor Wisner and in 1864 was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, where he has practiced his profession ever since with the exception of the periods when he has been holding public office. He was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses. During President Garfield's administration he served as consul general to Berlin. Mr. Brewer is regarded rather as a practical politician than as a reformer.

When Scrubbing the Floor.

A farm exchange makes the following helpful suggestion: A few feet of common rubber tubing that can be slipped on to the water faucets in the sink and long enough to reach to a bucket on the floor will save the lifting of bucketfuls of water when scrubbing the floor or filling the washtubs.

A WOMANS' JUBILEE.

THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

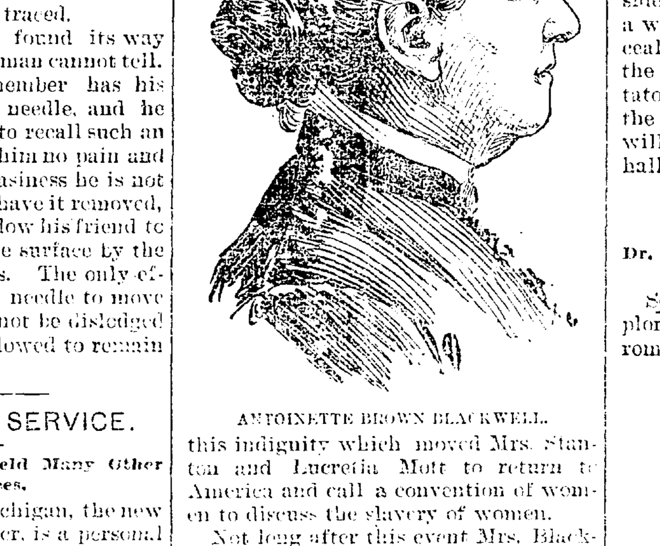
Leaders of the Suffrage Movement to Gather In Washington and Discuss a Half Century of Progress—Mrs. Blackwell and Her Interesting Career.

The emancipation of woman was begun just 50 years ago, and an appropriate celebration of the birth of this movement is being arranged by the National American Woman's Suffrage association. It is to be held in Washington from Feb. 14 to 19 inclusive and will bring together one of the most representative bodies of women ever collected in the national capital. It will be the first semicentennial convention of women held anywhere in the world and will be a golden milestone on the highway of woman's advance toward the ballot box and equal rights.

A general call has been issued, signed by such leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Harriet Taylor Upton, Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Laura Clay and Catherine Waugh McCulloch, inviting all citizens of the United States and the world in general to participate.

Of the famous women who helped to launch that movement half a century ago only two survive. One of these is Mrs. Stanton and the other is Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Both expect to be present at the jubilee convention and will probably tell something about the conditions and the series of humiliating events which aroused broad minded women all over the country and led to their organizing for emancipation.

It is hard for us to realize in this day of woman's clubs, women doctors, women lawyers, women this and women that, that 50 years ago but seven occupations were open to women, yet when the world's antislavery congress was held in London and American women presented themselves as delegates they were refused admission. Mrs. Stanton, who was then on her wedding trip, was among those who were barred out. For 24 hours the English ministers who composed the congress bitterly debated the question, but after much opposition a concession was granted. The women were told that they might sit in the gallery, hidden behind a screen, and listen to the words of the men. It was this indignity which moved Mrs. Stanton and Lucretia Mott to return to America and call a convention of women to discuss the slavery of women.



ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

Not long after this event Mrs. Blackwell had her bitter experience. She had been ordained as pastor of a Congregational church, being the first woman to occupy a pulpit, and had been chosen a delegate to a temperance convention. She was grudgingly given a seat after a fight which lasted for two days and a half and was then allowed ten minutes to address the body. The delegates were all ministers of the gospel, but for three hours they hissed the lone woman who stood on the platform vainly trying to make herself heard. Not for one moment did the good men cease their hisses and catcalls until it was time for the convention to adjourn, and then Mrs. Blackwell, defiant and indignant, left the platform, not crushed, but with a determination to devote the rest of her life to the righting of this wrong.

And what do you suppose she had done to merit this treatment? Here is her career: She was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1825. Her parents were early English colonists and Revolutionary patriots. Miss Brown joined the Congregational church when only 9 years old, and at 16 she taught school. Later she taught several branches in a seminary in order to pay the expenses of a collegiate course at Oberlin. She was graduated from that college at the age of 22, and at 25 had completed the theological course. When she asked for a license to preach, such as was given other students, it was refused because she was a woman, and she was told to preach or keep silent on her own responsibility. She took the responsibility and preached whenever she got a chance. Two years later, in spite of many obstacles, she was ordained as preacher by the Congregational church of South Butler, N. Y. Soon after this she began to doubt the soundness of the theological doctrines which she was preaching, and in 1854 resigned her pulpit. Later she became a Unitarian. She was married to Samuel C. Blackwell in 1856 and is the mother of several daughters. She now lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. Blackwell has written several books on sociological and scientific subjects and has frequently appeared on the lecture platform. She has taken a lively interest in the movement which was started by the declaration of independence made by the convention of women held in Waterloo, N. Y., in the summer of 1848, and at the coming celebration of that event will be one of the two pioneers who will tell the women of today how much has been gained in half a century.

ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

A Conscientious Architect.

Caller—I have $10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design.

Honest Architect—Yes, sir. John, show the gentleman the plans of our $3,000 houses.—New York Weekly.

An Alluring Idea.

"What I want to see," exclaimed Senator Sorghum, "is the annexation of Hawaii. I envy the men who will one day come to this capitol to represent the interests of that far distant state."

"Yes," rejoined the enthusiastic young friend. "They will loom up as giant reminders of the progress of civilization and of the increasing power of this young republic."

"So they will," answered the senator; "so they will. And in addition to all that, just think of the mileage!"—Washington Star.

A MONSTER CANVAS.

French Artist Painting the Czar's Coronation For the Paris Exposition.

M. Henri Gervex, the distinguished French painter, is at work on a monster painting which is to be exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900. The painting will represent the coronation of the czar. It will be about 33 feet long and nearly 25 feet in height and will contain over 200 figures, of which fully three-quarters will be actual portraits of the noted personages who participated in the coronation ceremony. As most of those present were members of the various royal families of Europe and as M. Gervex is anxious to make his picture historically correct it can be seen that this will involve an immense amount of detail, for the artist will want to please each lord and lady.

HENRI GERVEX AT WORK ON HIS MONSTER PAINTING.

M. Gervex had decided to paint the scene before the coronation, and with that end in view went to Moscow and witnessed the event from the press inclosure. He has selected for his portrayal the supreme moment of the occasion when the young czar was in the very act of placing the splendid crown on his own head, the most solemn and dramatic moment of the whole series of brilliant events.

"Although this painting will be a legitimate work of art," says M. Gervex, "a painting on canvas such as one might send to the Salon, I intend to borrow for purposes of exhibition certain devices more properly belonging to the domain of the diorama. In order to heighten the realism I shall paint two panels, extending the scene on either side, and adjust them to the painting at a wide angle. Heavy curtains will conceal the extremities on all sides, while the light will fall from above. The spectator, in consequence, will see neither the beginning nor end of the design—he will seem to be in the very coronation hall itself."

A YOUNG EXPLORER.

Dr. Sven Hedin, Who Knows All About Central Asia.

Scandinavia has produced many explorers, but none who has had more romantic adventures than that daring and adventurous traveler Dr. Sven Hedin. Although his name is as yet little known to English speaking people he is well known in his own country and is reckoned in the class with Nansen, Andree and Sverdrup. Central Asia is the particular field in which he has distinguished himself, and in his wanderings through that mysterious section of the globe he has visited places where white men have never been before.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

He is only 32 years old, but he has achieved much. He started on his first trip when he was 20, his funds being limited to $160, which he had saved up while acting as tutor. This took him far into Persia, and when his funds ran out he applied to Aga Mukammed Hassan, one of the richest men in that part of the world. It was a bold stroke, but when Hassan found that the young stranger was a fellow countryman of Charles II, whose exploits are known throughout Islam, he gave him an escort and a bag of silver.

On his return to Sweden Dr. Hedin interested King Oscar and several wealthy men in his scheme to explore central Asia, and the king attached him to a complimentary mission to the shah of Persia. On his second visit Dr. Hedin scaled a famous mountain, much to the astonishment of the Persian nobles. When he returned for the third time to Persia, it was at the head of a well equipped expedition, and he spent nearly four years in wandering about the Gobi desert and the plateaus of Tibet. He rummaged among the ancient ruins of dead, forgotten cities of the desert, made maps of the country and discovered many things of scientific and historical interest.

Interesting Newspapers.

There are four papers published in the arctic regions. The last, which is called the Atnagoglintel Naglingingiinarmik Lusaruminasassumki of Greenland, is not sold on the streets by newsboys for obvious reasons.

Narrowest Streets In the World.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

A Boy's Definitions.

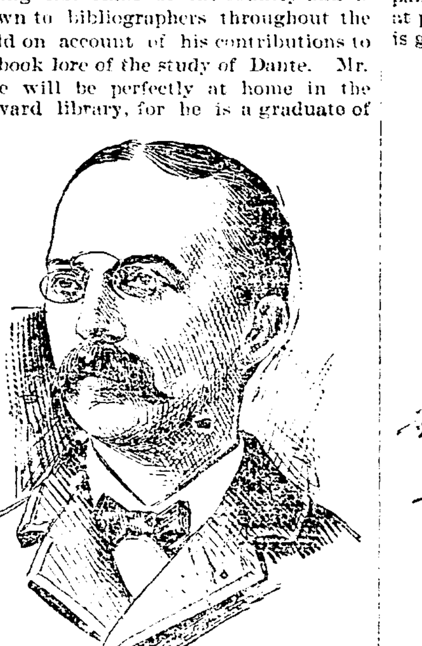
A boy being asked to describe a kitten said, "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever and stopping before it gets there." It must have been the same boy who thus defined scandal: "It is when nobody ain't done nothing and somebody goes and tells."—Tit-Bits.

HARVARD'S LIBRARY.

AND THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO TAKE CHARGE OF IT.

Librarian Lane Has Been a Lover of Books From Boyhood and Now Has 500,000 Volumes Under His Care—How the Collection Has Grown.

William Coolidge Lane, the newly appointed librarian for Harvard university, is rather a young man for the position, being only 39. He is, however, one of the leading librarians of the country and is known to bibliographers throughout the world on account of his contributions to the book lore of the study of Dante. Mr. Lane will be perfectly at home in the Harvard library, for he is a graduate of the university and was connected with the library for 12 years, only leaving to become librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, a post which he will hold until his successor can be found.



WILLIAM C. LANE.

Mr. Lane was born in Newtonville, Mass., and comes of a long line of early settlers. When he entered Harvard at the age of 19, his family removed to Cambridge and there he has lived ever since. Even as a boy he had been a lover of books and long before he completed his college course he determined to become a librarian. The opportunity offered, for soon after his graduation there was a vacancy in the Harvard library, and he secured it. The position was a humble one, but it gave him a chance to live among books, and this alone was enough to make it desirable in his eyes.

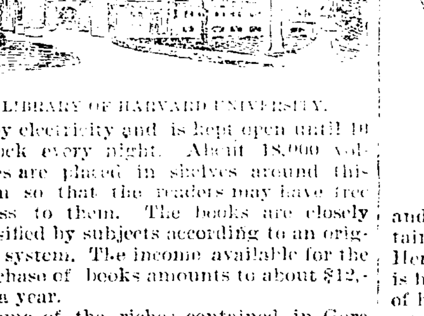
Under the friendly direction of the late Justin Winsor he added much to his knowledge of books and learned how to apply it. After serving for six years he was made, in 1887, assistant librarian and continued in this capacity until 1893 when he went to the Athenaeum. He has been secretary for the publishing section of the American Library association since it was organized, in 1886, president of the Massachusetts Library club and secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa society. As librarian of the Dante society since its organization in 1888 he has compiled the catalogues of the library of that society and done other valuable work of a similar nature.

Being a loyal Harvard man, of course it is the fulfillment of his dearest ambition to be placed at the head of the great library in Cambridge which inspired in him his love for books. The grand total of volumes which he will have under his control and which are accessible to Harvard students falls little short of 500,000.

Harvard library was founded in 1640. Its nucleus was the little store of books which John Harvard left to the college. There were only 300 volumes, but so scarce were books in the new world at that time that this poor little collection made Cambridge the literary center of America, a distinction which it has not even yet wholly lost its grip on. In 1667 Solomon Staddard was chosen "library keeper" and among the rules he formulated was the following: "No scholar in the college under a senior may borrow a book." Quite different was the principle enunciated by the late Librarian Winsor, who said, "I try never to forget that the prime purpose of a book is to be much read."

In 1764 the college library, which at that time was housed in one end of old Harvard hall, was almost wiped out by fire. Of the 5,000 volumes which had been accumulated only about 100 were saved. This heavy loss only served to awaken the sympathy of the colonies and England to the college, and when in 1766 the new Harvard hall was built many generous donations of books had been made. The library occupied two rooms on the second floor of the hall until 1841 when it was finally settled in Gore hall. This building, which has been enlarged from time to time, was originally constructed in the form of a Latin cross, with the nave 140 feet long and the transepts 81 feet long. One of the transepts has been extended so that it is 161 feet in length, but further additions will have to be made in the near future in order to accommodate the constant additions which are being made.

A most liberal policy has been adopted in regard to the loaning of books and only such restrictions are imposed as are deemed necessary for the protection of property. The reading room in Gore hall now contains 275 seats and tables. It is well lighted by electricity and is kept open until 10 o'clock every night. About 18,000 volumes are placed in shelves around this room so that the readers may have free access to them. The books are closely classified by subjects according to an original system. The income available for the purchase of books amounts to about $12,000 a year.



LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Some of the riches contained in Gore hall are volumes of American history, including biography, genealogy and geography, 22,348; American slavery, 869 volumes; folklore and mediaeval romances, over 5,800 volumes, supposed to be the largest collection in existence; Sanskrit, about 400 printed texts and 1,000 manuscripts; maps, about 12,000 loose sheets, probably the largest collection in the country, and classics, about 17,848 volumes.

CHARLES WARNER.

A Perplexity.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "I guess dey've got us."

"What did de folks in de house say?"

"Ef we don't chop wood, we can't sleep in de barn. Dey'll lock it."

"Well, we kin go furder down de road."

"No, we can't. It's goin ter rain in about five or ten minutes, an rain hard. De horrible alternative is jes', dis. Which'll we do, go ter work or take a bath?"—Washington Star.

Honoring the Profession.

An editor in the south was traveling on a steamboat, and having been shaved naturally offered to pay.

"We never charge editors nothin, sah," said the barber grandiloquently.

"But how can you carry on your business?"

"Dat's all right, boss," was the indulgent reply. "We makes it up off'n gentlemen."—Youth's Companion.

BOTH BIG AND FAMOUS.

Yet Chancellor Day Has Lots of Trouble on His Hands.

Chancellor James R. Day of the Syracuse university, who as one of the principals in the lively controversy which is just at present stirring up eastern Methodists is gaining considerable notoriety, has been at the head of that great denominational institution of education for some three years. He left the pastorate of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, New York, to take his present position.

CHANCELLOR DAY.

The controversy is concerning the obligation of Syracuse university to furnish support to the widow of Bishop Peck, founder of the institution. When Bishop Peck was still in health, he deeded the greater part of his ample estate to Syracuse university, receiving in return a pledge that the university would never allow either him or his wife to suffer want. That was 25 years ago. Since then Bishop Peck has died and a short time ago Mrs. Peck followed him to the grave. During the last few years of her life the university refused to contribute to her support, Chancellor Day claiming that the sum set aside for that purpose had been exhausted. Before and after Mrs. Peck's death the claim has been urged by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, an alumnus of the university, who made his home for several years with Mrs. Peck and who was her sole residuary legatee. The controversy has been a bitter one and among the developments has been the filing of a $20,000 libel suit by Mr. Rockwell against Chancellor Day.

Dr. Day has been in the Methodist ministry nearly 30 years and is widely known, having been mentioned several times as a candidate for bishop. He was born in Whitneyville, Me., about 52 years ago. He is a man of imposing presence, being 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing nearly 250 pounds. As a youth he roamed far afield in search of adventure and fortune, but finally returned to the farm on which he was born. Then the powerful influence of a pious domestic atmosphere asserted itself and he announced his intention to enter the ministry. He took a course of study at Kent's Hill Wesleyan seminary and Bowdoin college, entering the Maine conference after he had been ordained.

A CABINET LADY.

Miss Helen Long Occupies That Position In the Secretary's Household.

Miss Helen Long, youngest daughter of the secretary of the navy, who recently christened the American built Japanese warship Kasagi after the unique oriental method of liberating a pigeon as she pronounced the name, must be really reckoned among the cabinet ladies, for Mrs. Long is so much of an invalid that she is unable to do her full share of the entertaining, leaving a good part of these duties to be born by her handsome and talented stepdaughter.

Miss Long was first introduced to Washington society last spring when she presided over her father's home during the absence of Mrs. Long. She showed that she was fond of the social whirl, for, in spite of the limitations of hotel life, she managed to give some very enjoyable receptions in their apartments at the Portland. She has many friends in the capital, where she lived and studied for six years during her father's congressional term.

Miss Long was also educated at a private school in Northampton, Mass., and in Europe. She has mastered both French and German, so she finds it easy to entertain the members of the diplomatic circle. Her tastes are decidedly literary, but she is by no means a bookworm, being fond of horseback riding and bicycling. She is a tall, slender young woman with an erect carriage which suggests the Delsarte girl. She has blue eyes and a quantity of light hair which she wears in a pompadour and coiled high on her head. Her voice is particularly sweet and cultivated, and the nasal twang of New England is not in evidence.

MISS HELEN LONG.

Secretary Long has still another daughter, older than Miss Helen, but she has little time to devote to society. She is a young woman of unusually brilliant mind and is bent on putting her talents to some use. Last year she was graduated from Smith college, and she is now studying medicine at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore and is with her family only during the holidays. So if there is to be any entertaining done in the Long household Miss Helen will have to bear the burden of hostess, and thus far she has shown a disposition to accept the position with much cheerfulness and even enthusiasm.

The Lucky Rich.

Soiled Sammy—Dere's just one t'ing I envies dem millionaires.

Thirsty Thornton—Wot's dat?

Soiled Sammy—Dey never has to work out dere fines.

ART FOR FARM FOLKS

NOVEL MOVEMENT TO CIRCULATE PICTURES IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

How Miss Tanner Started the First Traveling Art Gallery and How the Work Has Been Carried on In Wisconsin—Women's Clubs Take It Up.

A movement to cultivate the artistic tastes of country people by means of sending circulating art galleries through the farming districts has been begun in Wisconsin. It was in this state, too, that the idea of traveling libraries originated. The scheme for traveling pictures is an elaboration of the same idea.

To Miss Mary E. Tanner, a teacher of art in the Stevens Point Normal school, is due the credit for starting the new movement. She had heard F. A. Hutchins, chairman of the state library commission, tell of the longing for good reading matter which existed in the farming districts and how this was being met by the traveling libraries. She was deeply interested and thought much of the talk. Later she met Mr. Hutchins and said:

"If we can supply country people with traveling books, why not give them traveling pictures too?"

"You can," was the reply. "It would be a fine thing. Go ahead and try it."

So with no further encouragement Miss Tanner, alone and unaided, went to work to launch this most novel movement. She began by making an attempt to supply the farmers living but a few miles from the city. At that time she had never heard of Jane Addams and her ideas of art for the common people and she knew nothing of the methods which are now in operation at Hull House, Chicago. She planned her work along purely original lines and designed it solely to meet the needs of the people whom she could reach.

Having no extensive means or influence, she had to begin in a humble way. First she talked over the plan with some of her friends, and they enthusiastically volunteered to help her. They went to work with a will, gathering up pictures of all kinds and sizes wherever they could find them.

The lithographs which were being sent out as supplements to the big Chicago papers helped out wonderfully, photographs of famous paintings were eagerly seized upon and everything that spelled art with a capital A was made use of. Even pictures from magazines and illustrated papers were utilized. When they had got together a big collection, they sorted out the best, mounted them uniformly on cardboard, labeled them, pasted envelopes for cards on the back, packed them into a top buggy and started out to rouse a sense of the truly artistic in the country districts.

MARY E. TANNER.

At first they went to the schoolhouses where they interested the teachers in the movement and enlisted their aid. The plan usually followed was to call a meeting at the schoolhouse, exhibit the pictures and give a little talk concerning them. These art talks proved wonderfully popular, and the young women were kept busy furnishing speakers. After the talk the pictures were distributed, each family taking one picture and agreeing to return it after a certain length of time and exchange it for another. And that was all there was to it. In June the pictures were called in and stored until the following fall.

After the first season the Women's club of Stevens Point took up the work and has since taken charge of it. Of course the collection has been materially added to, and the collecting and distributing are in the hands of a competent committee. More than this, the State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to start a traveling gallery for the use of art clubs and in various parts of the state different organizations are taking up separate phases of the work. State Senator Stout is to add pictures to his traveling libraries in Dunn county, too, which is a flattering indorsement of Miss Tanner's work.

The state federation has appointed an art interchange committee for the purpose of collecting reproductions of masterpieces for circulation among small clubs of women who are remote from art centers. Clubwomen in other states are becoming interested in the movement and it has been suggested that a national art interchange for the federation would be a feasible project.

Miss Tanner, to whose energy and enterprise the success of the movement is due, has come to be looked upon as an authority on such matters and is frequently asked for advice in regard to the starting of such enterprises. She believes that if the selection of pictures is made judiciously much can be accomplished toward creating an aesthetic impulse in country districts.

"Of course it depends a great deal upon the class of people among whom your work lies," she says. "If they are not well educated, I doubt the advisability of giving them pictures of buildings or historic places. What they want is a picture which tells a story, such as Millet's 'Angelus' and others dealing with genre types.

"Pictures of landscapes and flowers always prove popular. Accompanying each picture should go a slip telling the name of the artist, something about his life, and, if possible, a little story about that particular work. That is where the educational side of the scheme comes in. Surely it will lead to good things. Even the desire to know more about the man who painted the picture may lead on to the reading of books which would otherwise never be opened. Some day I want to see pictures circulated in every public library, just as books are now."

MILDRED MERRIAM.

Astounding Ignorance.

Probably Si Jackson is the most ignorant negro in St. Louis. Noticing the gentleman by whom he is employed reading a newspaper, he asked:

"Say, boss, which does yer read—de black or de white?"—New York Sunday World.

That Was All.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with you?" asked Mrs. Northside of another Alleghany woman.

"He says that the cartridges of my leg have stiffened," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 30.

Text of the Lesson, Math. vi, 5-15—Memory Verses, 9-13—Golden Text, Math. vi, 6—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

5. "And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward." Dr. Weston says concerning this sermon that Christ here draws the picture of the person who is to be the result of His work, the ideal man whom the Saviour is to make actual by saving him from sin. The only and indispensable condition of admission to such a life is the consciousness of utter spiritual poverty, absolute destitution, a beggar with no power to alter his condition or make himself better. No man on earth, be he who or what he will, is excluded, and the character described in the beatitudes is within the reach of every man.

6. "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father, which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." All benevolence is not to be hidden, for when our good works glorify God we are to let our light so shine. No one is forbidden to pray in public nor even to let it be known that we are fasting if God can be glorified thereby. What is forbidden is our own glory or advantage in anything. What is required is the glory of God in all things. See I Cor. x, 31; I Pet. iv, 11; John xiv, 13, 14.

7. "But when ye pray use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do, for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." There is nothing here forbidding us to repeat the same petitions in our prayers, but what is forbidden is vain repetition or thinking that there is and benefit or merit in saying the same words over and over. True prayer is the utterance of heart desires for the glory of God in the name of Jesus Christ.

8. "Be not ye therefore like unto them, for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him." We are not forbidden to ask because our Father knows, but we are to ask as children who have confidence in a Father's love and wisdom. Children who tease and torment their parents do no credit either to themselves or to their parents; parents who permit it are not wise, and children who do it do not honor their parents. Confidence in God will meekly ask and be sure that if it is best it shall be given.

9. "After this manner therefore pray ye. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name." I have met many who use no more this form of words and perhaps they do no sin by this omission; as for myself I never expect to pray better or with more understanding or more in accord with the will of God than when I use these very words. I would not rob Israel, nor put myself under any bondage, but if Israel has a good thing which I, too, can enjoy, surely our Father would like me to enjoy it. How very near Jesus took Mary and us to His heart when He said, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xx, 17).

10. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." When, after the thousand years, satan shall have been sent to the lake of fire, and all things shall have been subdued unto Christ, then He shall hand over the kingdom unto God the Father that God may be all in all (Rev. xx, 10; I Cor. xv, 28), and this prayer shall be answered.

11. "Give us this day our daily bread." Our Father knows our need in this matter and will not withhold any good, yet it is His pleasure that we ask Him for all that is included in this phrase "our daily bread," and inasmuch as we have already learned that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God (chapter iv, 4), the phrase must include a great deal.

12. "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Forgiveness of sins in His name is what we are to preach everywhere (Luke xxiv, 47), and when we receive Him we are assured that our sins are forgiven for His name's sake and shall no more be remembered (I John ii, 12; Isa. xliii, 25), but while we are in these mortal bodies we shall need constant forgiveness; hence the comfort of the assurance that "if we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." It is the sense of the vast forgiveness which we enjoy from Him that enables us to be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us (Eph. iv, 32).

13. "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever. Amen." God never tempts any one to do wrong (Jas. i, 13), but He does try men for their present and eternal good, and for His great glory, and it is blessed to be tried and receive grace to endure (Jas. i, 12). He will never try us above what we are able (I Cor. x, 13). As to the evil one, He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (II Tim. iv, 18). The kingdom is His, the power is His, and the glory. Salvation and service from beginning to end are all His, and of Him, and it becomes us ever to say, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all.

14. "For if ye forgive men their trespasses your Heavenly Father will also forgive you." Fellowship with God depends upon our being one with Him in all things. We may walk with Him, and He will dwell in us and walk in us (II Cor. vi, 16), but we must be willing to humble ourselves and agree with Him in everything (Mic. vi, 8; margin; Amos iii, 3).

15. "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." When Peter asked how often he should forgive his brother and suggested seven times as a possible extreme, our Lord answered, "Until seventy times seven." He then told of one who was forgiven 10,000 talents, but would not forgive his fellow an hundred pence; hence he was severely punished. Our Lord added, "So likewise shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses (Math. xviii, 21-35). Again it is, as always, "Not I, but Christ." "Not I, but the grace of God." Nothing for self, not even anything in the way of justice as a primary thing, and never revenge, but always the glory of God that He may be magnified.

AN IRISH PENUCHLE STORY.

Senator Cantor's Amusing Tale About Duffy and Mulcahy, the Missing Statesmen.

In legislatures like the present New York assembly, where the margin of power is slight, the party leaders have much ado to keep their majority up to the bill passing strength. Senator Cantor told a good story the other day in connection with close votes. "We needed every vote in the world," he said, "to pass the bill that was pending, and the bill was a strong party measure. Just as we were about to take a vote I missed two of our men. I had been worried about them, but they had been labored and argued with until I thought they were all right. Their names—well, call 'em Duffy and Mulcahy, good Irish names. I call attention to their nationality, because the point of the incident depends on it," said the senator, in an across the table aside to Tom Donnelly. "Well, they were missing Mulcahy and Duffy, and I sent out a hue and cry. Arrangements were made for speakers to keep the floor and prevent a vote. After two of the longest hours I ever knew the men were brought in. My hair ceased to turn gray. The vote was called and we passed the bill by a majority of 1.

"'Where were you, boys?' I asked, when it was all over and I had caught my breath. 'I told you you would be needed if you ever were in your life. It was as near a throw down as ever happened.'

"'I'm sorry Jake, thruly sorry, but it was not from any vicious intent on the part of myself an Mulcahy we were missin,' explained Duffy. 'It was like this: We was over t' the dago's f'r our lunch an afther atin we got that wrapped up in a game of penuchle we tuk no note av the floight av toime.'"—New York Journal.

Cruelty to Woman.

When, during the civil war, the Confederate General McCulloch moved from Panola, he had considerable difficulty in getting his men across the Tallahatchie river. The feat was accomplished on a pontoon bridge, where only a few men and their horses could cross at a time, and those in the rear, while waiting, would slip back into the town. When this was found out, staff officers were sent to order the men into line, and they rode along, calling on them to close up.

Several Texans started, on hearing the order, and dashed along the street at breakneck speed, and one fellow some distance in the rear yelled as he flew and whirled his lasso above his head.

He passed a store where stood the figure of a woman, a wire frame made for displaying gowns, and quick as a flash his rope had caught the dummy.

Down the street he galloped, dragging the thing after him. It was very light and constantly rebounded at times so that it was six feet above the ground. Everybody who saw it was sure he had lassoed a woman, and not only indignation but horror prevailed.

He noticed no one. His big hat on the back of his head, he rode wildly along, yelling at the top of his voice and dragging his victim. When he arrived at the river, he halted, drew in his rope, caught the figure under his arm and quietly rode on the bridge.

The crowd had followed, and when it discovered the real nature of the lady cheer upon cheer rent the air.—Youth's Companion.

Getting In on a Sure Thing.

"So you think times are really going to be better, do you?"

"Yes, they're going to be better for me anyway."

"What makes you so sure of it?"

"I've decided not to do any more bucket shop speculating."—Chicago News.

At the Mission School.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, what does the verse mean where it says, "And the lot fell upon Jonah?"

Bat Scrimpsy—De hull gang jumped on 'im.—New York Press.

Explained.

Mrs. Goode—Why is it that you tramps would sooner sleep than do anything else?

Tramp—Dat's because uv our retirin disposition.—Up to Date.

A Mere Trifle to Him.

A man out west has accused a Pullman porter of stealing $42,000 from him. How ridiculous! What would a Pullman porter want with a trifle like that?—New York Truth.

Treating Him For Nothing.

"What are you treating me for, doctor?"

"Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of $80 for two years."—Detroit Free Press.

William the Immortal.

"As the immortal William once said," remarked Prince Henry, "'there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.'"

"Really, now, Heinrich," said the kaiser as he overheard the remark of the prince, "that is quite clever, but when did I say it?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Dreier Bros. drug store.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying "Electric Bitters," and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline. 541

Millions NOW USE Pearline

COLOR MARKINGS.

Ohio Method of Identifying Blooded Hogs That Change Hands.

The Ohio Poland-China Record company has adopted a method of identifying hogs beyond doubt by their color markings. In animals that have been bred pure for generations the different spots, stripes and splashes of color can be easily traced and described, as a white foot, white hairs on rump or spot on shoulder, etc. A chart containing such color description in addition to its pedigree given along with a hog when it is sold and accompanying it through every change of ownership would be a means of fixing its identity positively. Such charts the record company uses in connection with established earmarks.

Mr. L. N. Bonham describes in The Breeder's Gazette the card as follows: The secretary has prepared forms of pedigree on the back of which appear blank outlines of the right and left sides of a pig. These blank outlines are also on the stub of the pedigree kept by the breeder. He gives instructions for the breeder to "take this blank and while looking at the pig before shipping him or sending his pedigree for record mark on these outlines with pencil all the points and spots as they appear on right side and then on the left. Before sending the pedigree mark with ink, solid black, all these spots and points as they appear on the pig." It is believed that such a description will be more exactly

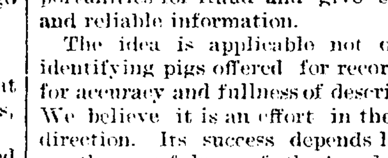


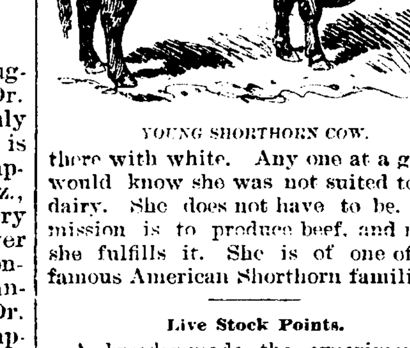
CHART FOR IDENTIFYING A HOG.

expressed than is possible by words. Holders of sales of their produce can do buyers a service and themselves great credit not only by use of ear tags, but also by indicating the color markings on the outlines to be found on the back of the pedigree. This should all be done before the day of sale and the pedigrees filled out from their private records of breeding, so that on the receipt of payment or note for the animal there is nothing to add to the pedigree but the purchaser's name and address and number of animal. The breeder who will go even further and instead of so much highfaluting and misleading superlatives will use a simple outline of form and add to this the color markings, would close the door against many opportunities for fraud and give specific and reliable information.

The idea is applicable not only to identifying pigs offered for record, but for accuracy and fullness of description. We believe it is an effort in the right direction. Its success depends largely on the carefulness of the breeder who may use it. He may think it a desirable thing and yet not be skillful enough with pencil or pen to show accurately the size and location of markings. He also may not be skillful in use of his pen as a letter writer, but he can find those who can do such work if he wishes to serve his customers as well as he ought. The average breeder can give on these outlines a better idea of the number, location and size of the animal's markings than he can in words. The identification of his produce can be secured and no shyster can appropriate the breeder's skill or pedigree for another pig.

Young Shorthorn Cow.

For a perfect model of the female Shorthorn we have seen nothing superior to the young cow in the illustration. Her back is as straight as an arrow, her color a fine red, splashed here and



YOUNG SHORTHORN COW.

there with white. Any one at a glance would know she was not suited to the dairy. She does not have to be. Her mission is to produce beef, and nobly she fulfills it. She is of one of the famous American Shorthorn families.

Live Stock Points.

A breeder made the experiment of feeding some milk cows and some fattening steers the same ration as to materials. It consisted of bran, cornmeal and oilmeal. He wished to find out which it cost the most to produce—a pound of butter or a pound of beef. He noted each pound of gain made by the steers, likewise each pound of butter the cows produced. The result was that the cost was for the beef, 3.4 cents; for the butter, 3 cents. Thus it cost a trifle more with the above feed to produce a pound of beef than a pound of butter, which is worth at least four times as much. Still, if everybody went to making butter instead of beef the price of the butter would soon be lower than that of beef.

The price of $60,000 recently paid for the 2-year-old racing colt Hamburg, in Kentucky, does not look as though the trade in thoroughbreds was dead.

A pig is always ready for market at 10 months old, and it ought to be ready at 8 months.

At the Chicago fat stock show the heaviest 2-year-old steer was a Hereford that weighed 1,830 pounds; the second heaviest was an Aberdeen-Angus, 1,756 pounds; the third heaviest, a Shorthorn, 1,630 pounds. The Hereford won also the sweepstakes prize.

LAMB FEEDING.

Winter Quarters, Lean Meat Rations, Shearing, Need of Water, Etc.

Food eaten goes to one of two functions, the support of the animal or its growth. The animal must live, and [illegible] must be kept warm, and this will be done first from the food eaten and all the growth will come later from any surplus of food above these requirements. Very much the largest part of the food of support goes to maintaining warmth. Under ordinary circumstances 70 per cent is thus used, and the conditions may be such that a much larger proportion will be used for this purpose.

So far as any hope of profit is concerned this part of the food might just as well be thrown into a stove and burned as to be consumed in the animal's body as fuel.

It follows, of course, that if the lamb to be fed is put into warm quarters less food will be used as fuel and more of it will be utilized in making growth. We should then make the folds or barns for feeding just as warm as the health of the lamb will allow. I have tried different temperatures and find that about 50 or 55 degrees F. is the most desirable. But we will find that no lamb can endure bad air and be healthy. Their lungs are sensitive, so we must see to it that the fold is well ventilated and the air kept pure and free from disease germs. If properly ventilated with shoots from the fold up out at the roof, this can be secured without making them too cold or having a draft blowing in on the sheep. Nothing can be worse than to attempt to ventilate by the windows, as it is impossible to do this without having more or less drafts blowing in on the lambs, and when this occurs they are sure to take cold.

No animal is more averse to having wet quarters than the sheep, and no lamb or sheep can be made to do well in a fold having the manure or floor wet. Nor must it be allowed to become filthy. It should be made dry and then kept littered with leaves or straw so as to keep clean, and when so it need not be cleaned out more than two or three times during the winter.

We know another thing. All motion is at the expense of energy, and energy comes only from food eaten. If now we keep the lambs very quiet, they will use less food in this way, and more can go to making growth. Nothing can be more wasteful and foolish than to attempt to feed a lot of lambs running loose over the fields or yards. Not only do they waste much food in the needless exercise, but they are running over and crowding each other from morning till night. To do their best they should be sorted according to size and no more than 25 put together in pens, in warm quarters, not less than eight feet in height in the clear, and when so kept may be safely loosed in a pen that shall give each lamb ten square feet of floor space. In order that the lambs may have ample feeding room the pens may be made only 10 feet wide and long enough so as to give each lamb one foot of feeding rack and trough.

The common notion that lambs do not require much water is very fallacious. No animal needs more or will drink oftener when it has a chance, and no animal is half so particular as to the cleanliness of the water or trough from which it drinks. The drinking troughs should be up just high enough so they can drink easily and should be kept clean enough so the shepherd would be willing to drink from it.

As has been said, we want a large amount of lean meat put upon lambs. We know also that the foods having an excess of the nitrogenous elements tend to the production of lean meat. We should also know that sheep, lambs especially, are very fond of a variety in their food. We should therefore feed largely on nitrogenous foods, such as bran, oats, oilmeal and gluten meal for grain, and no forage is so good for lambs as good, early cut, well cured, bright clover hay, and if we have plenty of this we may safely add quite a proportion of corn to the grain ration. In feeding grain it is well to commence with a very small amount and if possible begin to feed a little while still on pasture, and the amount may be gradually increased so long as the grain will show that they are making a good use of what they eat.

As we want the meat juicy as well as lean and as the lambs must be kept healthy some sort of succulent food should be provided. Nothing is better than good silage, which can be safely fed in as large quantities as they will eat. Roots and turnips, rutabagas and mangolds are all good for succulence, and if the lambs are kept warm there is no danger of feeding them too much succulent food—in fact, I have found that they will do better when fed both silage and roots than when fed on either alone.

Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance—in fact, it will not do at all to feed haphazard. They are so sensitive in this respect that they should be fed each day in the same order as regards pens. Their stomach is as good as a clock, and unless fed at just such an hour and in the same order each day they will fret and worry off all the gain you could expect.

One thing more—I would advise the shearing of the lambs when first put into the folds and for these reasons: It takes all the ticks off with the wool, and no lamb can make a satisfactory gain with no more than a half score of lively ticks; they occupy less space after shorn and can get about more freely, and then you can keep their folds much warmer.

I hope farmers who are finding their crops growing less will be induced to go into the winter feeding of lambs. I am sure those who do so systematically and stick to it will at the end of five years find a goodly sum to the credit of the lambs, but what is far better they will find that the rich manure made, if judiciously used, will make a good showing in increasing their crops.—J. S. Woodward in National Stockman.

Not Entirely Free.

"You say," said the city editor, "that he walked forth from the grim walls of the prison a free man."

"Yes, sir," answered the reporter.

"Well, he didn't. His wife was with him."—Indianapolis Journal.

As It Was.

Jack—So after you satisfied her father that you were a stockholder she consented to be your wife?

Mack—Yes. First he viewed my shares and then she shared my views.—New York Journal.

His Reason.

Softfop—Why do you burn the candle at both ends, old man?

Hardpan—That's the only way I can make both ends meet. — New York Journal.

New but Effective Method.

"How did her father strike you when you called on him?"

"First with his left and then with an umbrella."—Detroit Free Press.

Better Than Kipling's Rates.

"Oh, I don't know about Kipling! He's not so extremely warm. A single line brought me in a couple of thousand not long ago."

"A single line?"

"Yep—a street railway line that I had sued for compensatory damages."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hostelry in Ante-Bellum Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From its Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

From the Tri-County Scribe, Plymouth, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Thompson run the historic Cuyler House at Plymouth, Ill., a hostelry where Abraham Lincoln often slept, where "Dick" Yates, Lyman Trumbell and Richard Oglesby bought refreshments for the inner man in ante-bellum days, and from the veranda of which Stephen A. Douglas delivered one of his great speeches.

This article has not so much to do, however, with this historic hotel, as it has with the landlord's thirteen-year-old laughing, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked daughter Ollie.

As one sees her to-day, the picture of perfect health, it is hard to believe that nearly nine of the thirteen years of her life were spent on the bed of invalidism, that for months she never walked, and for years suffered the pain, misery and distress of inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form.

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted.

Mrs. Thompson heard of a wonderful cure which had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was influenced by it to purchase some of the pills for her daughter.

Before she had taken half a box, there was marked improvement in her condition; when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health. To-day, there is not a healthier child than Ollie Thompson.

The case came to the attention of the editor of the *Tri-County Scribe*, and a reporter was detailed to learn the story of this remarkable cure from Mrs. Thompson's own lips. She said:

"Ollie was a hearty, well-developed child from the time she was born until she was three years old. In 1887 she was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism. For nine years she was never entirely free from the disease, and much of the time was in an alarming condition. At times, she could not walk, and her spine was drawn out of shape so that she could not stand straight. One of the doctors said if she became well she would be a cripple for life.

"Dr. Grigran, of Augusta, was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease, and finally told us he could not cure her. We doctored her most all the time, but when she was ten years old she had an unusually severe attack, and we called in Dr. Kreider, of Prairie City, where we were then living. He tried hard to cure her but finally gave it up. He said, 'I can do nothing further, the case is the worst I have witnessed.'

"We nearly gave up hope then, but called Dr. McDaniel who doctored her after we came to Plymouth, but no benefit was derived.

"Then I heard how Uncle Wesley Walton had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition he had been in, I thought if the pills cured him, they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her, and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them, and when the second box had been used she was well, and has never had rheumatism since.

"I cannot say too much for the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I believe Ollie would have been dead long ago if she had not taken them." VICTORIA THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

I hereby state that I have examined Miss Ollie Thompson, and find no outward appearance of rheumatism.

W. D. WADE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

RIFLES, NOT BIBLES.

HOW A SHREWD RUSSIAN ADVENTURER FOOLED THE BRITISH.

Count Leontieff, Who Is King Menelek's Bismarck, and His Sudden Rise to Power In Abyssinia—Regarded as a Fanatic, He Has Become a Governor.

One of the most picturesque and interesting characters just now prominent in Africa is Count Nicholas Leontieff. Nominally he is governor of some of the southern provinces of Abyssinia, but actually he is the dictator of the foreign policy of that semibarbarous nation, and a decidedly vigorous and aggressive policy it is. He is King Menelek's Bismarck and well understands the job.

Yet it was this same Leontieff who was described by the British embassador at St. Petersburg in making a report to his government as "a dreamer, a fifteenth century swashbuckler, a religious fanatic." This was in reply to a query from the British foreign office. It had been rumored that some kind of a Russian expedition had started for Abyssinia headed by Leontieff, and the British wanted to know all about it.

"Oh, he's perfectly absurd, this Leontieff," was the tenor of the answer sent back by the observant embassador. "He has started out with some priests and 100 Bibles. He thinks because the Abyssinians have a religion something like that of the Russians that Menelek and his people will go into the Russian church in a body."

And in this light the expedition was generally regarded. Even the runners who came in from the frontier brought word to King Menelek that a messenger of the czar, bringing many books and accompanied by holy men, was on his way to the mountain capital.

"Humph! Books!" exclaimed Menelek. "Well, let him come. It will amuse the queen to look on a foreign priest."

But when the cases which were supposed to contain Bibles were opened the surprised and delighted eyes of the warrior king rested not on sober volumes, but on glistening layers of martini rifles, flanked by row on row of cartridges. As a personal present to the king Leontieff brought a pair of gold mounted pistols.

"You Russians have a fine taste in Bibles," was his comment.

Then Leontieff played his trump card. With an exaggerated bow and with a flattering speech he presented to the queen a fan of marvelous beauty. "If you will allow me, your majesty, I will open your

COUNT NICHOLAS LEONTIEFF.

Bible to a text." As he said this he pressed a spring and out came a needle dagger of the finest steel. "The point is poisoned," added Leontieff, while the attendant priests looked straight ahead with never a smile.

Since that day, nearly three years ago, Leontieff has waxed great in power and influence at the court of Menelek. To say that the queen was delighted with her present is to express her emotion but mildly. She was even tempted to kill a waiting woman on the spot in order to test her new toy.

Leontieff did not go back to Russia, but remained to grow to be more and more of a favorite. His military training made him especially valuable to Menelek, and he went energetically to work to get the Abyssinian soldiers into shape. That he did this with considerable success the Italians learned to their sorrow when they were beaten back disastrously after their attempt to reach Adowa. It was Leontieff who was Menelek's adviser and right hand man in this campaign, though the crafty Russian kept well behind the scenes.

Later, when the English expedition under Colonel Rodd sought out Menelek for the purpose of negotiating a friendly treaty, Leontieff was not in evidence at the court. He had had a talk with the king about the manner in which the Englishmen should be received, however, and the programme was followed to the letter. Menelek mentioned Leontieff as a stray Russian who had come with Bibles and gone again. He flattered the English and pretended to be anxious to be on friendly terms with the British government. But after Rodd had departed Leontieff came out of hiding and chuckled with the king over the clever manner in which the latter had fooled the English.

As a matter of fact, Menelek has little idea of continuing his friendly relations with the English. His country is a sort of buffer state between the British possessions on the south and British occupied Egypt on the north. He intends to resent the encroachments of England from both sides, and for this purpose he has placed Count Leontieff in command of the provinces of Ethiopia. Evidently the new governor believes that in a time of peace it is well to prepare for war as he was recently in Birmingham, England, for the purpose of purchasing a large supply of the peculiar kind of "Bibles" which the British gun manufacturers turn out in such large quantities. He has also raised some recruits for his police force in France, and he has picked up a few field guns which may some day come in handy down in the equatorial regions.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THEY GATHERED HIM UP.

The Farmer's Town Hall Portrait and the Disrespectful Cyclone.

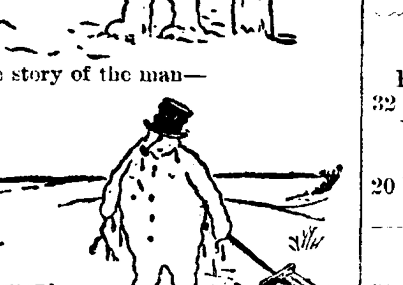
A Georgia farmer so pleased a patent medicine firm with a certificate he had given as to the merits of the particular nostrum that they offered to have his picture painted, with the certificate, on the town hall. The farmer was tickled with the idea, and regularly sat to the artist until the latter had transferred his rugged lineaments to the weather boarding of the most prominent building in the town. The picture was full length.

Shortly afterward a cyclone strolled by and scattered the town hall to the four corners of the county. People in different localities picked up sections of the farmer's portrait which had been blown their way, and one man, knowing how the farmer deplored the disaster, wrote him as follows:

"I'm sorry the cyclone blowed yer pictur' so fur, but I've got good news fer you. Bill Jinkins found yer left leg, Mart Wilkins is got a hunk o' yer back, Dan Jones found yer right arm, an I understan that Sister Molly Brown is got t'other arm, likewise yer right leg. All the pieces I seen fit tergether good. What I wants ter know now is, how much will ye give fer yer head?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SUN'S REVENGE.

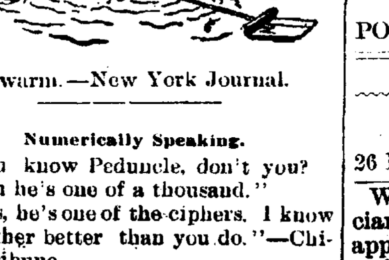
And How It Affected the Man of Snow One Day.



The story of the man—

—who told the sun—

—he was not—



—so warm.—New York Journal.

Numerically Speaking.

"You know Peduncle, don't you? tell you he's one of a thousand."

"Yes, he's one of the ciphers. I know him rather better than you do."—Chicago Tribune.

Experienced.

Manager—Have you had much professional experience?

Soubrette—Seven.

"Seasons or husbands?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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FRED H. BOESTER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and office No. 164 Griffith St.

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Now look out and be prepared for the next cold wave that will soon sweep down on us; gas is not reliable, coal and wood are. J. M. Moderwell, New Phone 636.

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E. D. RABUS, DENTIST 79 Calhoun St..... Above U. S. Express Office.

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THE EDMUNDS ELECTIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

FEED STORE.

W. D. HENDERSON, Dealer in hay, straw, feed and seeds pure oil meal, poultry supplies, etc., 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

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SMITH BROS., Wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, hay, straw and potatoes. 328 Calhoun St. Home Phone 912.

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J. H. Rahe, dealer in all kinds of furniture. Latest designs of sideboards, bed room suits and dining room tables. 34 Clinton St.

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Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat **in every room.** Rates 75 cents per day and upwards. First class restaurant in connection. **WILLIAM McCOY, Owner and Proprietor.**

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 49 and 51 W. Berry Street., Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

SANTAL-MIDY. These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses Upon the World's Pitfalls.

Upon Every Hand They Abound to Allure Mankind from the Straight Path —Every One of Them Has Its Sting.

The following sermon was prepared by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in lieu of his regular Sunday delivery. It is based on the text:

I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo, I must die.—I. Samuel, xiv., 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing fields of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for and lover of nature. Virgil celebrated the bee in his fabel of Aristaeus: and Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Solomon, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as a Bible symbol. A miracle of formation is the bee; five eyes, two tongues, the outer having a sheath of protection, hairs on all sides of its tiny body to brush up the particles of flowers, its flight so straight that all the world knows of the bee line. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan, and the honey bee construct; its cells, sometimes a storehouse, and sometimes a cemetery. These winged toilers first make eight strips of wax, and by their antennae, which are to them hammer, and chisel, and square, and plumb-line, fashion them for use. Two and two these workers shape the wall. If an accident happens, they put up buttresses of extra beams to remedy the damage. When about the year 1776, an insect before unknown, in the night time attacked the bee hives all over Europe, and the men who owned them were in vain trying to plan something to keep out the invader that was the terror of the bee hives of the continent, it was found that everywhere the bees had arranged for their own protection, and built before their honey-combs an especial wall of wax with portholes through which the bees might go to and fro, but not large enough to admit the winged combatant, called the Sphinx Atropos.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments and follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee, and part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to eat anything until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy—a great honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of the trees until it overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he, not knowing the military order about abstinence, dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and, as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick, he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell upon him, and but for special intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been damaged by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive!

Corrupt literature, fascinating but deathful, comes in this category. Where one good, honest, healthful book is read now, there is a hundred made up of rhetorical trash consumed with avidity. When the boys on the cars come through with a pile of publications, look over the titles and notice that nine out of ten of the books are injurious. All the way from here to Chicago or New Orleans notice that objectionable books dominate. Taste for pure literature is poisoned by this scum of the publishing house. Every book in which sin triumphs over virtue, or in which a glamour is thrown over dissipation, or which leaves you at its last line with less respect for the marriage institution and less abhorrence for the paramour, is a depression of your own moral character. The bookbindery may be attractive, and the plot dramatic and startling, and the style of writing sweet as the honey that Jonathan took up with his rod, but your best interests forbid it, your moral safety forbids it, your God forbids it, and one taste of it may lead to such results that you may have to say at the close of the experiment, or at the close of a misimproved life: "I did but taste a little honey with the rod that was in my hand, and lo! I must die."

Corrupt literature is doing more today for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopments, marital intrigues, sly correspondence, ficticious names given at post office windows, cladestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal perjuries are among the ruinous results. When a woman, young or old, gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel she is in appalling peril. But some one will say: "The heroes are so adroitly knavish, and the heroines so bewitchingly untrue, and the turn of the story so exquisite, and all the characters so enrapturing, I can not quit them." My brother, my sister, you can find styles of literature just as charming that will elevate, and purify, and ennoble, and Christianize while they please. The devil does not own all the honey. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman, and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated that you can not afford to fill up with husks, and cinders, and debris. In the interstices of business that young man is reading that which will prepare him to be a merchant prince, and that young woman is filling her mind with an intelligence that will yet either make her the chief attraction of a good man's home, or give her an independence of character that will qualify her to build her own home and maintain it in a happiness that requires no augmentation from any of our tougher sex. That young man or young woman can, by the right literary or moral improvement of the spare ten minutes here or there every day, rise head and shoulders in prosperity, and character, and influence above the loungers who read nothing, or read that which bedwarfs. See all the forests of good American literature dripping with honey. Why pick up the honeycombs that have in them the fiery bees which will sting you with an eternal poison while you taste it? One book may for you or me decide everything for this world and the next. It was a turning point with me when in a book store in Syracuse one day I picked up a book called "The Beauties of Ruskin." It was only a book of extracts, but it was all pure honey, and I was not satisfied until I had purchased all his works, at that time expensive beyond an easy capacity to own them, and with what delight I went through reading his "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and his "Stones of Venice" it is impossible for me to describe, except by saying that it gave me a rapture for good books and an everlasting disgust for decrepit or immoral books that will last me while my life lasts. All around the church and the world to-day there are busy hives of intelligence occupied by authors and authoresses from whose pens drip a distillation which is the very nectar of Heaven, and why will you thrust your rod of inquisitiveness into the deathful saccharine of perdition?

Stimulating liquids also come into the category of temptation delicious but deathful. You say: "I can not bear the taste of intoxicating liquor, and how any man can like it is to me an amazement." Well, then, it is no credit to you that you do not take it. Do not brag about your total abstinence, because it is not from any principle that you reject alcoholism, but for the reason that you reject certain styles of food—you simply don't like the taste of them. But multitudes of people have a natural fondness for all kinds of intoxicants. They like it so much that it makes them smack their lips to look at it. They are dyspeptic and they like to aid digestion; or they are annoyed by insomnia, and they take it to produce sleep; or they are troubled, and they take it to make them oblivious; or they feel happy, and they must celebrate their hilarity. They begin with mint julep sucked through two straws on the Long Branch piazza and end in the ditch, taking from a jug a liquid half kerosene and half whisky. They not only like it, but it is an all-consuming passion of body, mind and soul, and after awhile have it they will, though one wineglass of it should cost the temporal and eternal destruction of themselves, and all their families, and the whole human race. They would say: "I am sorry it is going to cost me, and my family, and all the wold's population so very much, but here it goes to my lips, and now let it roll over my parched tongue and down my heated throat, the sweetest, the most inspiring, the most delicious draught that ever thrilled a human frame. To cure the habit before it came to its last stages, various plans were tried in olden times. This plan was recommended in the books: when a man wanted to reform he put shot or bullets into the cup or glass of strong drink—one additional shot or bullet each day, that displaced so much liquor. Bullet after bullet added day by day, of course the liquor became less and less until the bullets would entirely fill up the glass, and there was no room for the liquid, and by that time it was said the inebriate would be cured. Whether anyone ever was cured in that way I know not, but by long experiment it is found that the only way is to stop short off, and when a man does that he needs God to help him. And there have been more cases than you can count when God has so helped the man that he left off the drink forever; and I could count a score of them, some of them pillars in the house of God.

One would suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to the intoxicants, and stand off from the devastating influence. You have noticed, for instance, that some of the restaurants are called "The Shades," typical of the fact that it puts a man's reputation in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and his wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, I find on some of the liquor signs in all our cities the words "Old Crow," mightily suggestive of the carcass and the filthy raven that swoops upon it. "Old Crow!" Men and women without numbers slain of rum, but unburied, and thus evil is pecking at their glazed eyes, and pecking at their bloated cheek, and pecking at their destroyed manhood and womanhood, thrusting beak and claw into the mortal remains of what was once gloriously alive, but now morally dead. "Old Crow!" But alas! how many take no warning! They make me think of Caesar on his way to assassination, fearing nothing; though his statue in the hall crashed into fragments at his feet, and a scroll containing the names of the conspirators was thrust into his hands, yet walkin right on to meet the dagger that was to take his life. This infatuation of strong drink is so mighty in many a man that, though his fortunes are crashing, and his health is crashing, and his domestic interests are crashing, and we hand him a long scroll containing the names of perils that await him, he goes straight on to physical, and mental, and moral assassination. In proportion as any style of alcoholism is pleasant to your taste and stimulating to your nerves, and for a time delightful to all your physical and mental constitution, is the peril awful. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for a European excursion who landed without money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad station. To many there is a complete fascination in games of hazard or the risking of money on possibilities. It seems as natural for them to bet as to eat. Indeed, the hunger for food is often overpowered by the hunger for wagers. It is absurd for those of us who have never felt the fascination of the wager to speak slightingly of the temptation. It has slain a multitude of intellectual and moral giants, men and women stronger than you or I. Down under its power went glorious Olive Goldsmith, and Gibbon, the famous historian, and Charles Fox, the renowned statesman, and in olden times, senators of the United States, who used to be as regularly at the gambling house all night as they were in the halls of legislation by day. Oh, the tragedies of the faro table! I know persons who began with a slight stake in a ladies' parlor, and ended with the suicide's pistol at Monte Carlo. They played with black [illegible] them, not knowing that Satan was playing for their bones at the same time, and was sure to sweep all the stakes on his side of the table. State legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so-called "meetings." Every man who voted for such infamous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

But in this connection some young converts say to me: "Is it right to play cards? Is there any harm in a game of whist or euchre?" Well, I know good men who play whist, and euchre, and other styles of games without any wagers. I had a friend who played cards with his wife and children, and then at the close said: "Come, now, let us have prayers." I will not judge other men's consciences, but I tell you that cards are in my mind so associated with the temporal and spiritual ruin of splendid young men that I would as soon say to my family: "Come, let us have a game of cards" as I would go into a menagerie and say: "Come, let us have a game of rattlesnakes," or into a cemetery, and, sitting down by a marble slab, say to the gravediggers: "Come, let us have a game of skulls." Conscientious young ladies are silently saying: "Do you think card-playing will do us any harm?" Perhaps not, but how will you feel if in the great day of eternity, when we are asked to give an account of our influence, some man should say: "I was introduced to games of chance in the year 1898, at your house, and I went on from that sport to something more exciting, and went on down until I lost my business, and lost my morals, and lost my soul, and these chains that you see on my wrists and feet are the chains of a gamester's doom, and I am on my way to a gambler's hell." Honey at the start, eternal catastrophe at the last.

Stock gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and, depositing a small sum of money, run the chance of taking out a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market, and you are an ignoramous if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee, or sugar, or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lost all. The old spiders eat up the unsuspecting flies. I had a friend who put his hand on his hip pocket and said in substance: "I have here the value of $250,000." His home is to-day penniless. What was the matter? Stock gambling. Of the vast majority who are victimized you hear not one word. One great stock firm goes down, and whole columns of newspapers discuss their fraud or their disaster, and we are presented with their features and their biography. But where one such famous firm sinks, 500 unknown men sink with them. The great steamer goes down, and all the little boats are swallowed in the same engulfment. Gambling is gambling, whether in stocks or breadstuffs, or dice, or race-horse betting. Exhilaration at the start, but a raving brain, and a shattered nervous system, and a sacrificed property, and a destroyed soul at the last. Young men, buy no lottery tickets, purchase no prize packages, bet on no baseball games or yacht racing, have no faith in luck, answer no mysterious circulars proposing great income for small investment, drive away the buzzards that hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side and be a candidate for Heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse plunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of mercy, at which we are all invited to sit. I was reading of a boy among the mountains of Switzerland ascending a dangerous place with his father and the guide. The boy stopped on the edge of the cliff and said: "There is a flower I mean to get." "Come away from there," said the father; "you will fall off." "No," said he; "I must get that beautiful flower." And the guides rushed toward him to pull him back, when, just as they heard him say, "I almost have it," he fell 2,000 feet. Birds of prey were seen a few days later circling through the air and lowering gradually to the place where the corpse lay. Why seek flowers off the edge of a precipice when you can walk knee-deep amid the full blooms of the very paradise of God? When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with a rod made out of the wood of the cross I dip it up for all your souls.

The poet Hesiod tells of an ambrosia and a nectar, the drinking of which would make men live forever, and one sip of the honey from the Eternal Rock will give you eternal life with God. Come off the malarial levels of a sinful life. Come and live on the uplands of grace, where the vineyards sun themselves. "Oh, taste and see that the Lord is gracious!" Be happy now and happy forever. For those who take a different course the honey will turn to gall. For many things I have admired Percy Shelley, the great English poet, but I deplore the fact that it seemed a great sweetness to him to dishonor God. The poem "Queen Mab" has in it the maligning of the Diety. Shelley was impious enough to ask for Rowland Hill's Surrey Chapel that he might denounce the Christian religion. He was in great glee against God and the truth. But his visited Italy, and one day on the Mediterranean with two friends in a boat which was 24 feet long he was coming toward shore when an hour's squall struck the water. A gentleman standing on the shore through a glass saw many boats tossed in this squall, but all outrode the storm except one, in which Shelly and his two friends were sailing. They never came ashore, but the bodies of two of the occupants were washed up on the beach, one of them the poet. A funeral pyre was built on the seashore by some classic friends, and the two bodies were consumed. Poor Shelley! He would have no God while he lived, and I fear had no God when he died. "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Beware of the forbidden honey!

The Law of Life.

It is a strange fact that death is the law of life. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same constitutes the life of innumerable creatures. It may easily be shown that without death there would be overpopulation.—Rev. Amos Johnson, Methodist, Frankford, Pa.

TEMPERANCE N[illegible]

DRINK [illegible] IN [illegible] BLOOD

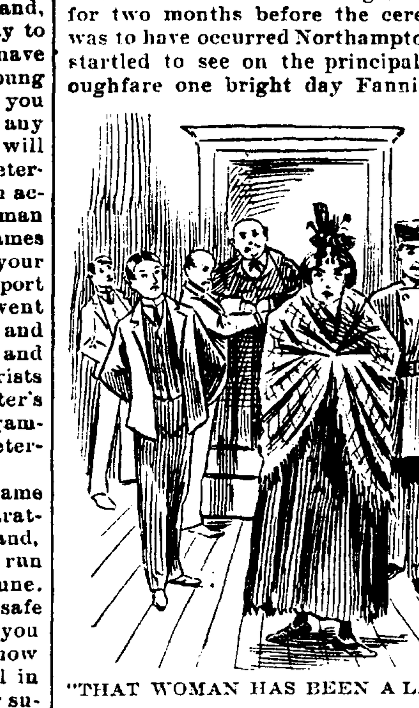
Sad Wrecking of a Beautiful Young Girl by Brandy.

Fannie Wilson, 34 years old, known to the police of the lower precincts of Brooklyn, was sentenced to ten days in Raymond street jail by Justice Brennan in the Adams street police court.

"That woman has been a lady," said one of the court officials, as he noticed her stately and dignified carriage as she stood at the bar.

Fannie Wilson was 15 years ago considered the prettiest girl in the town of Northampton, England. Her father was the wealthiest man in the town. She was the librarian of the Sunday school and secretary of the Band of Hope, a juvenile temperance society. Her mother would proudly tell at Christmas time how the family had two makings of mince-meat, one with brandy, the other, for Fannie, without, on account of her temperance scruples.

When Fannie was 20 the announcement was made of her engagement to the son of another wealthy family. There was never a marriage, though, for two months before the ceremony was to have occurred Northampton was startled to see on the principal thoroughfare one bright day Fannie Wil-



"THAT WOMAN HAS BEEN A LADY."

son, without hat or gloves, hair disheveled, and her dress loose at the bosom.

"Insane," said the kindly ones. "Intoxicated," said the more matter of fact, and so it proved to be.

She said afterward that she felt a desire to take a sip of brandy, "just to see what it was like." The sip was fatal. In the girl's system was a desire for drink that all those years had been latent.

The family felt the disgrace and Fannie was sent to a brother who was married and running a sheep ranch in New Zealand. For awhile she seemed to be getting over the desire, and everyone was happy. Then word reached her of her mother's illness. Again she drank, and after a hard struggle went back to England. When she arrived it was to find her mother dead and her two married sisters not particularly anxious to take any risk with her.

So, after collecting her share of her mother's estate—£7,000—she moved to London, where for a couple of years she lived the pace that kills. She was finally arrested and sent to the workhouse, and came to America upon her discharge.

She said recently:

"I have been to jail, I have been in several homes, but it is not my fault, it is a disease in my blood to drink, and drink I shall until the end."—The World.

PERSONAL PURITY.

Clean Mind and Body Necessary to a Clear Brain.

Thomas Alva Edison was once asked why he was a total abstainer. He said: "I thought I had a better use for my head." The answer is worth remembering by any young fellow who means to use his brains. A wonderful battery they make. Every morning they take up their work and start us on our daily pleasure or daily duty. If we have not tried this stimulus or that stimulus, not in the plan for which they were made.

The young man who means to do the best possible work his body and mind can do keeps his body and mind pure, as clean from outside filth as Edison keeps his brain. This is what is meant when we are told to keep ourselves as pure as little children are.

The men who are trained for a football match, or a running match, or a boxing match, have to keep their bodies from any stimulus but that which is given by food prepared in the simplest way, so as to suit the most simple appetite.

It is not simply that a man's body must be in good order itself; what is needed is that a man shall be ready and able to govern his body. He shall say: "Go," and his body shall go. He shall say: "Go faster," and his body shall go faster. His will, his power to govern his machinery, depends on his keeping himself pure.—Rev. E. E. Hale, in Temperance Ideas.

TEMPERANCE NEWS NOTES.

It is said that there are 66 rumshops within two blocks of the Yale campus.

Forty-one students have been dismissed from Stanford university, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality and drinking habits.

Sir William Meredith, C. J., of Toronto, Ont., has ruled that a hotel keeper has no legal right to give liquor to a personal friend during the hours when the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law.

The final proof of a victory for the temperance cause in the matter of the Princeton inn bar is given in the recently-issued university catalogue for the year 1897-98. The page giving a map of the grounds has heretofore borne an arrow pointing to the inn. This year the arrow is omitted.—Union Signal.

For ten years Cambridge has voted "no license," so that there are no open saloons around Harvard. In the first years of the university, 250 years ago, when money was scarce, payment of tuition was allowed in produce, bearskins and live stock. A "rundlet of sack" (keg of wine) was good for a year's tuition. The times have certainly changed.

The saloon keepers of Sioux City, Ia., have been notified by the county attorney that they must observe the Martin law in future. This means neither tables nor chairs in saloons, only one entrance, uncurtained windows, no shaking for drinks and ten o'clock closing. Hitherto the law has been openly violated, and its enforcement will drive many dealers from the business.

Chief Cause of Homicide.

In closing his papers in the North American on "Why Homicide has Increased in the United States," Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the eminent criminologist, suggests as remedies for the suppression of homicide in America the establishment of colonies for incorrigibles, the multiplication of reformatory institutions similar to the one in Elmira, and the constant combating of the saloon influence by temperance and religious societies. The last is the real preventive. The saloon is the chief cause of homicide, as of misery.

[illegible] dence that inebriety among young men is increasing. This may be to some extent due to so-called "club" life which is now fashionable among the wealthy classes. But while the young man's surroundings are partially responsible for his habits, other factors in the etiology of the disease must not be overlooked.

During the years of adolescence, while the brain is only partially developed, the nervous organization is not in the stable condition which marks the full vigor of normal adult manhood. This being so, the desire for alcoholic drinks is much more easily acquired between the ages of 17 and 25 than in later life. If inebriety has, up to now, been comparatively uncommon in youths, it has been because the customs of society have made indulgence comparatively difficult. These customs are rapidly disappearing, if they have not already disappeared, and drunkenness among young men, as I have already mentioned, seems to be increasing.

I think that the word "thirst" must be understood to include all desires for drink, whether physiological—and, therefore, normal—or pathological. In the former case, the organism requires water, and the desire ceases when it has been consumed. I am not saying, of course, that unless a person is thirsty he should not drink water; but I wish to insist upon it that if, in addition to the four or five tumblers of pure water which all of us ought to drink every day, our drinking were confined to those times when we feel thirsty, alcoholism would not be a common disorder.

The limitation of drinking to physiological requirements necessitates in many cases the exercise of a greater degree of self-control than is possessed by the ordinary young man who has been brought up in such a way that most or all of his wants have been gratified. He visits the club and somebody invites him to take a drink. As a matter of politeness he does so. This sort of thing continues until a condition arises in which abstinence means discomfort. Now it is quite well recognized that the continued repetition of any process which gives pleasure, although originally purely voluntary, becomes less and less so, until eventually the operation is performed independently of the will. What actually happens is that the nervous mechanism has been educated by degrees to one line of conduct, and that line of conduct—in this instance drinking—becomes normal. Abstinence would demand a readjustment of the mechanism of inhibition and would be attended certainly with discomfort, perhaps with distress. The normal will power has left the man; he has ceased to be a free agent; and the craving for alcohol is not voluntary, but automatic.

The typical case of any disease cannot be found outside the text books. The cause of alcoholism must, therefore, be scientifically investigated, as far as possible, in each individual case.

The instances of inebriety, unconnected with club habits, are, of course, very numerous. The following facts, however, are worthy of notice. Prior to the age of 17 serious intellectual strain is liable to be injurious to boys. The development of the reproductive functions quite frequently unbalances the nervous system, and, strange as it may seem, excessive mental capacity in some one direction often makes its appearance. Self-control is wanting and irregular habits are formed. The stomach becomes irritable and indigestion becomes almost chronic. This condition is well known, not only to physicians, but to every man who looks around him. What happens next? As alcohol seems to give relief, alcohol is taken, and the young gentleman argues that it cures his dyspepsia and "keeps him strong."

I have now traced the history of a common form of inebriety among young men just commencing life. Mark the position at the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, or twenty-fifth birthday. Some alcoholic stimulant is consumed every day. "How do you do?" is to this man very closely allied to "come and take a drink." If one talks with him upon the subject of inebriety he generally argues that although drinking is a bad habit total abstinence makes him "nervous." The inebriate himself believes that he is capable of refraining from the use of alcohol whenever he chooses, and the public shares his belief. This is to some extent due to the fact that alcoholic disease exists in the stomach a long time before any very acute symptoms arise. Nevertheless, the young inebriate, who usually called himself "a moderate drinker," seldom denies that there are occasions upon which he gets what he calls "full," a term which is destitute of scientific accuracy.

The character of the treatment demanded by the alcoholic condition of necessity depends upon the general health of the patient, but there are, of course, some principles which are applicable to almost every case. As the drinker usually has a poor appetite, especially in the morning, he must be induced to take food, otherwise the lowering of his vitality by fasting will retard his recovery. Moreover, there is no doubt that the consumption of simple food at short intervals will diminish the craving for alcoholic stimulants. Sufferers from alcoholism require a great amount of sleep, and if this cannot be obtained by natural processes, hypnotics must be resorted to.

Narcomania in any form being due to a disordered nervous system, its cure must be looked for in the restoration of the nervous system to a normal condition. This can only be accomplished by the combination of hygienic surroundings, moral suasion, attention to diet, and the judicious use of such drugs as are indicated in each individual case.—George H. McMichael, M. D., in Journal of Inebriety.

Native Christians and Tobacco.

Miss E. Theodora Crosby, a missionary of the American board, thus writes of Christians in Micronesia: "One peculiarity is their attitude toward the tobacco question. They will not admit a man or woman who uses the weed to church membership; they argue that smoking and chewing are the outward symbols of an inward degeneracy; and their one rule is that those who bear the name of Christ shall neither touch, taste nor handle the unclean thing; and from this rule there is no appeal. And thus, also, with intoxicants. In all the years I have been in Micronesia I have never seen an intoxicated native, while I have seen many a white man in that condition. The German komissar has made it a rule in the Marshall islands that no trader shall sell liquor in any form to a native. For the first offense he is reprimanded, for the second he is heavily fined; and for the third he is expelled from the islands."

License to Sell Hard Cider.

A decision has been made in New York that hard cider is a liquor within the meaning of the Raines liquor tax law, and a citizen of Carmel, Putnam county, has been fined $200 for selling hard cider without a liquor license.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS

THE CUP OF TEARS.

"The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?"

No letter lay beside it, no messenger did say
Who sent the somber token that on my threshold lay.
A cypress wreath drooped from it, my soul grew sick with fears,
For well I knew its meaning, it was the cup of tears.

I gazed into the chalice and saw, with lips of snow,
As in a prophet's vision, the sad years come and go;
I felt the thirst and longing, and the burning pain that sears
The eyelids of those mortals who drink the cup of tears.

I stooped and read each symbol etched on its heavy brim;
I scanned the thorny pattern that wreathed the cruel rim;
There was the torch inverted, and there the lonely years
Were carved in gloomy pictures upon my cup of tears.

I pushed the goblet from me, and in my anguish said:
"I cannot drink the potion, O, give me back my dead!
Thou who art all compassion, whose name my soul reveres,
Give back the eyes I long for, and take this cup of tears!"

Then spake a voice beside me: "My child! it may not be.
Canst thou not trust thy Father to pour a draught for thee?
Believe that all is wisdom which mystery appears,
And drink with lifted forehead thy sacred cup of tears."

And then the Presence vanished, without adieu or sign,
To carry cups of sorrow to other lives like mine.
O God, be very pitiful to whom this Presence nears!
And help us to be loving who drink the cup of tears.

—May Riley Smith, in Congregationalist.

PATIENCE WHICH WINS.

Faith and Works Bound by an Indissoluble Law.

While it is true that no amount of painstaking work will take the place of that original insight and instinctive power which we call genius, it is equally true that without the training which is secured by infinite patience, genius cannot accomplish its highest aims; and it is also true that a person of moderate abilities, with a capacity for taking infinite pains, is likely to do better work than a person of much higher natural gifts who lacks this basal quality. In the religious life faith and works are bound together by an indissoluble law; it is impossible to separate them. In the life of the creative man or woman an original ability and patience in work are united in the same vital fashion; they cannot be separated. An eminent American artist, who is now an old man, has never forgotten the lesson he learned from Sir Frederick Leighton in his youth. Leighton was then a brilliant and fascinating young painter whose future was still before him. He was at work upon an Italian landscape, or upon a picture with an Italian background. In that background he was anxious to introduce an olive-tree. He remembered a tree which he had seen in the south of Italy, and remembered it quite distinctly enough to reproduce it; but he was not content to trust his memory. The American artist remembers how Leighton came into a cafe in Rome on his way to southern Italy, making the long journey from England for the express purpose of studying that olive-tree and of taking home an exact sketch of it; and he remembers also how, four or five weeks later, the ardent young Englishman, brilliant, enthusiastic, versatile, but with a capacity for taking pains, reappeared with a wonderful sketch of the olive-tree, upon which he had spent days of unbroken observation and work. From this little incident the American student learned a lesson which he never forgot, and which went far to secure the success which came to him in later life. The story illustrates the great quality which lies behind all real success, alike for the man of genius and the man of talent. There is a cheap philosophy abroad in the world, to be found especially on the lips of unsuccessful men, which declares that success is a matter of accident, of good fortune, of luck; but success is as clearly the harvesting of a seed-sowing as is the gathering of the grain. No man takes out of life more than he puts into it; and no man makes any real achievement who does not secure it by force, ability and genuine work. Any other explanation of success is fallacious and misleading. It may console the vanity of those who have failed, but it will not explain the achievement of those who have won.—N. Y. Outlook.

A QUESTION OF PARENTS.

Filial Ascent and Descent—A Warning and a Hope.

It is good to have good parents. A child ought to count it a blessing when he can look up with honor and reverence to his father and mother. It is sad to have bad parents. A child is to be pitied when he must be ashamed of his father and his mother. But good parents cannot save us, and bad parents cannot destroy us. Each one of us must give account of himself to God. Old Thomas Fuller calls attention to four remarkable changes in four succeeding generations in the genealogy of the son of David: "(1) Roboam begat Abia; that is, a bad father begat a bad son. (2) Abia begat Asa; that is, a bad father a good son. (3) Asa begat Josaphat; that is, a good father a good son. (4) Josaphat begat Joram; that is, a good father a bad son." Fuller adds quaintly: "I see, Lord, from hence, that my father's piety cannot be entailed; that is bad news for me. But I see also that actual impiety is not always hereditary; that is good news for my son." Both warning and hope are in this truth.—S. S. Times.

Irreparable Loss.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value. . . . O! my brethren, it is the omission of these things which is irreparable: irreparable when you look to the purest enjoyment which might have been your own; irreparable when you consider the compunction which belongs to deeds of love not done; irreparable when you look to this groaning world and feel that its agony of bloody sweat has been distilling all night and you were dreaming away in luxury!—Robertson on "The Irreparable Past."

The Vision of Absolute Truth.

We were made to attain to the Divine likeness—made, that is, as we can now see, to realize each in the narrow sphere of our fragmentary lives, each according to the measure of our ability, the fact of the incarnation, to live in the light of that vision of absolute truth which has been opened to us, to live by the growth of that knowledge of God which He places within our reach through the fulfillment of daily duties.—Canon Westcott.

The Realities.

Life must be real and earnest to the man who believes that he is going to live forever. After all, it is only the things of eternity that are real. Things that perish with the using, are unreal.—United Presbyterian.

[illegible]

A Parable [illegible] Who Have Looked Upon Life's Darkest Side.

"Oh! bury us, bury us!" they cried, but I shut my ears and would not listen to them. Then their faces came and haunted me and I could not forget them, and still they went on calling: "Bury us, bury us!" At last I went into the inner room where they lay. They were my dead ideals.

I was loth to bury them. They were my own flesh and blood and I had been so happy with them for companions. My lonely heart ached with the longing to clasp them once more in my arms. They had gradually wasted away and I had embalmed them one by one and hidden them in a secret place. No one could realize how I missed them. They had been so much to me.

I looked lovingly at them. The eldest of all was called "Respect for One's Parents." He had been dead a long time, he was nearly as old as I. While he was with me my father and mother had been perfect in my eyes, but when he died I saw that they, too, were human and faulty, but it was they who had gradually killed him. They could not realize that I had reached the age of an independent citizen of the world. I knew now he would never live again, and I took him away and buried him deep down under the ground.

Then I looked at his sister, "Purity." She had died soon after his brother. While she lived I thought that women were honorable and men were pure, but, alas! now I knew better.

These two of my children had died, but while my favorite son, the "Embodiment of All Manly Virtues," was still alive, I could reconcile myself to their loss. Him I took with me on my solitary walks and hugged to my bosom when no one was there to see. He was my pride, my joy, my hope; I worshiped him like a god. And when he died my faith in human nature was destroyed, my anchor was taken from me, and I drifted for years on a sea of despair. Now as I looked at him for the last time and thought of all I had suffered when I lost him, it went through me like a knife that I must part with him forever. But I knew that until I had really hidden him away out of sight I should not know peace, and I put him in the grave with the others.

Then I looked at my fourth child, "Disinterestedness." He had taught me that kind actions were the fruit of a kind heart, but then in the world around I had seen how here one did a generous action because it brought him before the eyes of the public and raised him in his profession, another because it made others think well of him, and a third from greed, because he hoped for a larger reward in return. I had found rare exceptions, but I saw how as a rule self was the mainspring of men's actions, and when Disinterestedness died I felt sick and tired of living. I buried him, too, with the others. And I sat in the inner chamber with my head bowed and wished I, too, were dead.

Then I felt some one plucking at my sleeve, and, looking up, I saw a small white baby figure standing near me. I folded him in my arms and said: "What is your name, my little one?" And he answered: "Belief and Trust in God." And he said: "I will never leave you, but will stay with you always to support and comfort you all your life and help you to relieve other sorrowers."

And I felt once more that life was worth living.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WOMAN.

Some Good Definitions Selected by the Ram's Horn.

Woman is tangible love.—Harry E. Bartow.

Woman is man idealized, his better self.—Mrs. Lewis Wright.

The first expression of God's love for man.—William H. Cord.

Woman—Wife, mother, is a spark of God's own divine love, given to man in the flesh.—S. J. Keeley.

Woman is the queen of the home, the subject of the heart, and the complement of man.—C. C. Jaeger.

Woman is the poetry of the Divine nature, expressed by the purest and tenderest form of humanity.—S. G. Boyd.

Woman is God's highest expression of love, grace and beauty, exalted as mother of the race, and of the Son of God.—H. L. Johnson.

Man is the head; woman the heart;
Crown of creation; dawn of grace;
The church's type and counterpart;
Prophetic hope of all our race.
—George M. Cox.

Woman is the image of God's finished finite subject, purified through suffering and sanctified for the conception and birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ.—Mrs. R. F. Namsley.

A new edition de luxe of man. Taken, not from his feet to be enslaved, nor from his head to dominate him, but from his side, near his heart, symbolizing neither supremacy nor subserviency, but mutual affection and companionship; his greatest help or hindrance.—J. Campbell.

IT CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

Concerning the Recasting of the Terms of Christianity.

Much debate prevails on whether the recasting of the terms of Christianity has caused a quickening of its spirit. The defense of those who are recasting its terms for themselves and who think they are doing it for others is they are quickening its spirit. If they are quickening its spirit, so far as they are concerned, their recasting work is not ill for them. If they are weakening or cheapening its spirit, so far as others are concerned, they have cause to regret that result, which they can hardly intend.

Christianity, however, is not so feeble or transient or recent a force as to be at the mercy of those who would newterm it, on the one hand, or in need of the defense of those who would preserve its spirit or its letter, on the other. It is in no danger from any pulpits. It is neither in peril nor under bonds. What preachers think of it is of less significance than what it thinks of them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Make Haste to Be Kind.

Serious and solemn words come naturally to the man who feels life escaping him, and the grave opening before him. The depths of his nature are then revealed; the divine within him need no longer hide itself. Oh! do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative towards those we love until they or we are struck down by illness or threatened with death! Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.—Amiel's Journal.

Judgment.

Speaking evil of another is a mirror into which I may look and see reflected my hideous inner self. When we speak harsh and hasty judgments about our fellow-men, that word becomes a verdict that our hearts are not right.—Rev. Clinton B. Adams.

God's Kingdom.

The kingdom of God is the kingdom of love, and we need not wait for Heaven for the coming of that kingdom.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

OREGON PHEASANTS.

IN GREAT DEMAND BY SPORTSMEN OF OTHER STATES.

Introduction of the Mongolian Pheasant In California and Virginia—Ohio Has a State Pheasantry—Oregon Carefully Guards Her Gamest Bird.

A remarkable demand is being made for Mongolian pheasants. The fame of Oregon's gamest of birds has spread all over the United States, and knowing a good thing when they see it the eastern sportsmen are particularly anxious to secure a number of the choice birds for breeding.

It is not likely that any great number of the Mongolian pheasants will be sent out of Oregon. The shipment of these birds beyond the boundaries of the state is prohibited by law, except under permit. There have been large numbers thus shipped, and there has also been a goodly number of the birds successfully smuggled out.

The state of Ohio now maintains a pheasantry at Van Wert and is furnishing eggs and birds to private parties. The pheasants were introduced into Ohio from Oregon, but there is no record of any permits being issued for the transportation of such birds to that state, and it is supposed the first lot was smuggled through.

The fish commissioners of California are attempting to introduce the Mongolian pheasant into that state, and some weeks ago placed an order in the hands of a man living in Eugene for 400 pairs. Mr. McGuire will take good care that no such number of birds is sent to California or any other state, as it would be in clear violation of law to do so. In order to secure a permit for shipment of pheasants out of the state the person doing so must make an affidavit that he is the owner and in possession of the pheasants he wants to ship. He must also swear that the birds are fully domesticated and kept for propagation and exhibition purposes.

The persons who have gone into the business of shipping pheasants for the money there is in it have in some instances an easy conscience and have no qualms in making the affidavit after catching the birds and keeping them in confinement for two or three days. In order to circumvent this class of people Protector McGuire has revised the affidavit to be made so that it will read "that said Mongolian pheasants were bred and raised in confinement," and the name of the breeder will also have to be given.

The introduction of the Mongolian pheasant in Virginia is being taken up with great enthusiasm by the sportsmen of that state, who hope for its success.—Portland Oregonian.

Pheasant Breeding In Massachusetts.

A great deal of success has attended the work of the Hon. E. A. Brackett, chairman of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, in the breeding of Mongolian pheasants in the Massachusetts state aviary at Winchester, and there seems every prospect that they will in time become one of our most valuable game birds. Although the aviary was started only in a small way in 1895, the birds have increased with wonderful rapidity, and Mr Brackett has now about 200 of them, besides a large number that have escaped or have been sent to persons anxious to try their hands at raising them.

With the work of breeding pheasants well under way there is almost no limit to the number of them that can be produced, as they are very prolific. A hen pheasant lays from 60 to 80 eggs in the course of the season, and under fa

[illegible] pheasants of the [illegible] from them. A good many people are of the opinion that the Mongolian pheasant, on account of its brilliant plumage, comes from a hot country and cannot stand the rigor of our winter, but as a matter of fact the heat of the summer is much harder for the birds than the cold of winter, as they come from Siberia and northern Mongolia, where the climate is much colder than here. This pheasant is, in fact, one of the hardiest of game birds and will stand almost any amount of cold and bad weather.—Boston Transcript.

Selecting Birds to Show.

As the business poultry keeper is doubtless turning his attention toward the coming poultry shows a few words about selecting birds for exhibition may be in order. First, pick out fowls that matured their feathers during cool weather, as they have more luster to plumage than those that matured earlier. Second, select the best of your flock and put them by themselves. Put cut straw on the floor and scatter their grain in this and make them scratch for it. Of the heavy breeds, pick out those that are uniform in weight and pick out one third more fowls than you intend to exhibit, so you can allow for the defects that will almost surely come to light. Have your show coops handy and put the birds in them occasionally so as to get them used to the coops and handling.—Poultry Monthly.

Poultry Points.

Low roosts are what you want.

Young ducks will beat broilers.

If you have poor, sandy land, put poultry on it.

The poultry business is very far from overdone.

There is an increasing demand for pure bred fowls.

Have a good, strong male bird and one not akin to the hens.

A double walled house, the space filled with chaff or straw, makes a warm egg producing place in winter.

Many farmers who have kept chickens all their lives need to study the business almost from the beginning to make a success, for they have paid no attention to it.—Western Plowman.

Psychology.

"I don't believe it's possible for two people to think of the same thing in one moment."

"You wait until you owe your tailor a bill and meet him in the street."—Pick Me Up.

Kind Sympathy.

The Fierce One—I do wish the Lord had made me a man.

The Gentle One—Perhaps he has, Amelia, dear, but you haven't been able to find him yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wanted to Know.

Pastor—Come out to church tomorrow. I feel sure you will enjoy the sermon.

Friend—Who is going to preach?—Harlem Life.

A Youthful Baseball Crank.

Clergyman—Yes, my young friends, it rained 40 days and 40 nights.

Small Boy—When did they play off their postponed games?—New York Journal.

"I didn't mind his asking my age," said the lady who was not too young, "but what really roused my wrath was his introducing the question by saying he hoped a reference to my age would not be distasteful to me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FRUIT HOUSE HOLIDAY PRICES

For Christmas, 1897.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers, and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's goods. The times have affected the prices of a great many goods, and holiday goods are about the same as last season. But groceries are some cheaper, especially Rio Coffee, which is four cents lower. The very best Golden Rio, now selling at 12c lb. Fair Rio, price 10c lb.

Not much change in Sugars. Granulated, 5½c lb; Coffee A, 5c lb.

Our holiday goods consist of imported Toys, Drums, Dolls, and German Albums, all the latest styles, at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each. Extra nice at $1.25 each. Rich Bohemian Vases, high color and all styles, at 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 each. Smoking Sets, pretty styles to suit the most fastidious, 50c, 75c and extra fine $1.00. Small toys for the little ones, in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladder, Express Wagons, Divers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups and Saucers, Tea, Coffee and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords, and many other pretty toys for the little ones. Also Christmas Trees and Christmas Tree Candles. Trees we sell at 15c, 25c, 40c and 75c for extra large ones. Christmas tree candles are very cheap this year, cheaper than they have ever been before. This year we will sell them at 7c per box, all sizes. Last year the price was 9c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies and all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we are selling at 15c per pound. Pure Stick Candy, 8c lb. Pure French Mix Candy, 7c lb. French Bon Bons at 10c and 15c lb. French Chocolates 15c, Very Best, 20c lb. Cinnamon Imperials and Jelly Beans 10c lb. Kisses, 11c lb. Gum Drops, 6c lb.

We have a large assortment and please all who favor us with a call.

COFFEES DOWN.

The Best Rio in Market 12c lb.
The Best Roasted Rio in Market 15c lb.
Old Government Java, Roasted, 31c lb.
Best Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Good Rio 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Best Mocha, Green, 25c lb.

SUGARS.

Best Granulated, 5½c lb.
Standard A, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 5½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra, 4½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra, 3½c lb.

TEAS.

There is little change in Teas if any. They are some higher, but not enough to change our quotations. Our immense trade in Teas keeps up for the simple reason we are bound to hold our reputation for selling all goods at the lowest possible price.

We purchase direct from the importers and sell direct to our customers, thereby saving them the price of the middle man, which is at least 10c to 60c lb.

Good Young Hyson, 20c lb
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 30c and best 50c lb
Tea Dust, 1-lb package, 15c
Extra good 30c
Gunpowder, good, 30c, best, 50c.
Best Imperial and English Breakfast, 50c lb
Oolong Black, best, 50c lb

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Best Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Good New Orleans, 15c gallon. Extra Nice, 35c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 30c gallon. Maple Syrup, best Vermont, 80c gallon.

OILS ALL KINDS.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot Oils, 70c. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, 50c gallon. Fish Oil, 60c. Castor and Lard Oil, 70c gallon.

CALIFORNIA DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

California Peaches, nice, 10c lb
California Prunes, good, 5c lb
California Apricots, 10c lb
California Prunes, best, 10c lb
California Peaches, 3 lb cans, 15c can
California Apricots, 14c can.
California Green Gages, 12c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, per lb, 12½c
Zantee Currants, per lb, 7c
Layer Raisins, per lb, 10c
Soft Shelled Almonds, per quart, 10c
Best Filberts, per quart, 10c
Mixed Nuts, per quart, 10c
Shelled Almonds, per lb, 25c
Seedless Raisins, per lb, 12½c
Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb, 11c
Brazil Nuts, per quart, 10c
English Walnuts, per quart, 10c
Texas Pecans, per quart, 10c

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Artistic Cigars, 65c box.
Boys' Delight, 15c box
Pearl Beauty, 70c box
Battle Ax Plug, 25c lb
J. T. Plug, 32c lb
Pay Car Fine Cut, 23c lb
Durham Smoking, 45c lb
Mail Pouch, 35c lb.
Home Made Cigars, $1.00 to $1.50 box.
Royal [illegible], 15c box
Flor D'Amelia, 45c box.
Horse Shoe, plug, 43c lb
Briar Pipe, 30c lb
Extra Choice Fine Cut, 40c lb
Sweet Conqueror, 18c lb

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Sweet Catawba, 70c gallon
Port and Sherry, 80c gallon
California Muscatal 80c gallon
California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kummell, $1.50 gallon
Scotch Ale, Imported, 20c bottle
Wines, all grades, bottled, 30c
Gin, per gallon, $1.75
Whiskies—$1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CHINESE & JAPANESE MATTING, LACE CURTAINS & PORTIERES

The whole corner room is set apart for these goods, and a most excellent assortment we have. Our Fall and Winter supplies are now laid in at extremely low prices.

We are selling a most elegant Rag Carpet, at 20c per yard; equal to last years' 25c. Number one Ingrain Carpet, 48c. Best All-Wool Ingrains, 50c yard. Choice Brussels, latest styles and patterns, 45c yard. Best Moquette, $1.00 yd. Tapestries, 58 and 70c yard. Good quality Carpet, 23c yard. Rugs in many styles and patterns from 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 up to $5.00 each. Floor Oil Cloth, one yard wide, 20 and 30c yard. Yard and half, two yards and two and half yards.

Window Shades, nice ones, 10c each. Other grades, 25 and 35c each. All above goods are in stock, and we desire you to call and see them, even if you do not purchase. We can save you at least 10 and 25c on the dollar.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

QUAD'S QUEER TALES.

Keeping Out of Trouble.

I had gone over a country store with Mr. Hooper and noticed the usual half dozen men loafing about the place. Each seemed to be in sulky mood, and as soon as we got what we wanted Mr. Hooper quietly said to me, "If any of them ax us to stop, we must say we are in a big hurry."

We had started to go when one of the men called out:

"See yere, Jim Hooper! It's my opinyun that I kin jump ten feet on the level!"

"Don't doubt it, Tom, don't doubt it," was the reply as we hurried on.

"And say, Jim Hooper!" called a second. "It's my dawggoned opinyun that yo' can't jump five feet."

"No, reckon not, Abe," replied Mr. Hooper as he hurried me along. Two or three others shouted something we did not catch, and when we were half a mile away I asked Mr. Hooper what was the tronble.

"No trouble 'tall," he replied. "We got away befo' the trouble could begin. That Tom Benners he kin jump jest six feet and no mo'. He's cut fo' feet off his tapeline, and when he measures his jumps he claims ten feet."

"But suppose he does claim it?"

"Then yo' hev to allow the claim or he begins to pop at yo', and I don't keer to be popped at today."

"And what about the one who said you couldn't jump five feet?"

"Abe Wharton? Waal, he's put five feet on to his tape line, and if I jumped and said anything about it he'd git mad and begin poppin. I jest hurried away to keep cl'ar of a fuss. If we'd hung around a bit longer, the old feller on the bar'l would hev wanted to wrassle with yo', and if yo' had downed him he would hev loaded yo' with lead."

"Rather queer people, aren't they?"

"Waal, I can't say as to that. In course they do mo' or less shootin when they git mad."

"But they seemed anxious to pick a fuss."

"Yes, sorter anxious, and I'm kinder sorry to see 'em disapp'inted. Hello! Thar's Mr. Davis. Good mawnin."

"Good mawnin," replied the man on a mule.

"Gwine to stop, Mr. Davis?"

"Yes."

"Got yo'r gun?"

"Yes."

"Waal, the boys are down thar and ready fur a fuss, and mebbe yo'll be so kind and condescendin as to obleege 'em."

"I reckon I will, as I'm feelin powerful peart this mawnin."

"That's good. Wanted to do it myself, but bad the stranger along. Yes, obleege 'em if yo' kin, Mr. Davis, and I'm suah yo'll cum on top o' the heap."

Doesn't Believe In Dreams.

"De dreambook cum to de cull'd man as soon as he could read," said Brother Gardner at the last meeting of the Lime Kiln club, "an it has stuck right to him eber since. From whar I stand I kin see no less dan half a dozen of sich books stickin out of de pockets of members, an no doubt de number am clus up to 50 in all. Not satisfied wid makin a fule of hisself about de rabbit's fut, de cull'd man must consult de dreambook from mornin to night an back ag'in. Dar was a time when I did de same, but it didn't take me ober a y'ar to diskiber dat I was makin an idiot of myself. I hev only to shet my eyes to call up sartin things laid down in de dreambook.

"If yo' dream of bein kicked by a white hoss at midnight, yo' am gwine to be lucky in yo'r luv affairs.

"If yo' dream of findin a $20 goldpiece as yo' walk up hill at sunrise, it am a sign dat dar am a pot of money buried in yo'r back yard.

"If yo' dream dat yo' am sittin on de fence at noonday an a white man rides past an frows yo' a gold watch, yo' am gwine to be 'leckted to offis.

"If yo' dream dat a black hen run between yo'r feet as yo' was walkin across a cotton field, it am a sign dat yo'r ole woman am gwine to expire an gib yo' de chance to marry a young gal.

"Dat's de way it goes, an about four-fifths of de cull'd populashun of dis kentry am firm believers in de dreambook. I ain't gwine to say dis club has any law to git rid of sich members, but when dey drap in yere I hope dey will take de back row of seats an keep as quiet as possible. De man who lets himself be guided by a dreambook in dis day an aige hain't got de sense of a hoss. De white man who publishes dat book simply wants to git de cull'd man's two bits, an he succeeds ebery time.

"In my 60 y'ars of life I hev had a heap of dreams. I hev dreamed dat I was in heaben, an I hev woke up red-hot arter dreamin dat I was in de odder place. I hev dreamed of white cats, black cats an all odder sorts. In my dreams I hev seen all sorts of hosses, mewls, donkeys, coons, possums an woodchucks. I hev dreamed of gold, silver, brass and iron. I hev walked up hill an down hill an on de level. I hev bin deade broke an I hev had money to burn. I hev dreamed all dis an a heap mo', but in no one case has it helped or hurt me to de extent of a nickel. If I had biles, dey staid right along. If I was out of money, I had to look fur a job. If de flour bar'l was empty when I went to bed to dream, it was empty when I got up in de mawnin, no matter whether I had dreamed of bar'ls of gold or mountains of dirt. It's de dreambook an de rabbit's fut dat's holdin de cull'd man back an keepin him down mo' dan all other influences, an I don't reckon to lib long 'nuff to see any great change. It's sort of bo'n in him, an it will take y'ars to pound it outer him. We are now gwine to break de meetin in two an go home. Perhaps dar am one among yo' who last night dreamed dat I lent $2 dis cavenin. If so, let dat individual approach me as we go down stairs, an I will prove to him dat his dreambook hain't no better dan an ole oyster can on top of a bar'l of ashes."

M. QUAD.

HE WAS NOT INSANE.

He Was Only Endeavoring to Preserve Himself and His Family.

"Maria," said Mr. Despard to his wife as he pulled off his overcoat upon getting home for dinner, "just step into the parlor, will you, and fix the stove so as it will sulphur like fury?"

"Why, John!" exclaimed Mrs. Despard.

"And while you're there," continued Mr. Despard, "you might as well turn up the lamp so as to fill the room with its smoke. Are both of them lighted?"

"Ye-es," replied his wife, regarding him anxiously, and unobtrusively edging beyond the reach of any overt act of insanity.

"Well, then, turn down the other one low so it will smell of kerosene like sixty," continued Mr. Despard quietly. "And here's a package of the very worst tobacco I could buy. Tell the cook to put it in a pan with some live coals and put it in the parlor too."

"But, John!" began Mrs. Despard piteously.

"And say, Maria," calmly continued her husband, ignoring her appeal, "tell the nurse to bring the children out to the head of the front stairs at 10 o'clock sharp and pinch them all around until they yell like demons. And—and—well, I guess that's all I can do."

"But what on earth are you doing?" demanded Mrs. Despard. "Trying to drive us all out of the house?"

"You do as I say, Maria," insisted her lord and master, "and we'll fix him this flutter, sure."

"Fix whom? What does this mean?" demanded Mrs. Despard fiercely.

"Why, you see, Maria," explained Mr. Despard soothingly, "Talkyer told me this afternoon that he was coming over to spend the evening with us, and I'll just bet you a new bicycle that he don't keep us up to 1 o'clock telling idiotic stories this time."—Alex. Rickettes in New York Sunday World.

Making an Arrest In the Middle Ages.

—New York Sunday Journal.

A Sad Fall.

There lived in the west of England an enthusiastic geologist—a doctor of divinity and chairman of the quarter sessions. A farmer who had seen him presiding on the bench saw him shortly afterward seated by the roadside on a heap of stones, which he was busily breaking in search of fossils. The farmer reined up his horse, gazed on him for a minute, shook his head in commiseration of the mutability of human things, then exclaimed in mingled tones of pity and surprise:

"What, doctor! Be you come to this a'ready?"—Nuggets.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

A few minutes before the time set for his execution the preacher asked him:

"Is everything bright before you, brother?"

"Yes, yes," replied the condemned. "It's all bright enough, I reckon, but I do wish it wouldn't blaze so!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved His Life.

An Irishman, meeting another, asked what had become of their old acquaintance Patrick Murphy.

"Arrah, now, dear honey," answered the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged but he saved his life by dying in prison."—Tit-Bits.

Wayside Discussion.

Perry Patettie—What is these here bathrobes they advertise in the papers?

Wayworn Watson—I give it up unless it's some sort of rubber coat to keep wotter from gittin on a guy when he takes a bath because it is the style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slow, but Sure.

Watts—There is no such thing as telling the quality of whisky by the taste these days, is there?

Lushforth—No. The only test is the feel. And you have to wait till next morning for that.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Proof.

Browne—Why are you so sure that the person advertising for the return of that lost article is not a woman?

Towne—The advertisement says, "No questions asked."—New York Sunday Journal.

A Doubtful Recommendation.

Buyer—Is this dog affectionate?

Dealer—I should say so. I have sold him four times, and every time he's come right back to me.—Pflegende Blatter.

They Point With Pride.

My uncle Jim is dem fine!
We're proud as we kin be.
We know'd that as a congressman
We'd find him up in G.
Of course he ain't drawed up no bills
An tried to make 'em pass,
But to this fact we p'int with pride—
He ain't blowed out the gas.

The opposition party's glum.
They've 'bout give up the fight.
They once declared he wa'n't the man
To meet temptation right,
But now we're able to turn in
An give 'em back their sass.
The district's previous record's broke—
He ain't blowed out the gas.

—Washington Star.

For a Child's Party Supper.

Apple snowballs make a pretty dish for a children's party supper. The ingredients required are a pound of rice, sugar, milk and water, as many peeled and cored apples as may be required and a few cloves. Boil the rice in the milk and water until nearly finished and then strain it. Into the hollow of the apples put some sugar and stick a clove or two into each fruit. Surround each apple with the boiled rice and tie it in a small pudding cloth; then place them all together in a vessel and boil from three-quarters of an hour to an hour, according to the size of the fruit. Apples thus prepared may be served by themselves or surrounded by a good custard.

A New Game.

With the long winter evenings and the entertainments and parties which they bring comes the old question, "Isn't there something new that we can play?"

It is always difficult to find anything altogether fresh and original, and some of the older games, a trifle worked over and freshened up, will be found quite as interesting as anything else.

For instance, there are many word games, but not one of them is quite like the little funmaker known as the "word rhapsody."

In playing this game each of the guests is called upon to choose one word. This word is written upon a little card furnished by the hostess. It may be an adjective, a verb, a common or proper noun or any other word that may suggest itself. The cards are then gathered up, and the hostess writes all the words on a large piece of white paper with a blue pencil, so that when hung up it can be seen all over the room.

Then each guest is invited to write a short story in which every one of the words appears, all of them being used grammatically and in a manner to make sense. The time of work should be limited to ten minutes. When the stories are complete, the authors are invited to read them aloud, or the hostess collects and reads them herself. The results are often very amusing. The rhapsody also makes a good school exercise.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Silks of Spring Displayed In Tempting Style.

STRIPES, PLAIDS AND CHECKS.

The Popular Patterns—Everything In Ribbons—The New Wools—Old Weaves In New Colors and Designs—The Cottons and Crapes—Millinery Hints.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

Passing by a famous dry goods store today, I heard one lady say to another: "I do wish it was against the law to make such displays of lovely things in the windows. I go home every time I see them and make myself and every one around me miserable because I cannot buy them." Thinking it over, I wonder if more than one woman does not feel the same way. The new silks, muslins, laces and made up garments are so beautiful that it is not a sin for a beauty loving person to want them. The sin of covetousness is doubtless a real one, but if the storekeepers will persist in putting their prettiest things in the windows I think they ought to bear a part of the punishment.

The heads of the great stores look upon this matter of display from another point of view, and I certainly do not blame them, and just now it seems as though they had surpassed themselves. One window this week is given up entirely to the dainty new silks, and as this particular house always makes its spring display while the others are trying to sell "marked down" winter goods, it is not only up to date, but considerably in advance of date. In this lot of spring silks the thing one first notices is the softer and daintier colors, and next it dawns upon one that they nearly all are stripes or plaids or fine pinhead checks. This last named design has always been a favorite one and is neat and pleasing. There is a frosty sheen over the surface that is unusually pretty and is, I was told, due to some application of electricity at some period of its manufacture. This kind is crisp and like the glazed taffeta.

There are clan plaids, but mostly in medium and small designs, in solid blocks

TRIFLES, BUT POTENT ONES.

The stripes have the delicate haziness that comes with the surah twill, though the silk is not twilled. The stripes vary in width, some being almost hair line, others inch wide and some pieces have stripes of the widths set rather far apart. There are also numberless pieces of silks in solid color and in a deft mixture of two shades. Black taffetas and soft lusterless india and pongees are shown, too, and I am told that they will be made up into bodices and blouses of every description and also that the pongee will be employed to make up lounging and home summer dresses. They will be in a modified Mother Hubbard shape, with yokes of red, yellow or blue velvet or silk with lace drawn over them. Peau de soie and some faille are presented for richer wear, and no end of black silks with satin figurings and also duchesse. These latter are for separate skirts.

The barred taffetas are in all the tender new spring colors, among them the principal ones being salmon and coral pink, reseda, cadet, gray, fawn and beige. Cherry, lilac, turquoise and blue are all among the new colors. The brocaded silks will not be worn except for separate skirts and even then the preference is for ottoman, sicilienne and the ribbed bengalines and moire. In ribbons there seems to be everything. The roman and bayadere stripes will doubtless be useful as trimming for children's hats, and also for some runabout hats for their older sisters. The wide plaids for sashes are very rich, but will cost too much to be worn very generally. The dainty striped satin ribbons are so very artistic that it seems as if every one ought to want them just to look at, if not to wear. Gauze and other transparent black ribbons are light and will make handsome garniture for the straw hats now in course of preparation. Poplin weaves are shown in some of the striped ribbons, the stripes being in satin. Satin ribbon is seen to an unusual extent and in all widths. In black it will be used to trim all sorts of garments, either in flat lines or plaited up into ruches or ruffles. Plush and velours du nord are among the goods for spring mantles and it is predicted that they and velvet will have a run next fall never before seen. Satin berber and bengaline ought to be cheaper than they are, seeing that there is scarcely any silk in them, nearly the whole weight being obtained of linen, cotton or hard twisted wool. Poplins are now offered in solid colors and it is pretty enough, but very little use for hard wear.

In the new wools we have old weaves in new colors and designs. Whipcord is one of the old materials. Nothing is handsomer, unless it is fine broadcloth, and this has some points better than that. One is that it has no nap to wear off. It is one of those stuffs that can be worn to a "wedding or a funeral." In black it shows braiding up most beautifully. This season there are about 30 different shades and colors, mostly dark and refined. Vigoreaux is another prime favorite, especially in granite weave, and it is a sterling stuff to buy when one wants a strong and useful gown. Oatmeal weave in all wool and two tones is another favorite, though this is a comparatively new stuff. It makes useful and refined gowns.

Among the materials put forward with a confidence that will insure success one finds black crepon in new ripples and convolutions. The background of some of this is almost solid, and the crinkle is above it, making a strong and compact fabric that will not sag out of shape wherever it is at all bias, and all skirts must have bias parts. Zigzag crinkles and others where there is a set design are wrought on a solid surface with crepon weave. Others have stripes part solid and part crepon in rolled and billowy relief. Pinhead checks in black and white and hair lines of white or black and some glowing color are wrought in the fabric and submitted to whatever treatment is necessary to crimp it into the puckers which give it the name. The checks by this process seem to merge into each other in a delightful vagueness. These mixed crepons are very novel; but, though all black, are by far the most elegant. There are cotton, wool and silk crepons. I think the wool ones are the most refined, while the silk is rather more showy. The cotton ones in delicate colors are exceedingly pretty, particularly the beige, fawn and old rose, also the gray. Sometimes where there is a ground of one of these tints there is a barred plaid of green or pink, tight linings of some color, generally a light one. White over sulphur or canary yellow is new and a very pretty combination. Crepe lisse is also made into these blouses and applied in like manner. Some are laid in minute tucks, others have rows of close shirring all the way up and down the waist and sleeves. Fastened to one side with bows of satin ribbon matching the color of the lining and with stock and belt carrying out the same fancy they are very dressy and becoming. The black lace is for the most part in Spanish and escurial pattern, and jeweled belts look better with them than plain ribbon. One design has black lace over pure white satin and has plain white satin turndown collar and cuffs. It is very elegant. Sashes are bordered with very narrow gauferings of lace, silk, mull or chiffon. Belts grow more ornamental and incidentally more expensive. Silk muslin cravat bows and long tucked scarfs are more popular than ever and produced in greater variety. Evening gloves in light shades and white often have the whole upper part made of escurial lace in the same tint. Fans are large and small, according to the costume they are to be worn with. Some are of feathers, more of spangled gauze, and a few are of both, arranged in scallops. The gauze scallops come in the center and the feathered portion on the outer edges.

MATE LEROY.

AN INTELLIGENT POLLY.

When Considered Properly, the Bird Was All the Sailor Had Claimed.

The man with a sailorlike appearance murmured something about having got on the wrong street and tried to dodge when the lady ran down the steps and made for him.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" she exclaimed as she took her stand squarely in front of him to prevent escape.

"You ain't the lady I sold the parrot to, are you?" he asked, throwing back his head and looking at her with one eye.

"Yes, I am."

"An how's the parrot treatin you? Fine, I warrant."

"You're a swindler."

He dropped his head and shook it deprecatingly, still keeping one eye closed. "You told me," she went on with increasing indignation, "that parrot was one of the most intelligent animals of its species and that it had a gift of language which you had never heard surpassed."

"Did I tell you all them things?" he inquired.

"You unquestionably did."

"Well, then I'll stand by 'em. You got a prize an you don't appreciate it. That bird has even more smartness than I give him credit fur. Talk about intelligence! He's a marvel. An he kin talk, too, though I never pertended he had had the advantage of good society. He kin roll off observations of the most p'inted character without end, though I call on you to remember that there wan't nothin said about politeness."

"But it doesn't say a word."

"That's jes' it, ma'am. That's what shows his intelligence. The minute he seen you he knowed you was a lady an he holds his tongue."—Washington Star.

The Bishop and the Artist.

A pompous bishop was having his portrait painted, and after sitting for an hour in silence he thought he would break the monotony. "How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To his astonishment the artist, absorbed in his work, replied, "Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address, his lordship asked, "May I ask why you address me in that manner?"

The Artist (still absorbed in his work)—I want to take off a little of your cheek.—London Tit-Bits.

Sykes—Say, bill, what trade did der foller before yer joined de tramp's union?

Bill—I wuz a watchman.

Sykes—A watchman?

Bill—Yes, I watched fer de police while me pall pinched hosses.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Where did yez git thot gosoline stove?

Shure, me frind Flannigan th' undertake, gave it to me for a birthday prisent.

HER AGE.

"Yes, I am just twenty-two."

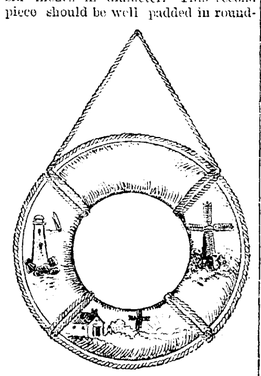
"How old were you, when you were born?"

A Quaint Photograph Frame.

Among the great variety of photograph frames it is rarely one hits upon one as quaint and novel as the one given in the illustration below. It is charming in color and design and also serves as a reminder of rippling waves and salt breezes when the gray and dreary days are upon us again.

It is a perfect reproduction in effect of the life buoy and is simple enough in its construction to be within the reach of all.

A foundation should first be made by cutting from heavy cardboard two circles of 14 inches in diameter. In one of these a circular opening must be made six inches in diameter. This second piece should be well padded in round-



ing form with cotton batting, after which cut from heavy white linen a circle at least two inches larger than the cardboard dice. Stretch this tightly over the padded cardboard and secure with paste or mucilage on the underside. Then slash the brim over the opening left for the photograph from the center to the inside edge of padded circle. Slash at distances of one to one and a half inches. Stretch the linen as tight as possible and paste as before. White silk cable cord is used around the outer edge of the frame and also divides it in sections as shown in illustration. The decoration consists of bits done in delft blue, either with the brush or needle. The cardboard back is then pasted or glued on, but only at the sides, leaving it free top and bottom to permit the introduction of the photograph.

MARY EARLE.

The Silent Factor.

Mrs. Peck—It always takes two to make a quarrel.

Henry Peck—Not in our family.—

TWO ROUTES.

Three Days to California via Wabash Line—"The California Limited"—"The Sunset Limited."

The "California Limited" runs via the Santa Fe route from Kansas City to Los Angeles, leaving Kansas City every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Sunset Limited" runs via the Iron Mountain Route from St. Louis to San Francisco, via Los Angeles leaving St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday evenings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Wabash Cannon Ball" leaves Fort Wayne at 12:35 p. m. (noon) and runs through to Kansas City, via St. Louis, without change, reaching St. Louis at 10:15 p. m., and Kansas City at 7:15 a. m. This train carries Palace Buffet Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars to Kansas City. By the Wabash the quickest possible time is made, and passengers have but a single Union Depot change of cars either at St. Louis or Kansas City.

Through sleeping car reservations and general information cheerfully given on application to R. G. Thompson, Passenger and Ticket Agent Wabash R. R., Fort Wayne, Ind.

P. S.—Elegant descriptive advertising matter of these two great "Overland Flyers" furnished when desired. Both trains carry Dining Cars running through to the "Land of the Setting Sun." 27t10

We do not raise the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

The Rosy Freshness

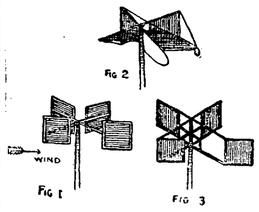
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use POZZONI'S Complexion Powder.

FARM AND GARDEN

HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

New Forms Tested and Reported Upon by a Maryland Farmer.

"Before investing in a steel mill, towers and tank for farm uses I had studied at length a number of contrivances for harnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather through having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a child's toy, as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical axis of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right



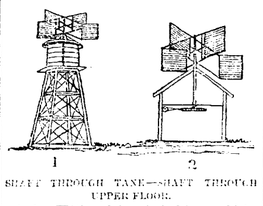
THREE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.

angles, at the ends of which are vertical crossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged frames covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." Thus writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches. He adds:

"As the arms are revolved the wind forces each vane in turn against the horizontal arm, until on reaching the farthest point to leeward the wind, striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing into position.

"The principal expense in a motor of this form is the cost of the canvas, if that material should be used, while if old lumber be substituted it could be constructed perhaps more cheaply than the Go Devil. This is the simplest form of the device and could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward backing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this motor, varying in the manner of hinging the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows the same with the vanes swinging directly from the arms and held against the wind by ropes. This form would revolve only one way, according as the restraining cords are connected and could be thrown out of gear by having the ropes run over pulleys and slackening them as required. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, being held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the vane on coming into the wind. The size and power of these motors are limited only by the length of arms and axis and the area of the vanes, which will depend, in turn, upon the use to which it is to be put and the pocketbook of the owner.

"The power will be considerable with very little expense, as an arm of 10 feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of 100 square feet to be exposed to the



SHAFT THROUGH VANE—SHAFT THROUGH UPPER FLOOR.

wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several horsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, especially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length.

"The vertical axis must be high enough to reach above wind obstructions, yet in case of the motor being placed on a barn or on a tank with a tower the axis could be considerably reduced. The manner of supporting the axis, as well as the means of transferring its slow rotary motion to machinery, is left to the judgment of the reader in each particular case. For most purposes a large sprocket wheel with the usual linked chain would seem to be most suitable. See figures in the second cut, which illustrate connecting windmill with chain and sprocket."

The Chicory Industry.

Five years ago the growing of chicory began at O'Neill, Neb., and a small factory was built. In 1895 the American Chicory company was organized to succeed the German Chicory company. The plant was enlarged, and last year the company contracted for 1,200 acres, paying the farmers $7.50 per ton for the roots, the average yield being six tons per acre. Nebraska farmers are much interested in the new industry, as it seems to be even more certain of returns than sugar beets. Recently a representative of a German firm has been looking at locations in the west for chicory growing and has been favorably impressed with samples grown in Oregon and Washington.—Oregonian.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Their Educational Value as Explained by a Well Known Southern Authority.

Professor Massey of the North Carolina state experiment station writes on "How Institutes Have Educated Farmers" in The Farmers' Institute Bulletin. Following are extracts from his paper:

Among all the educational agencies of modern times in the line of what is known as university extension the farmers' institutes have been most influential. The progress that has been made in the study of commercial fertilizers and their proper use during the last 15 years is a surprise to those who have not watched the course of events. Years ago farmers, as soon as they began to think at all about the manurial needs of the soil, jumped at once to the conclusion that the one thing necessary to be done was to get a chemist to analyze their soil for them and tell them what it needed. They had an indistinct sort of notion that there were certain things needed to make plants grow, but just what these things were they imagined that only a chemist could tell. But the chemists at the institutes explained to them just what things were needed for the growth of plants and taught them that these things were not always in a state in the soil in which plants could use them, and that, while a chemical analysis might show them that the needed elements were in a soil, they might be there in such a shape that plants could not get them and that frequently it might be better to apply these things in a fertilizer than to wait for the slow purposes of nature to give them from the soil.

When manufacturers of artificial fertilizers first began to prepare special fertilizers for different crops, they were looked upon as quacks, and intelligent men called the practice humbuggery and said that a fertilizer that was good for one crop was just as good for all. But the chemists have learned that these makers of special fertilizers were right, and now we all pay more attention to the needs of the plants we are growing than to the soil in which they grow. Farmers have learned, too, that while the three things essential to plant life—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—which are generally deficient in old soils, make a complete fertilizer they must be in varying percentages to meet the demands of different crops, and the recent discoveries concerning the way in which certain plants of the pea family get nitrogen for their needs and the succeeding crop, too, if well supplied with potash and phosphoric acid, have shown them that they need not in all cases use the complete fertilizer at all, but that for the ordinary farm crops they can get the nitrogen without money and without price if they use the mineral plant food to grow the legumes.

The farmers are rapidly learning that they have been often defrauded in the purchase of ready made fertilizers by paying for nitrogen that is of no use to the plants because of its insoluble condition, and that for special crops they have got to have a higher percentage of some of the elements than any of the ready made fertilizers supply. Hence we find farmers all over the country, particularly in sections devoted to the culture of market vegetables and tobacco, mixing their own fertilizers, and thus making sure that they have what they need. They have learned, too, that while a crop may need potash particularly they cannot expect the potash to have the desired effect if there is a deficiency of nitrogen and phosphoric acid either in the soil or in the fertilizer used, and that to get the best results from the use of any one of the three of plant food there must be either in the soil or supplied to it artificially a due proportion of the other elements. They have learned that while a plant like buckwheat has a large percentage of potash in a fertilizer it wants it in the form of a sulphate, and they look particularly into the form of the potash in a mixed fertilizer. And this general diffusion of intelligence in regard to fertilizers and their action in plant life is doubtless institutes more than to any other agency.

The Potato Market.

There are three things about the potato market to be considered by those who are holding their stock for a high price in the spring. The total crop of the country is small. In ordinary years farmers do not ship large quantities of second sized potatoes. This year small potatoes have found a ready sale, and thousands of bushels that in other years would not have been sent have been sold early at fair prices. Thousands of bushels that in other years were fed to stock or thrown away have this year been saved and used for home consumption, thus having free for market as many more bushels of good potatoes. All over the south farmers and gardeners are planning for an immense early crop, which will begin to come before the old stock is fully cleared up. The chances are fair, therefore, that the farmers who are holding their potatoes in expectation of a high price in March or April may be disappointed.—Rural New Yorker.

News and Notes.

From the Kentucky experiment station comes the caution that bluestone when used in very strong solutions destroys the vitality of a portion of the wheat soaked in it. At that station the hot water treatment has the preference.

It is said that only 3 per cent of farmers fail, while only 3 per cent of men in other lines of business escape failure.

Rural New Yorker says that the French bur mills do the grinding quite as well as the large mills and do not require very much power to do the work.

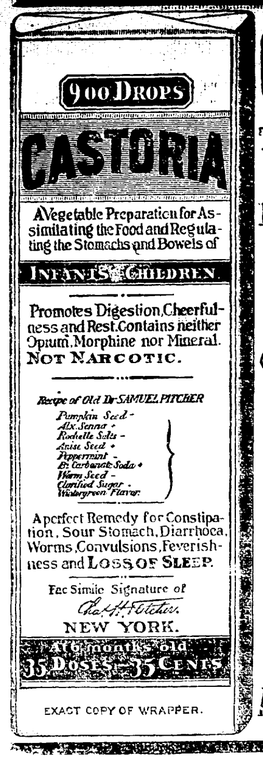
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is becoming alarmed at the rapid spread of the San Jose scale and is considering the matter of establishing a rigid quarantine against it.

Find time to attend the farmers' institutes. Take the adult members of your family.

It Rocked.

Gobang—What sort of a trip did you have coming from Europe?

Ukerdek—Awful. Sick all the time. There must have been at least a dozen of the fools who rock a boat on board.—Town Topics.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

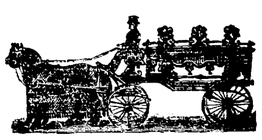
OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

J. C. PELTIER,



Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

A. Hattersley & Son

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTERS.

48 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

EAST FT. WAYNE TO. LEAVE. ARRIVE.

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound	West Bound
*5.50 a.m.	*3.55 a. m.
*2.15 a.m.	
*4.00 a.m.	*7.10 a.m.
†1.15 p.m.	*7.30 a.m.
*7.15 p.m.	*12.15 p.m.
*9.25 p.m. Limited	*4.20 p.m.
†10.35 from Ch'go	*5.25 p.m.
From Chicago	*3.45 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
*From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
*From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne (Kerr's) 8 00 p.m. 7 55 p.m.
Ar. Findlay 10 00 p.m. 10 20 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via T. & O. C. Ry 2 30 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 30 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows.

Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART.
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	5 53 a.m.
20.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	8 55 a.m.
6.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	11 50 a.m.
4.	East Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	6 30 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom., arrives Sunday	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	8 30 a.m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 25 a.m.
7.	Kan. City Cannon Ball, daily	12 35 noon
1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	6 30 p.m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	8 25 p.m.

Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON,

Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind

NICKEL PLATE

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE	
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	5 30
Eastern Express, No. 3	7 20
Standard Express, No. 1	
Local Freight	
WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE	
Western Express, No. 6	
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	4 20
Standard Express, No. 2	
Local Freight	

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 3 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served a la "Nickelplate" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

L. S. & M. S. TIME TABLE.

EASTERN.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 756 Cin. Express and Mail	7 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 55 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 483 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 451 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 659 Detroit & Indianp'ls Ex.	1 45 pm

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART IN SNOW MODELING

Some Possibilities of the Small Boy's Winter Pastime.

BRUSSELS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Art Students Make Snow Images In the Royal Park, and Everybody Turns Out to See Them. A Hint to the American Boy.

Not long ago I watched the evolution of a snow man. There had been a fall of damp snow during the night, and by afternoon it was in just that condition which we used to describe when I was a boy by saying, "It packs good."

When a youngster who lives in an adjoining house discovered this, he shied a few snowballs at passing teamsters and then gave his whole attention to rolling an immense ball of snow. He

THE OLD FAMILIAR SNOW MAN.

had to stoop over at first to push it along, but as soon as it was heavy enough it took up a strip of nature's white carpeting with every revolution, leaving exposed the brown grass of the lawn underneath. Pretty soon the ball was bigger than the boy. He stood looking at it for a minute with the puzzled expression I should imagine a man might have who had stolen an elephant. Then he set to work and rolled another ball small enough to handle. This he put on top of the first one and stood back to survey the result with a critical air.

Evidently he was not satisfied. He was also convinced that the job was too big for him. He turned toward the house and shouted: "Paw! Ho, paw! Come out here."

But "paw" was not half through with his after dinner cigar, and he refused to come. The boy, however, was not to be discouraged. He went into the house and soon came out not only with the reluctant "paw," but with Uncle Bob. It was their evident intention to "boss" the job in dignified inactivity. But their kindled enthusiasm got the better of their dignity, and a moment later they were hard at work on the construction of a snow man. It was plain that both were experienced hands, though it is probable that neither had had any practice for more than a score of years.

They went about the work in a businesslike manner too. For the legs they rolled two hard packed cylinders of snow and then hoisted the larger ball on top of these. The head they pinned securely to the shoulders with a sharpened stick, and the arms were fastened to the trunk by a similar device. Next the rough figure was shaped to a semblance of human form with such crude carving tools as came handy, and a battered plug hat was brought down from the attic. Then "paw" put in lumps of coal for the eyes and added a pipe to the corner of the snow man's mouth.

But it was a most imposing snow man. During the night there was a gentle rain, but there was a drop in temperature before morning, and when I looked out at the snow man before breakfast I saw passersby gazing into the adjoining yard with broad smiles on their faces. The rain, it seems, had weakened the legs of the snow man enough to give him a wabbly, intoxicated appearance, but before he had fallen completely he had been frozen hard and fast. So there he stood, like a belated roisterer, a frigid, frapped and horrible example, glistening and blinking in the morning sun.

Every boy has made his snow man, and every grown up boy who sees it smiles and recalls the time when he,

"THREE JOLLY BOYS" SHOWN AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

too, was free to enjoy that kind of fun. It is a remarkable fact that most all snow men seem to have been fashioned after the same model. They all have the same elephantine, impossible legs, the same lack of symmetry as to trunk, the same squashlike head set neckless on the shoulders and the same rigid, extended arms, if they are not created armless. They used to make them that way as far back as I can remember, and the last one I saw, which was not many days ago, was being constructed on the good old plan.

Is it possible that the American boy has no originality in his makeup? Why don't he make a snow man on more lifelike lines or in some different attitude? Why don't he try his hand at imitating the form of some other biped or even quadruped? Why not a snow woman or a snow boy? I confess I never thought of departing from the old traditions when I was a boy, but I was only an ordinary, everyday sort of a boy, with no taint of genius.

There is a place where snow modeling is practiced as an art, a place where not only snow men, but a bewildering number of figures, are made of snow by real artists and are exhibited as objects well worth seeing. They are inspected, too, by a whole big city full of people who pay for the privilege.

This place is Brussels. The sculptors in snow are the students in the Brussels art schools. Once every winter, when all the weather conditions are just right, the royal park, which is inclosed by a high wall, is closed to the public and even to the royal family. Then the students prepare for the exhibition. Each student selects a site and begins to gather his snow just as the American boy does, by rolling a ball across the grass.

Then for three days this open air atelier is a busy place. Hundreds of students, attended only by their instructors, are hard at work, some on single figures, some on ambitious groups. When the images are completed, they are sprinkled with water, and if there should happen to be a cold snap they are preserved for weeks. When all is ready, the judges inspect the works and make their awards. Then the gates are opened, and the general public for an admittance fee of about 5 cents a head is let in. At night the park is brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and strings of Japanese lanterns and afternoon and evening a band plays national airs. Everybody goes. It is the thing. The people seem to enjoy it hugely, too, and walk up and down the lanes, laughing heartily at the comical groups and admiring the skill with which some young artist has reproduced a difficult subject in yielding snow.

At the last exhibition a group labeled "Three Jolly Boys" made a big hit. The figures were supported in their unstable positions by a rough mound of snow in the background down which they appeared to be staggering.

The park benches were utilized by many sculptors. On one rested two polar bears which were so lifelike as to be almost startling when you came upon them unexpectedly. On another bench was a ragged tramp asleep with a park guard standing over him in a threatening attitude. On still another was a peasant woman with a dog at her feet.

In a corner of the park was a huge head, with the neck resting on the ground, just as if it were part of a snow

BRUSSELS MODELING A BUST OF KING LEOPOLD IN SNOW.

giant who was rising through the earth. A monocle of painted tin was fastened in one eye, and a huge cigar projected from the corner of the mouth.

Many of the students seemed to have a fondness for Pierrot, and the mischievous clown was represented in all sorts of poses. His outlines seemed to lend themselves easily to clever representation, and some of the young sculptors even grouped his figure with that of Columbine and made a moderate success of the job, though in a few instances the curves of the latter lacked something of grace.

Many of the artists make a point of modeling in snow the subjects which they have already treated in clay and exhibited at local exhibitions. Groups representing Charity were numerous, and one of these, representing a female figure, under the ample folds of whose cloak a number of shivering children had found refuge, won a prize.

In the animal line dogs of various breeds were most numerous, with lions and elephants striving for second place. Other animals, even alligators, were represented. There were also many busts of famous men. Of these the greatest number represented King Leopold, whose patriarchal whiskers made him an easy subject. Bismarck, Gladstone, Emperor William and Napoleon were also favorites. Then there were many groups representing mythological subjects, such as Neptunes, Venuses, Apollos, etc. Not all of these were successful, for it is extremely difficult to copy in snow what has been produced by master hands in enduring marble, so many of the groups were little more than burlesques, doubtless very disappointing to the ambitious young sculptors. But there was much that was really artistic in many of the figures, and, on the whole, it was an instructive and entertaining show.

Such an exhibition could easily be arranged in any American city or large town where there are a number of enterprising young artists, and it would add not only to the limited number of winter sports, but to the income of the students, as well as increase the general respect for art. In Brussels the gate receipts go toward paying the band and other expenses, and this leaves a good sized sum to be divided among the prize winners. At any rate, here is a hint to the American boy. Give your next snow man a neck and try possibly a new pose.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Training of Children.

Do not coddle your children, for it is a great mistake, and one that is bound to result in great delicacy and discomfort. Boys are often made delicate by overcareful mothers. Girls are still more frequently protected from every blast that blows as though it would kill them instead of helping to make them strong and healthy. To mothers of young children I would say, send your children out in all weathers but heavy rain, unless they are weak in the chest, then remember that an east wind will do your child no good. A great evil in training girls is that they are not taught to use their muscles. They should do so in moderation, and there will be little fear of "strained backs" or any other mischief.

On the Wrong Track.

"Where do you want to go?" asked the elevator boy.

"I want to go to heaven, my boy," smilingly answered the Salvation Army man who had stepped inside, "but you may put me off at the top floor."

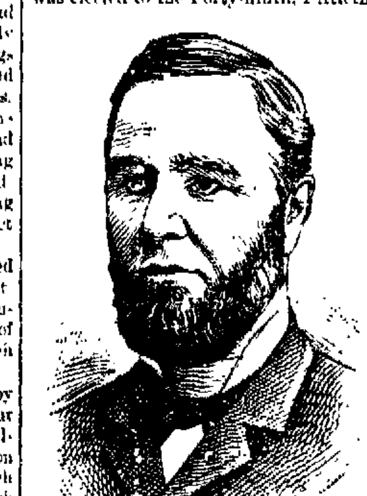
"You must have got in the wrong buildin, mister," rejoined the boy. "There ain't nobody but lawyers on the top floor."—Chicago Tribune.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Conger of Iowa Is Reckoned Among the Heavyweight Diplomats.

Edwin Hurd Conger, the newly appointed minister to China, was selected as a heavyweight diplomat who will be fully capable of handling the delicate situations which are likely to arise there at any time. At the time of his appointment he was still serving as minister to Brazil and will merely be transferred to the more important post. His place in Rio Janeiro will be filled by Charles Page Bryan who was at first slated for the China post.

Mr. Conger was born in Knox county, Ills., in 1843 and was educated at Lombard university. After graduating he entered the Union army as a private, served through the war and came out a captain. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Galesburg, Ills., in 1866. Two years later he removed to Iowa and settled in Dexter, where he became interested in farming, stock raising and banking. In Iowa he entered politics and after holding several minor offices was elected state treasurer, which office he held for two terms. He was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth



EDWIN H. CONGER.

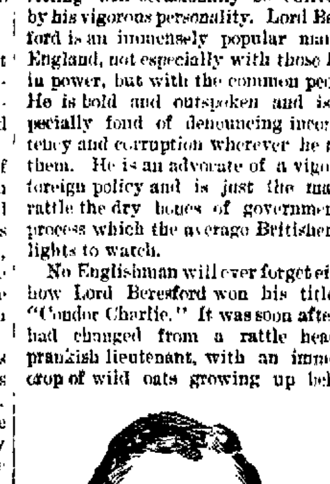
and Fifty-first congresses and came to be recognized as one of the Republican leaders on the floor of the house. As chairman of the committee on coinage he fought the first battle against the incipient free silver movement and was rewarded for his labors by an appointment to the Brazilian mission, which he held during the latter part of Harrison's administration. When President McKinley began to make his appointments, he sent Mr. Conger back to Brazil, where he has given satisfaction. In Peking he will have the same salary which he enjoyed in Rio—$12,000 a year—but the responsibilities of the post, owing to the present unsettled condition of the orient, will be much greater.

"CONDOR" CHARLIE.

Lord Beresford Once More Ready to Stir Up the British Parliament.

After a hot and exciting contest Lord Charles Beresford has once more been elected a member of the British house of commons, this time from York. His reappearance in politics means that the sittings will occasionally be enlivened by his vigorous personality. Lord Beresford is an immensely popular man in England, not especially with those high in power, but with the common people. He is bold and outspoken and is especially fond of denouncing incompetency and corruption wherever he finds them. He is an advocate of a vigorous foreign policy and is just the man to rattle the dry bones of government, a process which the average Britisher delights to watch.

No Englishman will ever forget either how Lord Beresford won his title of "Condor Charlie." It was soon after he had changed from a rattle headed, prankish lieutenant, with an immense crop of wild oats growing up behind



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

him, into a dashing, reckless captain. At the storming of Alexandria bay he ran his little gunboat Condor under the guns of the fort against the orders of the admiral, but he knocked the fight all out of the Egyptians in a dozen broadsides and had the satisfaction of seeing the signals, "Well done, Condor!" run up on the flagship.

Lord Beresford gets his title from the position of junior lord of the admiralty, which he won by his brilliant work on the sea and in parliament. He was born in Dublin about 50 years ago and is one of the five sons of an Irish marquis. His grandfather was the famous "Spring Heeled Jack," who earned the name by his madcap exploits. In personal appearance Lord Beresford much resembles Robert J. Ingersoll. His beautiful wife is both feared and disliked by the English nobility on account of her sharp tongue and none too gentle disposition.

Skates With Bone Runners.

Before the invention and manufacture of steel skates people skated on the ice on bones, which afforded excellent sport.

He Saved Her Mickie.

Some of the British troops in the Irish rebellion did not fight particularly well. A certain general at a lord lieutenant's party in Dublin was admonishing a begging woman to leave the place when she said, "It is I that am proud to see your honor here in the red coat you wore the very day when you saved the life of my boy, little Mickie."

"Indeed!" replied the general, not sorry to hear anything to his credit on such a distinguished occasion. "I had forgotten all about it. How did I save his life?"

"Well, your honor, when the battle was at its hottest your honor was the first to run, and when me little Mickie saw the general run he ran, too, the Lord be praised!"—Argonaut.

A NEEDLE IN HIS HEEL.

An X Ray Photograph Which Greatly Surprised a New Yorker.

Have you any bits of hardware floating around in your system? How do you know you haven't? A young New Yorker never dreamed of such a thing until one day not long ago he happened to have an X ray photograph taken of his foot and was surprised to find that he had been carrying around a good sized needle imbedded in the flesh of his ankle. He has not investigated further, but, according to the sample, he estimates that he would assay richly if tested for iron ore.

The way in which the photograph happened to be taken is as follows: The young man is an enthusiastic bicycle rider and has frequently noticed a pe-

FROM X RAY PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE NEEDLE.

culiar sensation in his heel after a long ride. As a boy he had played football a good deal and thought perhaps one of the bones of the heel might have been splintered. He is an expert electrician and has a friend who is in the same profession. The friend is the owner of an X ray apparatus and suggested that he be allowed to take a photograph of the foot. This was done, with the surprising result noted.

Two negatives were obtained, one showing a side and the other a back view, so that the location of the needle was accurately determined. Both were excellent negatives and showed the intruding piece of steel with great distinctness. Not only the bones, but the outlines of the flesh and even the Achilles tendon, can be traced.

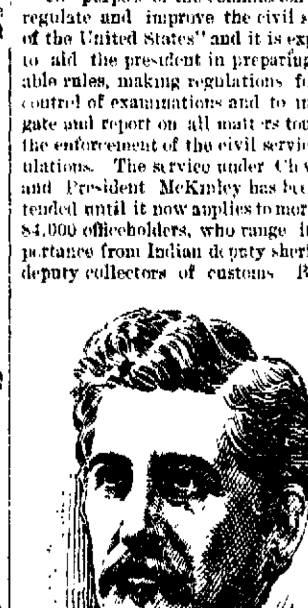
How the needle ever found its way into his ankle the gentleman cannot tell. Not since he can remember has his skin been pierced by a needle, and he says he would be likely to recall such an occurrence. As it gives him no pain and scarcely causes any uneasiness he is not particularly anxious to have it removed, but he did consent to allow his friend to attempt to draw it to the surface by the use of powerful magnets. The only effect was to cause the needle to move slightly, but it could not be dislodged and will probably be allowed to remain in its present position.

NEW TO CIVIL SERVICE.

But Mr. Brewer Has Held Many Other Public Offices.

Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, the new civil service commissioner, is a personal friend of President McKinley, with whom he was associated for eight years in congress. As there are only three civil service commissioners and one of these was a Republican when Mr. Brewer was added, this gives that body a Republican majority, and it will be reorganized accordingly.

The purpose of the commission is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" and it is expected to aid the president in preparing suitable rules, making regulations for the control of examinations and to investigate and report on all matters touching the enforcement of the civil service regulations. The service under Cleveland and President McKinley has been extended until it now applies to more than 84,000 officeholders, who range in importance from Indian deputy sheriffs to deputy collectors of customs. Besides



MARK S. BREWER.

the three commissioners, who are each paid $3,500 a year, there are a chief examiner, a secretary and many minor employees.

Mr. Brewer is a native of Addison, Oakland county, Mich., where he was born in 1837. He was educated at a local academy, but until he was 19 worked on his father's farm. Then he studied law with ex-Governor Wisner and in 1864 was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, where he has practiced his profession ever since with the exception of the periods when he has been holding public office. He was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses. During President Garfield's administration he served as consul general to Berlin. Mr. Brewer is regarded rather as a practical politician than as a reformer.

When Scrubbing the Floor.

A farm exchange makes the following helpful suggestion: A few feet of common rubber tubing that can be slipped on to the water faucets in the sink and long enough to reach to a bucket on the floor will save the lifting of bucketfuls of water when scrubbing the floor or filling the washtubs.

A WOMANS' JUBILEE.

THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

Leaders of the Suffrage Movement to Gather In Washington and Discuss a Half Century of Progress. Mrs. Blackwell and Her Interesting Career.

The emancipation of woman was begun just 50 years ago, and an appropriate celebration of the birth of this movement is being arranged by the National American Woman's Suffrage association. It is to be held in Washington from Feb. 14 to 19 inclusive and will bring together one of the most representative bodies of women ever collected in the national capital. It will be the first semicentennial convention of women held anywhere in the world and will be a golden milestone on the highway of woman's advance toward the ballot box and equal rights.

A general call has been issued, signed by such leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Harriet Taylor Upton, Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Laura Clay and Catherine Waugh McCulloch, inviting all citizens of the United States and the world in general to participate.

Of the famous women who helped to launch that movement half a century ago only two survive. One of these is Mrs. Stanton and the other is Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Both expect to be present at the jubilee convention and will probably tell something about the conditions and the series of humiliating events which aroused broad minded women all over the country and led to their organizing for emancipation.

It is hard for us to realize in this day of woman's clubs, women doctors, women lawyers, women this and women that, that 50 years ago but seven occupations were open to women, yet when the world's antislavery congress was held in London and American women presented themselves as delegates they were refused admission. Mrs. Stanton, who was then on her wedding trip, was among those who were barred out. For 24 hours the English ministers who composed the congress bitterly debated the question, but after much opposition a concession was granted. The women were told that they might sit in the gallery, hidden behind a screen, and listen to the words of the men. It was

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

this indignity which moved Mrs. Stanton and Lucretia Mott to return to America and call a convention of women to discuss the slavery of women.

Not long after this event Mrs. Blackwell had her bitter experience. She had been ordained as pastor of a Congregational church, being the first woman to occupy a pulpit, and had been chosen a delegate to a temperance convention. She was grudgingly given a seat after a fight which lasted for two days and a half and was then allowed ten minutes to address the body. The delegates were all ministers of the gospel, but for three hours they hissed the lone woman who stood on the platform vainly trying to make herself heard. Not for one moment did the good men cease their hisses and catcalls until it was time for the convention to adjourn, and then Mrs. Blackwell, defiant and indignant, left the platform, not crushed, but with a determination to devote the rest of her life to the righting of this wrong.

And what do you suppose she had done to merit this treatment? Here is her career: She was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1825. Her parents were early English colonists and Revolutionary patriots. Miss Brown joined the Congregational church when only 9 years old, and at 16 she taught school. Later she taught several branches in a seminary in order to pay the expenses of a collegiate course at Oberlin. She was graduated from that college at the age of 22, and at 25 had completed the theological course. When she asked for a license to preach, such as was given other students, it was refused because she was a woman, and she was told to preach or keep silent on her own responsibility. She took the responsibility and preached whenever she got a chance. Two years later, in spite of many obstacles, she was ordained as preacher by the Congregational church of South Butler, N. Y. Soon after this she began to doubt the soundness of the theological doctrines which she was preaching, and in 1854 resigned her pulpit. Later she became a Unitarian. She was married to Samuel C. Blackwell in 1856 and is the mother of several daughters. She now lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. Blackwell has written several books on sociological and scientific subjects and has frequently appeared on the lecture platform. She has taken a lively interest in the movement which was started by the declaration of independence made by the convention of women held in Waterloo, N. Y., in the summer of 1848, and at the coming celebration of that event will be one of the two pioneers who will tell the women of today how much has been gained in half a century.

ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

A Conscientious Architect.

Caller—I have $10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design.

Honest Architect—Yes, sir. John, show the gentleman the plans of our $3,000 houses.—New York Weekly.

An Alluring Idea.

"What I want to see," exclaimed Senator Sorghum, "is the annexation of Hawaii. I envy the men who will one day come to this capitol to represent the interests of that far distant state."

"Yes," rejoined the enthusiastic young friend. "They will loom up as giant reminders of the progress of civilization and of the increasing power of this young republic."

"So they will," answered the senator, "so they will. And in addition to all that, just think of the mileage!"—Washington Star.

A MONSTER CANVAS.

French Artist Painting the Czar's Coronation For the Paris Exposition.

M. Henri Gervex, the distinguished French painter, is at work on a monster painting which is to be exhibited at the

HENRI GERVEX AT WORK ON HIS MONSTER PAINTING.

Paris exposition of 1900. The painting will represent the coronation of the czar. It will be about 33 feet long and nearly 25 feet in height and will contain over 200 figures, of which fully three-quarters will be actual portraits of the noted personages who participated in the coronation ceremony. As most of those present were members of the various royal families of Europe and as M. Gervex is anxious to make his picture historically correct it can be seen that this will involve an immense amount of detail, for the artist will want to please each lord and lady.

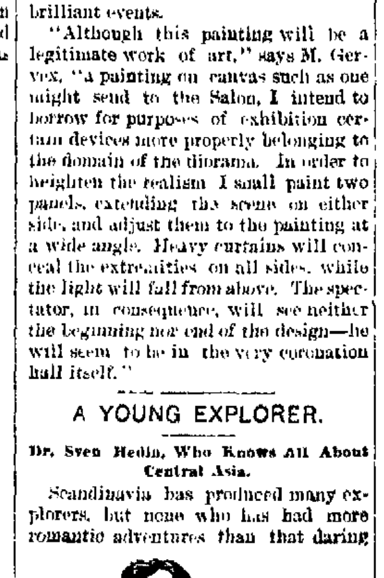
M. Gervex had decided to paint the scene before the coronation, and with that end in view went to Moscow and witnessed the event from the press inclosure. He has selected for his portrayal the supreme moment of the occasion when the young czar was in the very act of placing the splendid crown on his own head, the most solemn and dramatic moment of the whole series of brilliant events.

"Although this painting will be a legitimate work of art," says M. Gervex, "a painting on canvas such as one might send to the Salon, I intend to borrow for purposes of exhibition certain devices more properly belonging to the domain of the diorama. In order to heighten the realism I shall paint two panels, extending the scene on either side, and adjust them to the painting at a wide angle. Heavy curtains will conceal the extremities on all sides, while the light will fall from above. The spectator, in consequence, will see neither the beginning nor end of the design—he will seem to be in the very coronation hall itself."

A YOUNG EXPLORER.

Dr. Sven Hedin, Who Knows All About Central Asia.

Scandinavia has produced many explorers, but none who has had more romantic adventures than that daring



DR. SVEN HEDIN.

and adventurous traveler Dr. Sven Hedin. Although his name is as yet little known to English speaking people he is well known in his own country and is reckoned in the class with Nansen, Andree and Sverdrup. Central Asia is the particular field in which he has distinguished himself, and in his wanderings through that mysterious section of the globe he has visited places where white men have never been before.

He is only 32 years old, but he has achieved much. He started on his first trip when he was 20, his funds being limited to $160, which he had saved up while acting as tutor. This took him far into Persia, and when his funds ran out he applied to Aga Muhammed Hassan, one of the richest men in that part of the world. It was a bold stroke, but when Hassan found that the young stranger was a fellow countryman of Charles II, whose exploits are known throughout Islam, he gave him an escort and a bag of silver.

On his return to Sweden Dr. Hedin interested King Oscar and several wealthy men in his scheme to explore central Asia, and the king attached him to a complimentary mission to the shah of Persia. On his second visit Dr. Hedin scaled a famous mountain, much to the astonishment of the Persian nobles. When he returned for the third time to Persia, it was at the head of a well equipped expedition, and he spent nearly four years in wandering about the Gobi desert and the plateaus of Tibet. He rummaged among the ancient ruins of dead, forgotten cities of the desert, made maps of the country and discovered many things of scientific and historical interest.

Interesting Newspapers.

There are four papers published in the arctic regions. The last, which is called the Atuagagliutit Naglinginarmik Lusaruminasassumik of Greenland, is not sold on the streets by newsboys for obvious reasons.

Narrowest Streets In the World.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

A Boy's Definitions.

A boy being asked to describe a kitten said, "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever and stopping before it gets there." It must have been the same boy who thus defined scandal: "It is when nobody ain't done nothing and somebody goes and tells."—Tit-Bits.

HARVARD'S LIBRARY.

AND THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO TAKE CHARGE OF IT.

Librarian Lane Has Been a Lover of Books From Boyhood and Now Has 500,000 Volumes Under His Care. How the Collection Has Grown.

William Coolidge Lane, the newly appointed librarian for Harvard university, is rather a young man for the position, being only 39. He is, however, one of the leading librarians of the country and is known to bibliographers throughout the world on account of his contributions to the book lore of the study of Dante. Mr. Lane will be perfectly at home in the Harvard library, for he is a graduate of

WILLIAM C. LANE.

the university and was connected with the library for 12 years, only leaving to become librarian of the Boston Athenæum, a post which he will hold until his successor can be found.

Mr. Lane was born in Newtonville, Mass., and comes of a long line of early settlers. When he entered Harvard at the age of 19, his family removed to Cambridge and there he has lived ever since. Even as a boy he had been a lover of books and long before he completed his college course he determined to become a librarian. The opportunity offered, for soon after his graduation there was a vacancy in the Harvard library, and he secured it. The position was a humble one, but it gave him a chance to live among books, and this alone was enough to make it desirable in his eyes.

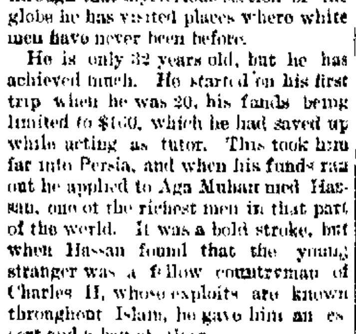
Under the friendly direction of the late Justin Winsor he added much to his knowledge of books and learned how to apply it. After serving for six years he was made, in 1887, assistant librarian and continued in this capacity until 1893 when he went to the Athenæum. He has been secretary for the publishing section of the American Library association since it was organized, in 1886, president of the Massachusetts Library club and secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa society. As librarian of the Dante society since its organization in 1888 he has compiled the catalogues of the library of that society and done other valuable work of a similar nature.

Being a loyal Harvard man, of course it is the fulfillment of his dearest ambition to be placed at the head of the great library in Cambridge which inspired in him his love for books. The grand total of volumes which he will have under his control and which are accessible to Harvard students falls little short of 500,000.

Harvard library was founded in 1640. Its nucleus was the little store of books which John Harvard left to the college. There were only 300 volumes, but so scarce were books in the new world at that time that this poor little collection made Cambridge the literary center of America, a distinction which it has not even yet wholly lost its grip on. In 1667 Solomon Stoddard was chosen "library keeper" and among the rules he formulated was the following: "No scholar in the college under a senior may borrow a book." Quite different was the principle enunciated by the late Librarian Winsor, who said: "I try never to forget that the prime purpose of a book is to be much read."

In 1764 the college library, which at that time was housed in the end of old Harvard hall, was almost wiped out by fire. Of the 5,000 volumes which had been accumulated only about 100 were saved. This heavy loss only served to awaken the sympathy of the colonies and England for the college, and when in 1766 the new Harvard hall was built many generous donations of books had been made. The library occupied two rooms on the second floor of the hall until 1841 when it was finally settled in Gore hall. This building, which has been enlarged from time to time, was originally constructed in the form of a Latin cross, with the nave 140 feet long and the transepts 81 feet long. One of the transepts has been extended so that it is 161 feet in length, but further additions will have to be made in the near future in order to accommodate the constant additions which are being made.

A most liberal policy has been adopted in regard to the loaning of books and only such restrictions are imposed as are deemed necessary for the protection of property. The reading room in Gore hall now contains 275 seats and tables. It is well light-



LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

ed by electricity and is kept open until 10 o'clock every night. About 18,000 volumes are placed in shelves around the room so that the readers may have free access to them. The books are closely classified by subjects according to an original system. The income available for the purchase of books amounts to about $12,000 a year.

Some of the riches contained in Gore hall are volumes of American history, including biography, genealogy and geography, 22,348; American slavery, 800 volumes; folklore and medieval romances, over 5,800 volumes, supposed to be the largest collection in existence; Sanskrit, about 400 printed texts and 1,000 manuscripts; maps, about 12,000 loose sheets, probably the largest collection in the country; and classics, about 17,848 volumes.

CHARLES WARNER.

A Perplexity.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "I guess dey've got us."

"What did de folks in de house say?"

"Ef we don't chop wood, we can't sleep in de barn. D'ye like it?"

"Well, we kin go furder down de road."

"No, we can't. It's goin ter rain in about five or ten minutes, an rain hard. De horrible alternative is jes' dis, which'll we do, go ter work or take a bath?"—Washington Star.

Honoring the Profession.

An editor in the south was traveling on a steamboat, and having been shaved naturally offered to pay.

"We never charge editors nothin, sir," said the barber grandiloquently.

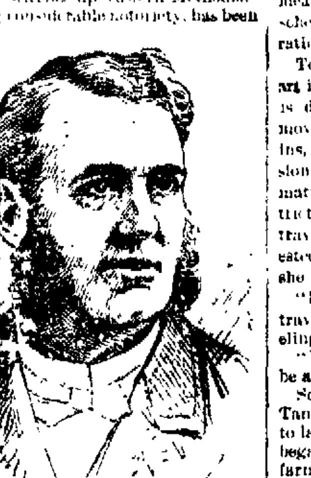
"But how can you carry on your business?"

"Dat's all right, boss," was the indulgent reply. "We makes it up off de gentlemen."—Youth's Companion.

BOTH BIG AND FAMOUS.

Yet Chancellor Day Has Lots of Trouble on His Hands.

Chancellor James R. Day of the Syracuse university, who as one of the principals in the lively controversy which is just at present stirring up eastern Methodists is gaining considerable notoriety, has been



CHANCELLOR DAY.

at the head of that great denominational institution of education for some three years. He left the pastorate of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, New York, to take his present position.

The controversy is concerning the obligation of Syracuse university to furnish support to the widow of Bishop Peck, founder of the institution. When Bishop Peck was still in health, he deeded the greater part of his ample estate to Syracuse university, receiving in return a pledge that the university would never allow either him or his wife to suffer want. That was 25 years ago. Since then Bishop Peck has died and a short time ago Mrs. Peck followed him to the grave. During the last few years of her life the university refused to contribute to her support, Chancellor Day claiming that the sum set aside for that purpose had been exhausted. Before and after Mrs. Peck's death the claim has been urged by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, an alumnus of the university, who made his home for several years with Mrs. Peck and who was her sole residuary legatee. The controversy has been a bitter one and among the developments has been the filing of a $20,000 libel suit by Mr. Rockwell against Chancellor Day.

Dr. Day has been in the Methodist ministry nearly 30 years and is widely known, having been mentioned several times as a candidate for bishop. He was born in Whitneyville, Me., about 52 years ago. He is a man of imposing presence, being 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing nearly 250 pounds. As a youth he roamed far afield in search of adventure and fortune, but finally returned to the farm on which he was born. Then the powerful influence of a pious domestic atmosphere asserted itself and he announced his intention to enter the ministry. He took a course of study at Kent's Hill, Wesleyan seminary and Bowdoin college, entering the Maine conference after he had been ordained.

A CABINET LADY.

Miss Helen Long Occupies That Position In the Secretary's Household.

Miss Helen Long, youngest daughter of the secretary of the navy, who recently christened the American built Japanese warship Kasagi after the unique oriental method of liberating a pigeon as she pronounced the name, must be really reckoned among the cabinet ladies, for Mrs. Long is so much of an invalid that she is unable to do her full share of the entertaining, leaving a good part of these duties to be born by her handsome and talented stepdaughter.

Miss Long was first introduced to Washington society last spring when she presided over her father's home during the absence of Mrs. Long. She showed that she was fond of the social whirl, for, in spite of the limitations of hotel life, she managed to give some very enjoyable receptions in their apartments at the Portland. She has many friends in the capital, where she lived and studied for six years during her father's congressional term.

Miss Long was also educated at a private school in Northampton, Mass., and in Europe. She has mastered both French

MISS HELEN LONG.

and German, so she finds it easy to entertain the members of the diplomatic circle. Her tastes are decidedly literary, but she is by no means a bookworm, being fond of horseback riding and bicycling. She is a tall, slender young woman with an erect carriage which suggests the Delsarte girl. She has blue eyes and a quantity of light hair which she wears in a pompadour and coiled high on her head. Her voice is particularly sweet and cultivated, and the nasal twang of New England is not in evidence.

Secretary Long has still another daughter, older than Miss Helen, but she has little time to devote to society. She is a young woman of unusually brilliant mind and is bent on putting her talents to some use. Last year she was graduated from Smith college, and she is now studying medicine at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore and is with her family only during the holidays. So if there is to be any entertaining done in the Long household Miss Helen will have to bear the burden of hostess, and thus far she has shown a disposition to accept the position with much cheerfulness and even enthusiasm.

The Lucky Rich.

Soiled Sammy—Dere's just one t'ing I envies dem millionaires.

Thirsty Thornton—Wot's dat?

Soiled Sammy—Dey never has to work out dere fines.

ART FOR FARM FOLKS

NOVEL MOVEMENT TO CIRCULATE PICTURES IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

How Miss Tanner Started the First Traveling Art Gallery and How the Work Has Been Carried on In Wisconsin—Women's Clubs Take It Up.

A movement to cultivate the artistic tastes of country people by means of sending circulating art galleries through the farming districts has been begun in Wisconsin. It was in this state, too, that the idea of traveling libraries originated. The scheme for traveling pictures is an elaboration of the same idea.

To Miss Mary E. Tanner, a teacher of art in the Stevens Point Normal school, is due the credit for starting the new movement. She had heard F. A. Hutchins, chairman of the state library commission, tell of the longing for good reading matter which existed in the farming districts and how this was being met by the traveling libraries. She was deeply interested and thought much of the talk. Later she met Mr. Hutchins and said:

"If we can supply country people with travelling books, why not give them traveling pictures too?"

"You can," was the reply. "It would be a fine thing. Go ahead and try it."

So with no further encouragement Miss Tanner, alone and unaided, went to work to launch this most novel movement. She began by making an attempt to supply the farmers living but a few miles from the city. At that time she had never heard of Jane Addams and her ideas of art for the common people and she knew nothing of the methods which are now in operation at Hull House, Chicago. She planned her work along purely original lines and designed it solely to meet the needs of the people whom she could reach.

Having no extensive means or influence, she had to begin in a humble way. First she talked over the plan with some of her friends, and they enthusiastically volunteered to help her. They went to work with a will, gathering up pictures of all kinds and sizes wherever they could find them.

The lithographs which were being sent out as supplements to the big Chicago papers helped out wonderfully, photographs of famous paintings were eagerly

MARY E. TANNER.

seized upon and everything that spelled art with a capital A was made use of. Even pictures from magazines and illustrated papers were utilized. When they had got together a big collection, they sorted out the best, mounted them uniformly on cardboard, labeled them, pasted envelopes for cards on the back, packed them into a top buggy and started out to rouse a sense of the truly artistic in the country districts.

At first they went to the schoolhouses where they interested the teachers in the movement and enlisted their aid. The plan usually followed was to call a meeting at the schoolhouse, exhibit the pictures and give a little talk concerning them. These art talks proved wonderfully popular, and the young women were kept busy furnishing speakers. After the talk the pictures were distributed, each family taking one picture and agreeing to return it after a certain length of time and exchange it for another. And that was all there was to it. In June the pictures were called in and stored until the following fall.

After the first season the Women's club of Stevens Point took up the work and has since taken charge of it. Of course the collection has been materially added to, and the collecting and distributing are in the hands of a competent committee. More than this, the State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to start a traveling gallery for the use of art clubs and in various parts of the state different organizations are taking up separate phases of the work. State Senator Stout is to add pictures to his traveling libraries in Dunn county, too, which is a flattering indorsement of Miss Tanner's work.

The state federation has appointed an art interchange committee for the purpose of collecting reproductions of masterpieces for circulation among small clubs of women who are remote from art centers. Clubwomen in other states are becoming interested in the movement and it has been suggested that a national art interchange for the federation would be a feasible project.

Miss Tanner, to whose energy and enterprise the success of the movement is due, has come to be looked upon as an authority on such matters and is frequently asked for advice in regard to the starting of such enterprises. She believes that if the selection of pictures is made judiciously much can be accomplished toward creating an æsthetic impulse in country districts.

"Of course it depends a great deal upon the class of people among whom your work lies," she says. "If they are not well educated, I doubt the advisability of giving them pictures of buildings or historic places. What they want is a picture which tells a story, such as Millet's 'Angelus' and others dealing with genre types.

"Pictures of landscapes and flowers always prove popular. Accompanying each picture should go a slip telling the name of the artist, something about his life, and, if possible, a little story about that particular work. That is where the educational side of the scheme comes in. Surely it will lead to good things. Even the desire to know more about the man who painted the picture may lead on to the reading of books which would otherwise never be opened. Some day I want to see pictures circulated in every public library, just as books are now."

MILDRED MERRIAM.

Astounding Ignorance.

Probably Si Jackson is the most ignorant negro in St. Louis. Noticing the gentleman by whom he is employed reading a newspaper, he asked:

"Say, boss, which does yer read—de black or de white?"—New York Sunday World.

That Was All.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with you?" asked Mrs. Northside of another Alleghany woman.

"He says that the cartridges of my leg have stiffened," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY JAN [illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES [illegible]

Text of the Lesson [illegible] Memory Verses 9-13 [illegible] Commentary by the Rev D M Stearns

5 And when thou prayest thou [illegible] not be as the hypocrites [illegible] pray standing in the synagogues [illegible] the corners of the streets that [illegible] be seen of men Verily I say unto you They have their reward [illegible] Dr Wesley [illegible] concerning this sermon that Christ draws the picture of the person who is to be the result of His work, that is, of him whom the Saviour is to make a man by saving him from sin. The only and indispensable condition of admission to such a life is the consciousness of utter spiritual poverty absolute destitution [illegible] with no power to alter his condition or make himself better. No man on earth be he who or what he will is excluded and the character described in the beatitudes is within the reach of every man.

6 "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." All benevolence is not to be hidden for when our good works glorify God we are to let our light so shine. No one is forbidden to pray in public nor even to let it be known that we are fasting if God can be glorified thereby. What is forbidden is our own glory or advantage in anything. What is required is the glory of God in all things. See I Cor x, 31 I Pet iv, 11 John x 13 14

7 But when ye pray use not vain repetitions as the heathen do for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. There is nothing here forbidding us to repeat the same petitions in our prayers, but what is forbidden is vain repetition or thinking that there is any benefit or merit in saying the same words over and over. True prayer is the utterance of heart desires for the glory of God in the name of Jesus Christ.

8. Be not ye therefore like unto them for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask Him. We are not forbidden to ask because our Father knows, but we are to ask as children who have confidence in a Father's love and wisdom. Children who tease and torment their parents do no credit either to themselves or to their parents, parents who permit it are not wise and children who do it do not honor their parents. Confidence in God will meekly ask and be sure that if it is best it shall be given.

9 After this manner therefore pray ye Our Father which art in heaven hallowed be Thy name. I have met many who use no more this form of words and perhaps they do no sin by this omission as for myself I never expect to pray better or with more understanding or more in accord with the will of God than when I use these very words. I would not rob Israel nor put myself under any bondage but if Israel has a good thing which I too can enjoy surely our Father would like me to enjoy it. How very near Jesus took Mary and us to His heart when He said "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xx 17).

10 Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." When after the thousand years satan shall have been sent to the lake of fire, and all things shall have been subdued unto Christ, then He shall hand over the kingdom unto God the Father that God may be all in all (Rev xx 10 I Cor xv, 28), and this prayer shall be answered.

11 Give us this day our daily bread. Our Father knows our need in this matter and will not withhold any good, yet it is His pleasure that we ask Him for all that is included in this phrase our daily bread and inasmuch as we have already learned that man shall not live by bread alone but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God (chapter iv, 4) the phrase must include a great deal.

12 "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Forgiveness of sins in His name is what we are to preach everywhere (Luke xxiv 47) and when we receive Him we are assured that our sins are forgiven for His name's sake and shall no more be remembered (I John ii 12 Isa. xliii, 25) but while we are in these mortal bodies we shall need constant forgiveness, hence the comfort of the assurance that if we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." It is the [illegible] of the vast forgiveness which we [illegible] from Him that enables us to be kind one to another tender hearted, forgiving one another [illegible] God for Christ's sake has forgiven us (Eph iv 32).

13 And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever Amen. God never tempts any one to do wrong (Jas i, 13) but He does try men for their present and eternal good and for His glory, and it is blessed to be tried and receive grace to endure (Jas i, 12). He will never try us above what we are able (I Cor x 13). As to the evil one He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (II Tim iv 18). The kingdom is His, the power is His, and the glory salvation and service from beginning to end are all His, and of Him, and it becomes us ever to say Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine, Thine is the kingdom, O Lord and Thou art exalted as head above all.

14 For if ye forgive men their trespasses your Heavenly Father will also forgive you. Fellowship with God depends upon our being one with Him in all things. We may walk with Him, and He will dwell in us and walk in us (II Cor vi, 16), but we must be willing to humble ourselves and agree with Him in every thing (Mic vi, 8, margin Amos iii, 3).

15 "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." When Peter asked how often he should forgive his brother and suggested seven times as a possible extreme, our Lord answered "Until seventy times seven." He then told of one who was forgiven 10 000 talents but would not forgive his fellow an hundred pence, hence he was severely punished. Our Lord added "So likewise shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses (Math xviii 21-35). Again it is always, Not I but Christ. Not I but the grace of God. Nothing for self not even anything in the way of justice is a primary thing and never revenge but always the glory of God that He may be magnified.

AN IRISH PENUCHLE STORY.

Senator Cantor's Amusing Tale About Duffy and Mulcahy, the Missing Statesmen.

In legislatures like the present New York assembly, where the margin of power is slight, the party leaders have much ado to keep their majority up to the bill passing strength. Senator Cantor told a good story the other day in connection with close votes. "We needed every vote in the world," he said, "to pass the bill that was pending and the bill was a strong party measure. Just as we were about to take a vote I missed two of our men. I had been worried about them, but they had been labored and argued with until I thought they were all right. Their names—well, call 'em Duffy and Mulcahy good Irish names. I call attention to their nationality, because the point of the incident depends on it," said the senator, [illegible] an across the table aside to Tom Donnelly. "Well, they were missing Mulcahy and Duffy, and I sent o[illegible] a

"If a woman reads

Pearline ads and acts upon them she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper. That [illegible] what a woman wants to [illegible] the women who ought to know. How [illegible] put to better use the time that is spent in getting things clean? Have you something better that you would like to do in place of the time it takes? Time [illegible] Pearline [illegible] make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy. Use Pearline

Millions NOW USE Pearline

the ahtrery [illegible] were ma[illegible] for stealers to keep the [illegible] vent [illegible] hours I ever knew the men were [illegible] in. My hair [illegible] gray [illegible] vote was called and we passed the bill by a majority of 1.

Where were you? [illegible] I asked when it was all over and I had caught my breath. I told you you would be needed if you ever were in your life. It was as near a throw down as ever happened."

I'm sorry Jake," thrdly [illegible] but it was not from any serious intent on the part of myself an' Mulcahy we were missin' explained Duffy. It was like this. We was over t' the dago's for lunch an' after atin we got that wrapped up in a game of penuchle we tuk no note av the flight av toime."—New York Journal

Cruelty to Woman

When during the civil war the Confederate General McCulloch moved from Panola he had considerable difficulty in getting his men across the Tallahatchie river. The feat was accomplished in a pontoon bridge where only a few men and their horses could cross at a time, and those in the rear while waiting would slip back into the town. When this was found out [illegible] were [illegible] and they rode along [illegible] the close up.

Several Texans started on learning the order [illegible] along the street at breakneck speed and one [illegible] some distance in the rear yelled as he flew and whirled his lasso above his head.

He passed a store where stood the figure of a woman, a wire frame made for displaying gowns, and quick as a flash his rope had caught the dummy.

Down the street he galloped, dragging the thing after him. It was very light and constantly rebounded at times so that it was six feet above the ground. Everybody who saw it was sure he had lassoed a woman, and not only indignation but horror prevailed.

He noticed no one. His big hat on the back of his head he rode wildly along, yelling at the top of his voice and dragging his victim. When he arrived at the river, he halted drew in his rope caught the figure under his arm and quietly rode on the bridge.

The crowd had followed and when it discovered the real nature of the lady cheer upon cheer rent the air.—Youth's Companion

Getting In on a Sure Thing.

"So you think times are really going to be better, do you?"

"Yes, they're going to be better for me anyway."

"What makes you so sure of it."

"I've decided not to do any more bucket shop speculating."—Chicago News

At the Mission School.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, what does the verse mean where it says "And the lot fell upon Jonah"

Bill Scrimpsy—De hull gang jumped on im.—New York Press.

Explained.

Mrs. Goode—Why is it that you tramps would sooner sleep than do any thing else.

Tramp—Dat's because uv our retirin disposition.—Up to Date

A Mere Trifle to Him

A man out west has accused a Pullman porter of stealing $43 000 from him. How ridiculous! What would a Pullman porter want with a trifle like that?—New York Truth.

Treating Him For Nothing

"What are you treating me for doctor?"

"Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of $80 for two years."—Detroit Free Press

William the Immortal

"As the immortal William once said" remarked Prince Henry "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

"Really, now, Heinrich" said the kaiser as he overheard the remark of the prince, "that is quite clever. But when did I say it?"—Cincinnati Enquirer

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug J Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La says Dr King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J F Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz, writes "Dr King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it. It never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I can not say enough for its merits. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Dreier Bros drug store

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident of which Mr John Oliver of Philadelphia was the subject is narrated by him as follows. I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Dreier Bros drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises sores ulcers salt rheum fever sores, tetter, chapped hands chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro

COLOR MARKINGS

Ohio Method of Identifying Blooded Hogs That Change Hands

The Ohio Plain China Record company has adopted a method of identifying hogs beyond doubt by their color markings. In animals that have been bred pure for generations the different spots stripes and splashes of color can be easily traced and described as a white foot white hairs on rump or spot on shoulder etc. A chart containing such color description in addition to its pedigree given along with a hog which is sold and accompanying it through every change of ownership would be a means of fixing its identity positively. Such charts the record company uses in connection with established earmarks.

Mr L N Bonham describes in the Breeder's Gazette the card as follows. The secretary has prepared forms of pedigree on the back of which appear the outline of the right and left sides of a pig. Five blank outlines are also on the back of the pedigree kept by the breeder. He gives instructions for the breeder to take this blank and while looking at the pig before shipping him or sending his pedigree for record mark on these outlines with pencil all the points and spots as they appear on right side and then on the left. Before sending the pedigree mark with ink solid black all these spots and points as they appear on the pig. It is believed that such a description will be more exactly

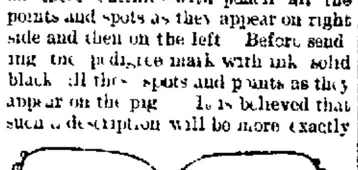


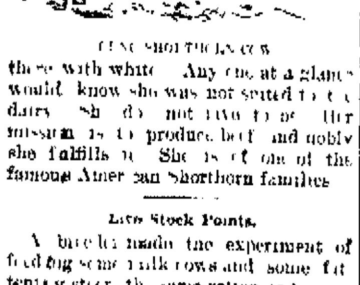
CHART OF [illegible] [illegible]

expressed than is possible by words. Holders of sales of their produce can do buyers a service and themselves great credit not only by use of ear tags, but also by indicating the color markings on the outlines to be found on the back of the pedigree. This should all be done before the day of sale and the pedigrees filled out from their private records of breeding, so that on the receipt of payment or note for the animal there is nothing to add to the pedigree but the purchaser's name and address and number of animal. The breeder who will go even further and instead of so much high-sounding and misleading superlatives will use a simple outline of form and add to this the color markings, would close the door against many opportunities of fraud and give specific and reliable information.

The idea is applicable not only to identifying pigs offered for record but for accuracy and fullness of description. We believe it is an effort in the right direction. Its success depends largely on the carefulness of the breeder who may use it. He may think it a desirable thing and yet not be skillful enough with pencil or pen to show accurately the size and location of the markings. He also may not be skillful in use of his pen as a letter writer but he can find those who can do such work if he wishes to serve his customers as well as he ought. The average breeder can give on the outlines a better idea of the number location and size of the animal's markings than he can in words. The identification of his product can be secured and no shyster can appropriate the breeder's skill or pedigree for another pig.

Young Shorthorn Cow.

For a perfect model of the female Shorthorn we have seen nothing superior to the young cow in the illustration. Her back is as straight as an arrow, her color a fine red splashed here and



YOUNG SHORTHORN COW

there with white. Any one at a glance would know she was not suited to a dairy. She does not have to be. Her mission is to produce beef and nobly she fulfills it. She is of one of the famous American Shorthorn families.

Live Stock Points.

A breeder made the experiment of feeding some milk cows and some fattening steers the same ration as to materials. It consisted of bran cornmeal and oilmeal. He wished to find out which it cost the most to produce—a pound of butter or a pound of beef. He noted each pound of gain made by the steers and each pound of butter the cows produced. The result was that the cost was of the beef [illegible] cents for the butter [illegible] cents. Thus it cost a trifle more to produce a pound of butter [illegible] a pound of beef, which is worth at least four times as much. [illegible] went to making butter instead of beef the price of the butter would soon be lower than that of beef.

The price of $60 000 recently paid for the [illegible] at Hamburg, in Kentucky does not look as though the trade in thoroughbreds was dead.

A pig [illegible] was ready for market at 10 months and it ought to be ready at 8 months.

At the Chicago fat stock show the heaviest 2 year old steer was Hereford that weighed 1 870 pounds, the second heaviest was an Aberdeen Angus 1 [illegible] pounds, the third heaviest a Shorthorn, 1 [illegible] pounds. The Hereford won also the sweepstakes prize.

LAMB FEEDING

Winter Quarters, Lean Meat Rations, Shearing, Need of Water, Etc

Food eaten goes to one of two functions. It supports the animal or its [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] a part of [illegible] maintaining [illegible] the circumstances [illegible] used and the [illegible] such that much larger [illegible] straight just as [illegible] into a stove and burned [illegible] the air [illegible].

It is of course that it is important [illegible] put into warm quarters less [illegible] used to feed and more of it will [illegible] making growth. We should then [illegible] the folds or barns for feeding just as warm as the health of the lambs will allow. They are different from [illegible] and [illegible] a temperature [illegible] the most desirable. But we [illegible] that no lamb can endure [illegible] Their lungs [illegible] sensitive [illegible] to it that [illegible] fold is well ventilated and [illegible] for [illegible] from disease [illegible]. It properly ventilated with sheets [illegible] the fold up out at the roof, this can be secured without making [illegible] blow ing [illegible] it is impossible to [illegible].

[illegible] to having wet [illegible] and no land [illegible] or floor wet [illegible] to become filthy [illegible] need not [illegible] two or three times during the [illegible].

We know [illegible] All motion is at the expense of energy and energy comes only from feed eaten. If now we keep the lambs very quiet they will use less food in this way, and more can go to making growth. Nothing can be more wasteful and foolish than to attempt to feed a lot of lambs running loose over the fields or yards. Not only do they waste much food in the needless exercise, but they are running over and crowding each other from morning till night. To do their best they should be sorted according to size and no more than 25 put together in pens, in warm quarters, not less than eight feet in height in the clear, and when so kept may be safely loosed in a pen that shall give each lamb ten square feet of floor space. In order that the lambs may have ample feeding room the pens may be made only 10 feet wide and long enough so as to give each lamb one foot of feeding rack and trough.

The common notion that lambs do not require much water is very fallacious. No animal needs more or will drink oftener when it has a chance, and no animal is half so particular as to the cleanliness of the water or trough from which it drinks. The drinking troughs should be up just high enough so they can drink easily and should be kept clean enough so the shepherd would be willing to drink from it.

As has been said, we want a large amount of lean meat put upon lambs. We know also that the foods having an excess of the nitrogenous elements tend to the production of lean meat. We should also know that sheep, lambs especially are very fond of a variety in their food. We should therefore feed largely on nitrogenous foods, such as bran, oats, oilmeal and gluten meal for grain, and no forage is so good for lambs as good, early cut, well cured, bright clover hay, and if we have plenty of this we may safely add quite a proportion of corn to the grain ration. In feeding grain it is well to commence with a very small amount and if possible begin to feed a little while still on pasture, and the amount may be gradually increased so long as the grain will show that they are making a good use of what they eat.

As we want the meat juicy as well as lean and as the lambs must be kept healthy some sort of succulent food should be provided. Nothing is better than good silage, which can be safely fed in as large quantities as they will eat. Roots and turnips, rutabagas and mangolds are all good for succulence, and if the lambs are kept warm there is no danger of feeding them too much succulent food—in fact, I have found that they will do better when fed both silage and roots than when fed on either alone.

Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance—in fact, it will not do at all to feed haphazard. They are so sensitive in this respect that they should be fed each day in the same order as regards pens. Their stomach is as good as a clock, and unless fed at just such an hour and in the same order each day they will fret and worry off all the gain you could expect.

One thing more—I would advise the shearing of the lambs when first put into the folds and for these reasons. It takes all the ticks off with the wool, and no dip can make a satisfactory gain with no more than a half score of lively ticks. they occupy less space after shorn and can get about more freely, and then you can keep their folds much warmer.

I hope farmers who are finding their crops growing less will be induced to go into the winter feeding of lambs. I am sure those who do so systematically and stick to it will at the end of five years find a goodly sum to the credit of the lambs, but what is far better they will find that the rich manure made, if judiciously used will make a good showing in increasing their crops.—J S. Woodward in National Stockman.

Not Entirely Free.

"You say" said the city editor, "that he walked forth from the grim walls of the prison a free man."

"Yes sir" answered the reporter.

"Well, he didn't. His wife was with him."—Indianapolis Journal

As It Was

Jack—So after you satisfied her father that you were a stockholder she consented to be your wife.

Mack—Yes. First he viewed my shares and then she shared my views.—New York Journal

His Reason.

Softfop—Why do you burn the candle at both ends old man.

Hardy—That's the only way I can make both ends meet.—New York Journal

New but Effective Method

"How did her father strike you when you call on him."

"First with his left and then with an umbrella."—Detroit Free Press

Better Than Kipling's Rates

"Oh I don't know about Kipling. He's not so extremely warm. A single line brought me in a couple of thousand not long ago."

"A single line?"

"Yep—a street railway line that I had sued for compensatory damages."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hostelry in Ante-Bellum Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From Its Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

From the Tri-County Sun, Plymouth, Ill

Mr and Mrs. Campbell, [illegible] historic Cuyler [illegible] [illegible] where A[illegible] Lincoln often [illegible] [illegible] Trumbull and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Douglas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the family's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] As one sees her to-day the picture of perfect health it is hard to believe that nearly all of the time she has spent on the bed of [illegible] [illegible] never walked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inflammatory rheumatism at its worst [illegible].

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted.

Mrs Fanning [illegible] of a wonderful cure which had been [illegible] by Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was induced by it to purchase some of the pills or her daughter.

Before she had taken a half a box there was a marked improvement in her condition when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health [illegible] there is not a healthier [illegible] [illegible] Illinois [illegible]

The case came to the attention of the *Tri-County Sun*, and a reporter was detailed to learn the [illegible] of this remarkable cure from Mr Thompson's own lips. She said:

Ollie was a pretty, well developed child from the time [illegible] until she was [illegible] years old. In 1887 she was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism [illegible] she was ever entirely free from the disease and much of the time was in a distressing condition. At times she could not walk and her spine was drawn out of shape so that she could not stand straight. One of the doctors said that if she became well she would be a cripple for life.

Dr Gilgrass of Augusta was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease and finally told us he could not cure her. We doctored her most all the time but when she was ten years old she had an unusually severe attack and we called in Dr Kreider of Prairie City where we were then living. He tried hard to cure her but finally gave it up. He said, I can do no thing further, the case is the worst I have witnessed."

We nearly gave up hope then but called Dr McDaniel who doctored her after we came to Plymouth but no benefit was derived.

Then I heard how Uncle Wesley Walton had been cured by Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition he had been in I thought if the pills cured him they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them and when the second box had been used she was well and has never had rheumatism since.

I cannot say too much for the Dr Williams' Pink Pills for I believe Ollie would have been dead before [illegible] [illegible] them."

VICTORIA THOMPSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of September [illegible]

W S [illegible] *Notary Public*

I hereby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss Ollie Thompson [illegible] [illegible] appearance [illegible]

W D WATT M D

Subscribed [illegible] [illegible] this 17th day of September [illegible]

W S [illegible] *Notary Public*

All dealers sell Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr Williams' Medicine Company Schenectady, N. Y.

RIFLES, NOT BIBLES.

HOW A SHREWD RUSSIAN ADVENTURER FOOLED THE BRITISH

Count Leontieff Who Is King Menelek's Bismarck, and His Sudden Rise to Power In Abyssinia. Regarded as a Fanatic, He Has Become a Governor

One of the most picturesque and interesting characters just now prominent in Africa is Count Nicholas Leontieff. Nominally he is governor of some of the southern provinces of Abyssinia but actually he is the dictator of the foreign policy of that semibarbarous nation, and a decidedly vigorous and aggressive policy it is. He is King Menelek's Bismarck and well understands the job.

Yet it was this same Leontieff who was described by the British embassador at St Petersburg in making a report to his government as "a dreamer a fifteenth century swashbuckler, a religious fanatic." This was in reply to a query from the British foreign office. It had been rumored that some kind of a Russian expedition had started for Abyssinia headed by Leontieff and the British wanted to know all about it.

"Oh he's perfectly absurd, this Leontieff," was the tenor of the answer sent back by the observant embassador. "He has started out with some priests and 100 Bibles. He thinks because the Abyssinians have a religion something like that of the Russians that Menelek and his people will go into the Russian church in a body."

And in this light the expedition was generally regarded. Even the runners who came in from the frontier brought word to King Menelek that a messenger of the czar bringing many books and accompanied by holy men, was on his way to the mountain capital.

"Humph! Books!" exclaimed Menelek. "Well let him come. It will amuse the queen to look on a foreign priest."

But when the cases which were supposed to contain Bibles were opened the surprised and delighted eyes of the warrior king rested not on sober volumes, but on glistening layers of martini rifles flanked by row on row of cartridges. As a personal present to the king Leontieff brought a pair of gold mounted pistols.

"You Russians have a fine taste in Bibles," was his comment.

Then Leontieff played his trump card. With an exaggerated bow and with a flattering speech he presented to the queen a fan of marvelous beauty. "If you will allow me, your majesty, I will open your

COUNT NICHOLAS LEONTIEFF

Bible to a text." As he said this he pressed a spring and out came a needle dagger of the finest steel. The point is poisoned," added Leontieff while the attendant priests looked straight ahead with never a smile.

Since that day, nearly three years ago Leontieff has waxed great in power and in the estimation of Menelek. To say that the queen was delighted with her present is to express her emotion but mildly. She was even tempted to kill a waiting woman on the spot in order to test her new toy.

Leontieff did not go back to Russia, but remained to grow to be more and more of a favorite. His military training made him especially valuable to Menelek, and he went energetically to work to get the Abyssinian soldiers into shape. That he did this with considerable success the Italians learned to their sorrow when they were beaten back disastrously after their attempt to reach Adowa. It was Leontieff who was Menelek's adviser and right hand man in this campaign though the crafty Russian kept well behind the scenes.

Later when the English expedition up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Colonel Rodd [illegible] [illegible] the purpose of negotiating [illegible] [illegible] Leontieff was not in evidence at the court. He had had a talk with the king about the manner in which the Englishmen should be received, however and the programme was followed to the letter. Menelek mentioned Leontieff as a stray Russian who had come with Bibles and gone again. He flattered the English and pretended to be anxious to be on friendly terms with the British government. But after Rodd had departed Leontieff came out of hiding and chuckled with the king over the clever manner in which the latter had fooled the English.

As a matter of fact Menelek has little idea of continuing his friendly relations with the English. His country is a sort of buffer state between the British possessions on the south and British occupied Egypt on the north. He intends to resent the encroachments of England from both sides, and for this purpose he has placed Count Leontieff in command of the provinces of Ethiopia. Evidently the new governor believes that in a time of peace it is well to prepare for war as he was recently in England for the purpose of purchasing a large supply of the peculiar kind of rifle which the British gun manufacturers turn out in such large quantities. He has also raised some recruits for his police force in France and he has picked up a few field guns which may some day come in handy down in the equatorial regions.

ALFRED R ROWLEY

THEY GATHERED HIM UP.

The Farmer's Town Hall Portrait and the Disrespectful Cyclone.

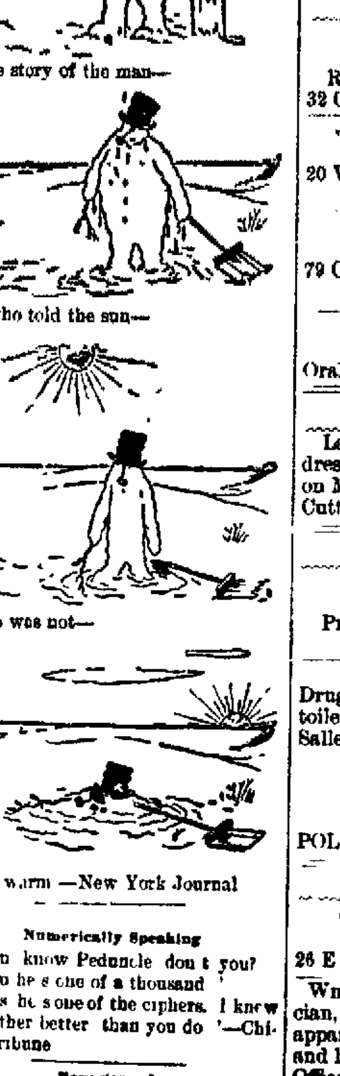
A Georgia farmer so pleased a patent medicine firm with a certificate he had given as to the merits of the particular nostrum that they offered to have his picture painted, with the certificate, on the town hall. The farmer was tickled with the idea, and regularly sat to the artist until the latter had transferred his rugged lineaments to the weather boarding of the most prominent building in the town. The picture was full length.

Shortly afterward a cyclone strolled by and scattered the town hall to the four corners of the county. People in different localities picked up sections of the farmer's portrait which had been blown their way and one man, knowing how the farmer deplored the disaster, wrote him as follows

"I'm sorry the cyclone blowed yer pictur so fur, but I've got good news fer you. Bill Jinkins found yer left leg, Mart Wilkins is got a hunk o' yer back, Dan Jones found yer right arm an I understan that Sister Molly Brown is got t'other arm, likewise yer right leg. All the pieces I seen fit tergether good. What I wants ter know now is how much will ye give fer yer head?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SUN'S REVENGE.

And How It Affected the Man of Snow One Day.



The story of the man—

—who told the sun—

—he was not—

—so warm.—New York Journal

Numerically Speaking

"You know Peduncle don't you? tell you he's one of a thousand."

"Yes he's one of the ciphers. I knew him rather better than you do."—Chicago Tribune

Experienced.

Manager—Have you had much professional experience?

Soubrette—Seven

"Seasons or husbands?"—Cincinnati Enquirer

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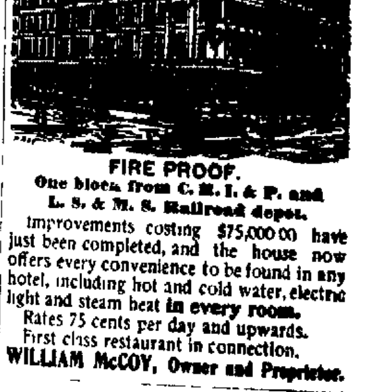

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One block from C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. Railroad depot.

Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat in every room.

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YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new

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Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses Upon the World's Pitfalls.

Upon Every Hand They Abound to Allure Mankind from the Straight Path—Every One of Them Has Its Sting.

The following sermon was prepared by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in lieu of his regular Sunday delivery. It is based on the text:

I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo, I must die. I. Samuel, xiv., 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing fields of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for and lover of nature. Virgil celebrated the bee in his fabel of Aristaeus; and Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Solomon, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as a Bible symbol. A miracle of formation is the bee; five eyes, two tongues, the outer having a sheath of protection, hairs on all sides of its tiny body to brush up the particles of flowers, its flight so straight that all the world knows of the bee line. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan, and the honey bee construct; its cells, sometimes a storehouse, and sometimes a cemetery. These winged toilers first make eight strips of wax, and by their antennae, which are to them hammer, and chisel, and square, and plumb-line, fashion them for use. Two and two these workers shape the wall. If an accident happens, they put up buttresses of extra beams to remedy the damage. When about the year 1776, an insect before unknown, in the night time attacked the bee hives all over Europe, and the men who owned them were in vain trying to plan something to keep out the invader that was the terror of the bee hives of the continent, it was found that everywhere the bees had arranged for their own protection, and built before their honey-combs an especial wall of wax with portholes through which the bees might go to and fro, but not large enough to admit the winged combatant, called the Sphinx Atropos.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments and follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee, and part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to eat anything until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy—a great honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of the trees until it overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he, not knowing the military order about abstinence, dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and, as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick, he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell upon him, and but for special intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been damaged by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive!

Corrupt literature, fascinating but deathful, comes in this category. Where one good, honest, healthful book is read now, there is a hundred made up of rhetorical trash consumed with avidity. When the boys on the cars come through with a pile of publications, look over the titles and notice that nine out of ten of the books are injurious. All the way from here to Chicago or New Orleans notice that objectionable books dominate. Taste for pure literature is poisoned by this scum of the publishing house. Every book in which sin triumphs over virtue, or in which a glamour is thrown over dissipation, or which leaves you at its last line with less respect for the marriage institution and less abhorrence for the paramour, is a depression of your own moral character. The bookbindery may be attractive, and the plot dramatic and startling, and the style of writing sweet as the honey that Jonathan took up with his rod, but your best interests forbid it, your moral safety forbids it, your God forbids it, and one taste of it may lead to such results that you may have to say at the close of the experiment, or at the close of a misimproved life: "I did but taste a little honey with the rod that was in my hand, and lo! I must die."

Corrupt literature is doing more today for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopements, marital intrigues, sly correspondence, fictitious names given at post office windows, clandestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal perjuries are among the ruinous results. When a woman, young or old, gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel she is in appalling peril. But some one will say: "The heroes are so adroitly knavish, and the heroines so bewitchingly untrue, and the turn of the story so exquisite, and all the characters so enrapturing, I can not quit them." My brother, my sister, you can find styles of literature just as charming that will elevate, and purify, and ennoble, and Christianize while they please. The devil does not own all the honey. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman, and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated that you can not afford to fill up with husks, and cinders, and debris. In the interstices of business that young man is reading that which will prepare him to be a merchant prince, and that young woman is filling her mind with an intelligence that will yet either make her the chief attraction of a good man's home, or give her an independence of character that will qualify her to build her own home and maintain it in a happiness that requires no augmentation from any of our rougher sex. That young man or young woman can, by the right literary or moral improvement of the spare ten minutes here or there every day, rise head and shoulders in prosperity and character, and influence above the loungers who read nothing, or read that which bedwarfs. See all the forests of good American literature dripping with honey. Why pick up the honeycombs that have in them the fiery bees which will sting you with an eternal poison while you taste it? One book may for you or me decide everything for this world and the next. It was a turning point with me when in a book store in Syracuse one day I picked up a book called "The Beauties of Ruskin." It was only a book of extracts, but it was all pure honey, and I was not satisfied until I had purchased all his works, at that time expensive beyond an easy capacity to own them, and with what delight I went through reading his "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and his "Stones of Venice" it is impossible for me to describe, except by saying that it gave me a rapture for good books and an everlasting disgust for decrepit or immoral books that will last me while my life lasts. All around the church and the world to-day there are busy hives of intelligence occupied by authors and authoresses from whose pens drip a distillation which is the very nectar of Heaven, and why will you thrust your rod of inquisitiveness into the deathful saccharine of perdition?

Stimulating liquids also come into the category of temptation delicious but deathful. You say: "I can not bear the taste of intoxicating liquor, and how any man can like it is to me an amazement." Well, then, it is no credit to you that you do not take it. Do not brag about your total abstinence, because it is not from any principle that you reject alcoholism, but for the reason that you reject certain styles of food—you simply don't like the taste of them. But multitudes of people have a natural fondness for all kinds of intoxicants. They like it so much that it makes them smack their lips to look at it. They are dyspeptic and they like to aid digestion; or they are annoyed by insomnia, and they take it to produce sleep; or they are troubled, and they take it to make them oblivious; or they feel happy, and they must celebrate their hilarity. They begin with mint julep sucked through two straws on the Long Branch piazza and end in the ditch, taking from a jug a liquid half kerosene and half whisky. They not only like it, but it is an all-consuming passion of body, mind and soul, and after awhile have it they will, though one wineglass of it should cost the temporal and eternal destruction of themselves, and all their families, and the whole human race. They would say: "I am sorry it is going to cost me, and my family, and all the wold's population so very much, but here it goes to my lips, and now let it roll over my parched tongue and down my heated throat, the sweetest, the most inspiring, the most delicious draught that ever thrilled a human frame. To cure the habit before it came to its last stages, various plans were tried in olden times. This plan was recommended in the books; when a man wanted to reform he put shot or bullets into the cup or glass of strong drink—one additional shot or bullet each day, that displaced so much liquor. Bullet after bullet added day by day, of course the liquor became less and less until the bullets would entirely fill up the glass, and there was no room for the liquid, and by that time it was said the inebriate would be cured. Whether anyone ever was cured in that way I know not, but by long experiment it is found that the only way is to stop short off, and when a man does that he needs God to help him. And there have been more cases than you can count when God has so helped the man that he left off the drink forever; and I could count a score of them, some of them pillars in the house of God.

One would suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to the intoxicants, and stand off from the devastating influence. You have noticed, for instance, that some of the restaurants are called "The Shades," typical of the fact that it puts a man's reputation in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and his wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, I find on some of the liquor signs in all our cities the words "Old Crow," mightily suggestive of the carcass and the filthy raven that swoops upon it. "Old Crow!" Men and women without numbers slain of rum, but unburied, and thus evil is pecking at their glazed eyes, and pecking at their bloated cheek, and pecking at their destroyed manhood and womanhood, thrusting beak and claw into the mortal remains of what was once gloriously alive, but now morally dead. "Old Crow!" But alas! how many take no warning! They make me think of Caesar on his way to assassination, fearing nothing; though his statue in the hall crashed into fragments at his feet, and a scroll containing the names of the conspirators was thrust into his hands, yet walkin right on to meet the dagger that was to take his life. This infatuation of strong drink is so mighty in many a man that, though his fortunes are crashing, and his health is crashing, and his domestic interests are crashing, and we hand him a long scroll containing the names of perils that await him, he goes straight on to physical, and mental, and moral assassination. In proportion as any style of alcoholism is pleasant to your taste and stimulating to your nerves, and for a time delightful to all your physical and mental constitution, is the peril awful. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for a European excursion who landed without money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad station. To many there is a complete fascination in games of hazard or the risking of money on possibilities. It seems as natural for them to bet as to eat. Indeed, the hunger for food is often overpowered by the hunger for wagers. It is absurd for those of us who have never felt the fascination of the wager to speak slightingly of the temptation. It has slain a multitude of intellectual and moral giants, men and women stronger than you or I. Down under its power went glorious Olive Goldsmith, and Gibbon, the famous historian, and Charles Fox, the renowned statesman, and in olden times, senators of the United States, who used to be as regularly at the gambling house all night as they were in the halls of legislation by day. Oh, the tragedies of the faro table! I know persons who began with a slight stake in a ladies' parlor, and ended with the suicide's pistol at Monte Carlo. They played with the square pieces of bone with black marks on them, not knowing that Satan was playing for their bones at the same time, and was sure to sweep all the stakes off on his side of the table. State legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so-called "meetings." Every man who voted for such infamous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

But in this connection some young converts say to me: "Is it right to play cards? Is there any harm in a game of whist or euchre?" Well, I know good men who play whist, and euchre, and other styles of games without any wagers. I had a friend who played cards with his wife and children, and then at the close said: "Come, now, let us have prayers." I will not judge other men's consciences, but I tell you that cards are in my mind so associated with the temporal and spiritual ruin of splendid young men that I would as soon say to my family: "Come, let us have a game of cards" as I would go into a menagerie and say: "Come, let us have a game of rattlesnakes," or into a cemetery, and, sitting down by a marble slab, say to the gravediggers: "Come, let us have a game of skulls." Conscientious young ladies are silently saying: "Do you think card-playing will do us any harm?" Perhaps not, but how will you feel if in the great day of eternity, when we are asked to give an account of our influence, some man should say: "I was introduced to games of chance in the year 1898, at your house, and I went on from that sport to something more exciting, and went on down until I lost my business, and lost my morals, and lost my soul, and these chains that you see on my wrists and feet are the chains of a gamester's doom, and I am on my way to a gambler's hell." Honey at the start, eternal catastrophe at the last.

Stock gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and, depositing a small sum of money, run the chance of taking out a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market, and you are an ignoramous if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee, or sugar, or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lost all. The old spiders eat up the unsuspecting flies. I had a friend who put his hand on his hip pocket and said in substance: "I have here the value of $350,000." His home is to-day penniless. What was the matter? Stock gambling. Of the vast majority who are victimized you hear not one word. One great stock firm goes down, and whole columns of newspapers discuss their fraud or their disaster, and we are presented with their features and their biography. But where one such famous firm sinks, 500 unknown men sink with them. The great steamer goes down, and all the little boats are swallowed in the same engulfment. Gambling is gambling, whether in stocks or breadstuffs, or dice, or race-horse betting. Exhilaration at the start, but a raving brain, and a shattered nervous system, and a sacrificed property, and a destroyed soul at the last. Young men, buy no lottery tickets, purchase no prize packages, bet on no baseball games or yacht racing, have no faith in luck, answer no mysterious circulars proposing great income for small investment, drive away the buzzards that hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side and be a candidate for Heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse plunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of mercy, at which we are all invited to sit. I was reading of a boy among the mountains of Switzerland ascending a dangerous place with his father and the guide. The boy stopped on the edge of the cliff and said: "There is a flower I mean to get." "Come away from there," said the father; "you will fall off." "No," said he; "I must get that beautiful flower." And the guides rushed toward him to pull him back, when, just as they heard him say, "I almost have it," he fell 2,000 feet. Birds of prey were seen a few days later circling through the air and lowering gradually to the place where the corpse lay. Why seek flowers off the edge of a precipice when you can walk knee-deep amid the full blooms of the very paradise of God? When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with a rod made out of the wood of the cross I dip it up for all your souls.

The poet Hesiod tells of an ambrosia and a nectar, the drinking of which would make men live forever, and one sip of the honey from the Eternal Rock will give you eternal life with God. Come off the malarial levels of a sinful life. Come and live on the uplands of grace, where the vineyards sun themselves. "Oh, taste and see that the Lord is gracious!" Be happy now and happy forever. For those who take a different course the honey will turn to gall. For many things I have admired Percy Shelley, the great English poet, but I deplore the fact that it seemed a great sweetness to him to dishonor God. The poem "Queen Mab" has in it the maligning of the Diety. Shelley was impious enough to ask for Rowland Hill's Surrey Chapel that he might denounce the Christian religion. He was in great glee against God and the truth. But his visited Italy, and one day on the Mediterranean with two friends in a boat which was 24 feet long he was coming toward shore when an hour's squall struck the water. A gentleman standing on the shore through a glass saw many boats tossed in this squall, but all outrode the storm except one, in which Shelly and his two friends were sailing. They never came ashore, but the bodies of two of the occupants were washed up on the beach, one of them the poet. A funeral pyre was built on the seashore by some classic friends, and the two bodies were consumed. Poor Shelley! He would have no God while he lived, and I fear had no God when he died. "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Beware of the forbidden honey!

The Law of Life.

It is a strange fact that death is the law of life. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same constitutes the life of innumerable creatures. It may easily be shown that without death there would be overpopulation.—Rev. Amos Johnson, Methodist, Frankford, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

DRINK TAINT IN HER BLOOD.

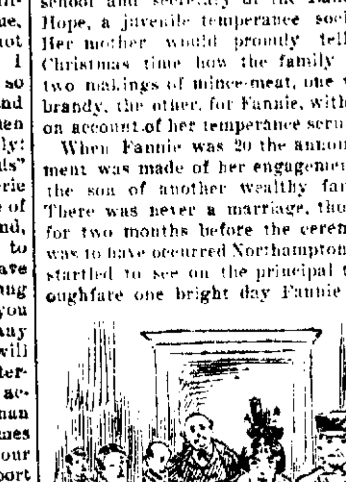
Sad Wrecking of a Beautiful Young Girl by Brandy.

Fannie Wilson, 34 years old, known to the police of the lower precincts of Brooklyn, was sentenced to ten days in Raymond street jail by Justice Brennan in the Adams street police court.

"That woman has been a lady," said one of the court officials, as he noticed her stately and dignified carriage as she stood at the bar.

Fannie Wilson was 15 years ago considered the prettiest girl in the town of Northampton, England. Her father was the wealthiest man in the town. She was the librarian of the Sunday school and secretary of the Band of Hope, a juvenile temperance society. Her mother would proudly tell at Christmas time how the family had two makings of mince-meat, one with brandy, the other, for Fannie, without, on account of her temperance scruples.

When Fannie was 20 the announcement was made of her engagement to the son of another wealthy family. There was never a marriage, though, for two months before the ceremony was to have occurred Northampton was startled to see on the principal thoroughfare one bright day Fannie Wilson, without hat or gloves, hair disheveled, and her dress loose at the bosom.



"THAT WOMAN HAS BEEN A LADY."

"Insane," said the kindly ones. "Intoxicated," said the more matter of fact, and so it proved to be.

She said afterward that she felt a desire to take a sip of brandy, "just to see what it was like." The sip was fatal. In the girl's system was a desire for drink that all those years had been latent.

The family felt the disgrace and Fannie was sent to a brother who was married and running a sheep ranch in New Zealand. For awhile she seemed to be getting over the desire, and everyone was happy. Then word reached her of her mother's illness. Again she drank, and after a hard struggle went back to England. When she arrived it was to find her mother dead and her two married sisters not particularly anxious to take any risk with her.

So, after collecting her share of her mother's estate—£7,000—she moved to London, where for a couple of years she lived the pace that kills. She was finally arrested and sent to the workhouse, and came to America upon her discharge.

She said recently:

"I have been to jail, I have been in several homes, but it is not my fault, it is a disease in my blood to drink, and drink I shall until the end."—The World.

PERSONAL PURITY.

Clean Mind and Body Necessary to a Clear Brain.

Thomas Alva Edison was once asked why he was a total abstainer. He said: "I thought I had a better use for my head." The answer is worth remembering by any young fellow who means to use his brains. A wonderful battery they make. Every morning they take up their work and start us on our daily pleasure or daily duty, if we have not tried this stimulus or that stimulus, not in the plan for which they were made.

The young man who means to do the best possible work his body and mind can do keeps his body and mind pure, as clean from outside filth as Edison keeps his brain. This is what is meant when we are told to keep ourselves as pure as little children are.

The men who are trained for a football match, or a running match, or a boxing match, have to keep their bodies from any stimulus but that which is given by food prepared in the simplest way, so as to suit the most simple appetite.

It is not simply that a man's body must be in good order itself; what is needed is that a man shall be ready and able to govern his body. He shall say: "Go," and his body shall go. He shall say: "Go faster," and his body shall go faster. His will, his power to govern his machinery, depends on his keeping himself pure.—Rev. E. E. Hale, in Temperance Ideas.

TEMPERANCE NEWS NOTES.

It is said that there are 66 rumshops within two blocks of the Yale campus.

Forty-one students have been dismissed from Stanford university, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality and drinking habits.

Sir William Meredith, C. J., of Toronto, Ont., has ruled that a hotel keeper has no legal right to give liquor to a personal friend during the hours when the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law.

The final proof of a victory for the temperance cause in the matter of the Princeton inn bar is given in the recently-issued university catalogue for the year 1897-98. The page giving a map of the grounds has heretofore borne an arrow pointing to the inn. This year the arrow is omitted.—Union Signal.

For ten years Cambridge has voted "no license," so that there are no open saloons around Harvard. In the first years of the university, 250 years ago, when money was scarce, payment of tuition was allowed in produce, bearskins and live stock. A "rundlet of sack" (keg of wine) was good for a year's tuition. The times have certainly changed.

The saloon keepers of Sioux City, Ia., have been notified by the county attorney that they must observe the Martin law in future. This means neither tables nor chairs in saloons, only one entrance, uncurtained windows, no shaking for drinks and ten o'clock closing. Hitherto the law has been openly violated, and its enforcement will drive many dealers from the business.

Chief Cause of Homicide.

In closing his papers in the North American on "Why Homicide has Increased in the United States," Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the eminent criminologist, suggests as remedies for the suppression of homicide in America the establishment of colonies for incorrigibles, the multiplication of reformatory institutions similar to the one in Elmira, and the constant combating of the saloon influence by temperance and religious societies. The last is the real preventive. The saloon is the chief cause of homicide, as of misery.

INEBRIETY AMONG YOUNG MEN.

Evidence That It Is on the Increase and the Reason Therefor.

There is at the present time some evidence that inebriety among young men is increasing. This may be to some extent due to so-called "club" life which is now fashionable among the wealthy classes. But while the young man's surroundings are partially responsible for his habits, other factors in the etiology of the disease must not be overlooked.

During the years of adolescence, while the brain is only partially developed, the nervous organization is not in the stable condition which marks the full vigor of normal adult manhood. This being so, the desire for alcoholic drinks is much more easily acquired between the ages of 17 and 25 than in later life. If inebriety has, up to now, been comparatively uncommon in youths, it has been because the customs of society have made indulgence comparatively difficult. These customs are rapidly disappearing, if they have not already disappeared, and drunkenness among young men, as I have already mentioned, seems to be increasing.

I think that the word "thirst" must be understood to include all desires for drink, whether physiological and, therefore, normal—or pathological. In the former case, the organism requires water, and the desire ceases when it has been consumed. I am not saying, of course, that unless a person is thirsty he should not drink water; but I wish to insist upon it that if, in addition to the four or five tumblers of pure water which all of us ought to drink every day, our drinking were confined to those times when we feel thirsty, alcoholism would not be a common disorder.

The limitation of drinking to physiological requirements necessitates in many cases the exercise of a greater degree of self-control than is possessed by the ordinary young man who has been brought up in such a way that most or all of his wants have been gratified. He visits the club and somebody invites him to take a drink. As a matter of politeness he does so. This sort of thing continues until a condition arises in which abstinence means discomfort. Now it is quite well recognized that the continued repetition of any process which gives pleasure, although originally purely voluntary, becomes less and less so, until eventually the operation is performed independently of the will. What actually happens is that the nervous mechanism has been educated by degrees to one line of conduct, and that line of conduct—in this instance drinking—becomes normal. Abstinence would demand a readjustment of the mechanism of inhibition and would be attended certainly with discomfort, perhaps with distress. The normal will power has left the man; he has ceased to be a free agent; and the craving for alcohol is not voluntary, but automatic.

The typical case of any disease cannot be found outside the text books. The cause of alcoholism must, therefore, be scientifically investigated, as far as possible, in each individual case.

The instances of inebriety, unconnected with club habits, are, of course, very numerous. The following facts, however, are worthy of notice. Prior to the age of 17 serious intellectual strain is liable to be injurious to boys. The development of the reproductive functions quite frequently unbalances the nervous system, and, strange as it may seem, excessive mental capacity in some one direction often makes its appearance. Self-control is wanting and irregular habits are formed. The stomach becomes irritable and indigestion becomes almost chronic. This condition is well known, not only to physicians, but to every man who looks around him. What happens next? As alcohol seems to give relief, alcohol is taken, and the young gentleman argues that it cures his dyspepsia and "keeps him strong."

I have now traced the history of a common form of inebriety among young men just commencing life. Mark the position at the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, or twenty-fifth birthday. Some alcoholic stimulant is consumed every day. "How do you do?" is to this man very closely allied to "come and take a drink." If one talks with him upon the subject of inebriety he generally argues that although drinking is a bad habit total abstinence makes him "nervous." The inebriate himself believes that he is capable of refraining from the use of alcohol whenever he chooses, and the public shares his belief, which is to some extent due to the fact that alcoholic disease exists in the stomach a long time before any very acute symptoms arise. Nevertheless, the young inebriate, who usually called himself "a moderate drinker," seldom denies that there are occasions upon which he gets what he calls "full," a term which is destitute of scientific accuracy.

The character of the treatment demanded by the alcoholic condition of necessity depends upon the general health of the patient, but there are, of course, some principles which are applicable to almost every case. As the drinker usually has a poor appetite, especially in the morning, he must be induced to take food, otherwise the lowering of his vitality by fasting will retard his recovery. Moreover, there is no doubt that the consumption of simple food at short intervals will diminish the craving for alcoholic stimulants. Sufferers from alcoholism require a great amount of sleep, and if this cannot be obtained by natural processes, hypnotics must be resorted to.

Narcomania in any form being due to a disordered nervous system, its cure must be looked for in the restoration of the nervous system to a normal condition. This can only be accomplished by the combination of hygienic surroundings, moral suasion, attention to diet, and the judicious use of such drugs as are indicated in each individual case.—George H. McMichael, M. D., in Journal of Inebriety.

Native Christians and Tobacco.

Miss E. Theodora Crosby, a missionary of the American board, thus writes of Christians in Micronesia: "One peculiarity is their attitude toward the tobacco question. They will not admit a man or woman who uses the weed to church membership; they argue that smoking and chewing are the outward symbols of an inward degeneracy; and their one rule is that those who bear the name of Christ shall neither touch, taste nor handle the unclean thing; and from this rule there is no appeal. And thus, also, with intoxicants. In all the years I have been in Micronesia I have never seen an intoxicated native, while I have seen many a white man in that condition. The German komissar has made it a rule in the Marshall islands that no trader shall sell liquor in any form to a native. For the first offense he is reprimanded, for the second he is heavily fined, and for the third he is expelled from the islands."

License to Sell Hard Cider.

A decision has been made in New York that hard cider is a liquor within the meaning of the Raines liquor tax law, and a citizen of Carmel, Putnam county, has been fined $200 for selling hard cider without a liquor license.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

THE CUP OF TEARS.

"The cup which my Father hath given, no, shall I not drink it?"
No better lay beside it, no messenger did say
Why see the somber token that on my threshold lay.
A cypress wreath drooped from it, my soul grew sick with fears,
For well I knew its meaning, it was the cup of tears.

I gazed into the chalice and saw, with lips of snow,
As in a prophet's vision, the sad years come and go.
I felt the thirst and longing, and the burning pain that sears
The eyelids of those mortals who drink the cup of tears.

I stooped and read each symbol etched on its heavy brim;
I scanned the thorny pattern that wreathed the cruel rim;
There was the torch inverted, and there the lonely years
Were carved in gloomy pictures upon my cup of tears.

I pushed the goblet from me, and in my anguish said,
"I cannot drink the potion, O, give me back my dead!
Thou who art all compassion, whose name my soul reveres,
Give back the eyes I long for, and take this cup of tears!"

Then spake a voice beside me: "My child! it may not be;
Canst thou not trust thy Father to pour a draught for thee?
Believe that all is wisdom which mystery appears,
And drink with lifted forehead thy sacred cup of tears."

And then the Presence vanished, without adieu or sign,
To carry cups of sorrow to other lives like mine.
O God, be very pitiful to whom this Presence nears!
And help us to be loving who drink the cup of tears.

—May Riley Smith, in Congregationalist.

PATIENCE WHICH WINS.

Faith and Works Bound by an Indissoluble Law.

While it is true that no amount of painstaking work will take the place of that original insight and instinctive power which we call genius, it is equally true that without the training which is secured by infinite patience, genius cannot accomplish its highest aims; and it is also true that a person of moderate abilities, with a capacity for taking infinite pains, is likely to do better work than a person of much higher natural gifts who lacks this basal quality. In the religious life faith and works are bound together by an indissoluble law; it is impossible to separate them. In the life of the creative man or woman an original ability and patience in work are united in the same vital fashion; they cannot be separated. An eminent American artist, who is now an old man, has never forgotten the lesson he learned from Sir Frederick Leighton in his youth. Leighton was then a brilliant and fascinating young painter whose future was still before him. He was at work upon an Italian landscape, or upon a picture with an Italian background. In that background he was anxious to introduce an olive-tree. He remembered a tree which he had seen in the south of Italy, and remembered it quite distinctly enough to reproduce it; but he was not content to trust his memory. The American artist remembers how Leighton came into a cafe in Rome on his way to southern Italy, making the long journey from England for the express purpose of studying that olive-tree and of taking home an exact sketch of it; and he remembers also how, four or five weeks later, the ardent young Englishman, brilliant, enthusiastic, versatile, but with a capacity for taking pains, reappeared with a wonderful sketch of the olive-tree, upon which he had spent days of unbroken observation and work. From this little incident the American student learned a lesson which he never forgot, and which went far to secure the success which came to him in later life. The story illustrates the great quality which lies behind all real success, alike for the man of genius and the man of talent. There is a cheap philosophy abroad in the world, to be found especially on the lips of unsuccessful men, which declares that success is a matter of accident, of good fortune, of luck; but success is as clearly the harvesting of a seed-sowing as is the gathering of the grain. No man takes out of life more than he puts into it; and no man makes any real achievement who does not secure it by force, ability and genuine work. Any other explanation of success is fallacious and misleading. It may console the vanity of those who have failed, but it will not explain the achievement of those who have won.—N. Y. Outlook.

A QUESTION OF PARENTS.

Filial Ascent and Descent—A Warning and a Hope.

It is good to have good parents. A child ought to count it a blessing when he can look up with honor and reverence to his father and mother. It is sad to have bad parents. A child is to be pitied when he must be ashamed of his father and his mother. But good parents cannot save us, and bad parents cannot destroy us. Each one of us must give account of himself to God. Old Thomas Fuller calls attention to four remarkable changes in four succeeding generations in the genealogy of the son of David: "(1) Roboam begat Abia; that is, a bad father begat a bad son. (2) Abia begat Asa; that is, a bad father a good son. (3) Asa begat Josaphat; that is, a good father a good son. (4) Josaphat begat Joram; that is, a good father a bad son." Fuller adds quaintly: "I see, Lord, from hence, that my father's piety cannot be entailed; that is bad news for me. But I see also that actual impiety is not always hereditary; that is good news for my son." Both warning and hope are in this truth.—S. S. Times.

Irreparable Loss.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value. . . . O! my brethren, it is the omission of these things which is irreparable; irreparable when you look to the purest enjoyment which might have been your own; irreparable when you consider the compunction which belongs to deeds of love not done; irreparable when you look to this groaning world and feel that its agony of bloody sweat has been distilling all night and you were dreaming away in luxury!—Robertson on "The Irreparable Past."

The Vision of Absolute Truth.

We were made to attain to the Divine likeness—made, that is, as we can now see, to realize each in the narrow sphere of our fragmentary lives, each according to the measure of our ability, the fact of the incarnation, to live in the light of that vision of absolute truth which has been opened to us, to live by the growth of that knowledge of God which He places within our reach through the fulfillment of daily duties.—Canon Westcott.

The Realities.

Life must be real and earnest to the man who believes that he is going to live forever. After all, it is only the things of eternity that are real. Things that perish with the using, are unreal.—United Presbyterian.

THE DEAD IDEALS.

A Parable for Those Who Have Looked Upon Life's Darkest Side.

"Oh! bury us, bury us!" they cried, but I shut my ears and would not listen to them. Then their faces came and haunted me and I could not forget them, and still they went on calling: "Bury us, bury us!" At last I went into the inner room where they lay. They were my dead ideals.

I was loth to bury them. They were my own flesh and blood and I had been so happy with them for companions. My lonely heart ached with the longing to clasp them once more in my arms. They had gradually wasted away and I had embalmed them one by one and hidden them in a secret place. No one could realize how I missed them. They had been so much to me.

I looked lovingly at them. The eldest of all was called "Respect for One's Parents." He had been dead a long time, he was nearly as old as I. While he was with me my father and mother had been perfect in my eyes, but when he died I saw that they, too, were human and faulty, but it was they who had gradually killed him. They could not realize that I had reached the age of an independent citizen of the world. I knew now he would never live again, and I took him away and buried him deep down under the ground.

Then I looked at his sister, "Purity." She had died soon after his brother. While she lived I thought that women were honorable and men were pure, but, alas! now I knew better.

These two of my children had died, but while my favorite son, the "Embodiment of All Manly Virtues," was still alive, I could reconcile myself to their loss. Him I took with me on my solitary walks and hugged to my bosom when no one was there to see. He was my pride, my joy, my hope; I worshiped him like a god. And when he died my faith in human nature was destroyed, my anchor was taken from me, and I drifted for years on a sea of despair. Now as I looked at him for the last time and thought of all I had suffered when I lost him, it went through me like a knife that I must part with him forever. But I knew that until I had really hidden him away out of sight I should not know peace, and I put him in the grave with the others.

Then I looked at my fourth child, "Disinterestedness." He had taught me that kind actions were the fruit of a kind heart, but then in the world around I had seen how here one did a generous action because it brought him before the eyes of the public and raised him in his profession, another because it made others think well of him, and a third from greed, because he hoped for a larger reward in return. I had found rare exceptions, but I saw how as a rule self was the mainspring of men's actions, and when Disinterestedness died I felt sick and tired of living. I buried him, too, with the others. And I sat in the inner chamber with my head bowed and wished I, too, were dead.

Then I felt some one plucking at my sleeve, and, looking up, I saw a small white baby figure standing near me. I folded him in my arms and said: "What is your name, my little one?" And he answered: "Belief and Trust in God." And he said: "I will never leave you, but will stay with you always to support and comfort you all your life and help you to relieve other sorrowers."

And I felt once more that life was worth living.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WOMAN.

Some Good Definitions Selected by the Ram's Horn.

Woman is tangible love.—Harry E. Bartow.

Woman is man idealized, his better self.—Mrs. Lewis Wright.

The first expression of God's love for man.—William H. Cord.

Woman—Wife, mother, is a spark of God's own divine love, given to man in the flesh.—S. J. Keeley.

Women is the queen of the home, the subject of the heart, and the complement of man.—C. C. Jaeger.

Woman is the poetry of the Divine nature, expressed by the purest and tenderest form of humanity.—S. G. Boyd.

Woman is God's highest expression of love, grace and beauty, exalted as mother of the race, and of the Son of God.—H. L. Johnson.

Man is the head; woman the heart;
Crown of creation; dawn of grace;
The church's type and counterpart;
Prophetic hope of all our race.
—George M. Cox.

Woman is the image of God's finished finite subject, purified through suffering and sanctified for the conception and birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ.—Mrs. R. F. Namsley.

A new edition de luxe of man. Taken, not from his feet to be enslaved, nor from his head to dominate him, but from his side, near his heart, symbolizing neither supremacy nor subserviency, but mutual affection and companionship; his greatest help or hindrance.—J. Campbell.

IT CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

Concerning the Recasting of the Terms of Christianity.

Much debate prevails on whether the recasting of the terms of Christianity has caused a quickening of its spirit. The defense of those who are recasting its terms for themselves and who think they are doing it for others is they are quickening its spirit. If they are quickening its spirit, so far as they are concerned, their recasting work is not ill for them. If they are weakening or cheapening its spirit, so far as others are concerned, they have cause to regret that result, which they can hardly intend.

Christianity, however, is not so feeble or transient or recent a force as to be at the mercy of those who would newterm it, on the one hand, or in need of the defense of those who would preserve its spirit or its letter, on the other. It is in no danger from any pulpits. It is neither in peril nor under bonds. What preachers think of it is of less significance than what it thinks of them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Make Haste to Be Kind.

Serious and solemn words come naturally to the man who feels life escaping him, and the grave opening before him. The depths of his nature are then revealed; the divine within him need no longer hide itself. Oh! do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative towards those we love until they or we are struck down by illness or threatened with death! Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.—Amiel's Journal.

Judgment.

Speaking evil of another is a mirror into which I may look and see reflected my hideous inner self. When we speak harsh and hasty judgments about our fellow-men, that word becomes a verdict that our hearts are not right.—Rev. Clinton B. Adams.

God's Kingdom.

The kingdom of God is the kingdom of love, and we need not wait for Heaven for the coming of that kingdom.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

OREGON PHEASANTS.

IN GREAT DEMAND BY SPORTSMEN OF OTHER STATES.

Introduction of the Mongolian Pheasant in California and Virginia—Ohio Has a State Pheasantry—Oregon Carefully Guards Her Gamest Bird.

A remarkable demand is being made for Mongolian pheasants. The fame of Oregon's gamest of birds has spread all over the United States, and knowing a good thing when they see it the eastern sportsmen are particularly anxious to secure a number of the choice birds for breeding.

It is not likely that any great number of the Mongolian pheasants will be sent out of Oregon. The shipment of these birds beyond the boundaries of the state is prohibited by law, except under permit. There have been large numbers thus shipped, and there has also been a goodly number of the birds successfully smuggled out.

The state of Ohio now maintains a pheasantry at Van Wert and is furnishing eggs and birds to private parties. The pheasants were introduced into Ohio from Oregon, but there is no record of any permits being issued for the transportation of such birds to that state, and it is supposed the first lot was smuggled through.

The fish commissioners of California are attempting to introduce the Mongolian pheasant into that state, and some weeks ago placed an order in the hands of a man living in Eugene for 400 pairs. Mr. McGuire will take good care that no such number of birds is sent to California or any other state, as it would be in clear violation of law to do so. In order to secure a permit for shipment of pheasants out of the state the person doing so must make an affidavit that he is the owner and in possession of the pheasants he wants to ship. He must also swear that the birds are fully domesticated and kept for propagation and exhibition purposes.

The persons who have gone into the business of shipping pheasants for the money there is in it have in some instances an easy conscience and have no qualms in making the affidavit after catching the birds and keeping them in confinement for two or three days. In order to circumvent this class of people Protector McGuire has revised the affidavit to be made so that it will read "that said Mongolian pheasants were bred and raised in confinement," and the name of the breeder will also have to be given.

The introduction of the Mongolian pheasant in Virginia is being taken up with great enthusiasm by the sportsmen of that state, who hope for its success.—Portland Oregonian.

Pheasant Breeding in Massachusetts.

A great deal of success has attended the work of the Hon. E. A. Brackett, chairman of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, in the breeding of Mongolian pheasants in the Massachusetts state aviary at Winchester, and there seems every prospect that they will in time become one of our most valuable game birds. Although the aviary was started only in a small way in 1895, the birds have increased with wonderful rapidity, and Mr. Brackett has now about 200 of them, besides a large number that have escaped or have been sent to persons anxious to try their hands at raising them.

With the work of breeding pheasants well under way there is almost no limit to the number of them that can be produced, as they are very prolific. A hen pheasant lays from 60 to 80 eggs in the course of the season, and under favorable conditions will raise a large percentage of the chicks hatched out from them.

A good many people are of the opinion that the Mongolian pheasant, on account of its brilliant plumage, comes from a hot country and cannot stand the rigor of our winter, but as a matter of fact the heat of the summer is much harder for the birds than the cold of winter, as they come from Siberia and northern Mongolia, where the climate is much colder than here. This pheasant is, in fact, one of the hardiest of game birds and will stand almost any amount of cold and bad weather.—Boston Transcript.

Selecting Birds to Show.

As the business poultry keeper is doubtless turning his attention toward the coming poultry shows a few words about selecting birds for exhibition may be in order. First, pick out fowls that matured their feathers during cold weather, as they have more luster of plumage than those that matured earlier. Second, select the best of your flock and put them by themselves. Put cut straw on the floor and scatter their grain in this and make them scratch for it. Of the heavy breeds, pick out those that are uniform in weight and pick out one third more fowls than you intend to exhibit, so you can allow for the defects that will almost surely come to light. Have your show coops handy and put the birds in them occasionally so as to get them used to the coops and handling.—Poultry Monthly.

Poultry Points.

Low roosts are what you want.

Young ducks will beat broilers.

If you have poor, sandy land, put poultry on it.

The poultry business is very far from overdone.

There is an increasing demand for pure bred fowls.

Have a good, strong male bird and one not akin to the hens.

A double walled house, the space filled with chaff or straw, makes a warm egg producing place in winter.

Many farmers who have kept chickens all their lives need to study the business almost from the beginning to make a success, for they have paid no attention to it.—Western Plowman.

Psychology.

"I don't believe it's possible for two people to think of the same thing in one moment."

"You wait until you owe your tailor a bill and meet him in the street."—Pick Me Up.

Kind Sympathy.

The Fierce One—I do wish the Lord had made me a man.

The Gentle One—Perhaps he has, Amelia, dear, but you haven't been able to find him yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wanted to Know.

Pastor—Come out to church tomorrow. I feel sure you will enjoy the sermon.

Friend—Who is going to preach?—Harlem Life.

A Youthful Baseball Crank.

Clergyman—Yes, my young friends, it rained 40 days and 40 nights.

Small Boy—When did they play off their postponed games?—New York Journal.

"I didn't mind his asking my age," said the lady who was not too young, "but what really roused my wrath was his introducing the question by saying he hoped a reference to my age would not be distasteful to me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FRUIT HOUSE HOLIDAY PRICES

For Christmas, 1897.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers, and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's goods. The times have affected the prices of a great many goods, and holiday goods are about the same as last season. But groceries are some cheaper, especially Rio Coffee, which is four cents lower. The very best Golden Rio, now selling at 12c lb. Fair Rio, price 10c lb.

Not much change in Sugars. Granulated, 5¼c lb; Coffee A, 5c lb.

Our holiday goods consist of imported Toys, Drums, Dolls, and German Albums, all the latest styles, at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each. Extra nice at $1.25 each. Rich Bohemian Vases, high color and all styles, at 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 each. Smoking Sets, pretty styles to suit the most fastidious, 50c, 75c and extra fine $1.00. Small toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladder, Express Wagons, Divers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Gray Horses, Cups and Saucers, Tea, Coffee and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords, and many other pretty toys for the little ones. Also Christmas Trees and Christmas Tree Candles. Trees we sell at 15c, 25c, 40c and 75c for extra large ones. Christmas tree candles are very cheap this year, cheaper than they have ever been before. This year we will sell them at 7c per box, all sizes. Last year the price was 9c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies and all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we are selling at 15c per pound. Pure Stick Candy, 8c lb. Pure French Mix Candy, 7c lb. French Bon Bons at 10c and 15c lb. French Chocolates 15c. Very Best, 20c lb. Cinnamon Imperials and Jelly Beans 10c lb. Kisses, 14c lb. Gum Drops, 6c lb.

We have a large assortment and please all who favor us with a call.

COFFEES DOWN.

The Best Rio in Market 12c lb.	Good Rio 10c lb.
The Best Roasted Rio in Market 15c lb.	Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Old Government Java, Roasted, 31c lb.	Best Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Best Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.	

SUGARS.

Best Granulated, 5¼c lb.	Choice Yellow Extra, 4½c lb.
Standard A, 5c lb.	Choice Yellow Extra, 3½c lb.
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 5½c lb.	

TEAS.

There is little change in Teas if any. They are some higher, but not enough to change our quotations. Our immense trade in Teas keeps up for the simple reason we are bound to hold our reputation for selling all goods at the lowest possible price.

We purchase direct from the importers and sell direct to our customers, thereby saving them the price of the middle man, which is at least 10c to 60c lb.

Good Young Hyson, 20c lb.	Extra good, 30c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Gunpowder, good, 30c, best, 50c.
Japan Tea, 30c and best 50c lb.	Best Imperial and English Breakfast, 50c lb
Tea Dust, 1-lb package, 15c	Oolong Black, best, 50c lb

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Best Golden Drips, 70c gallon. Good New Orleans, 15c gallon. Extra Nice, 35c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 30c gallon. Maple Syrup, best Vermont, 90c gallon.

OILS ALL KINDS.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot Oils, 70c. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, 50c gallon. Fish Oil, 50c. Castor and Lard Oil, 70c gallon.

CALIFORNIA DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

California Peaches, nice, 10c lb	California Peaches, 3 lb cans, 15c can
California Prunes, good, 5c lb	California Apricots, 14c can
California Apricots, 10c lb	California Green Gages, 12c can
California Prunes, best, 10c lb	California Egg Plums, 12c can

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, per lb, 12½c	Shelled Almonds, per lb, 25c
Zantee Currants, per lb, 7c	Seedless Raisins, per lb, 12½c
Layer Raisins, per lb, 10c	Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb, 11c
Soft Shelled Almonds, per quart, 10c	Brazil Nuts, per quart, 10c
Best Filberts, per quart, 10c	English Walnuts, per quart, 10c
Mixed Nuts, per quart, 10c	Texas Pecans, per quart, 10c

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Artistic Cigars, 65c box.	Home Made Cigars, $1.00 to $1.50 box.
Boys' Delight, 45c box	Royal, 15c box
Pearl Beauty, 70c box	Flor D'Amelia, 45c box.
Battle Ax Plug, 25c lb	Horse Shoe, plug, 45c lb
J. T. Plug, 32c lb	Briar Pipe, 30c lb
Pay Car Fine Cut, 33c lb	Extra Choice Fine Cut, 40c lb
Durham Smoking, 45c lb	Sweet Conqueror, 18c lb
Mail Pouch, 35c lb.	

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Sweet Catawba, 70c gallon	Kummell, $1.50 gallon
Port and Sherry, 80c gallon	Scotch Ale, Imported, 20c bottle
California Muscatal 80c gallon	Wines, all grades, bottled, 30c
California Angelica, 80c gallon	Gin, per gallon, $1.75

Whiskies—$1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CHINESE & JAPANESE MATTING, LACE CURTAINS & PORTIERES

The whole corner room is set apart for these goods, and a most excellent assortment we have. Our Fall and Winter supplies are now laid in at extremely low prices.

We are selling a most elegant Rag Carpet, at 20c per yard; equal to last years' 25c. Number one Ingrain Carpet, 18c. Best All-Wool Ingrains, 50c yard. Choice Brussels, latest styles and patterns, 45c yard. Best Moquette, $1.00 yd. Tapestries, 58 and 70c yard. Good quality Carpet, 23c yard. Rugs in many styles and patterns from 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 up to $5.00 each. Floor Oil Cloth, one yard wide, 20 and 30c yard. Yard and half, two yards and two and half yards.

Window Shades, nice ones, 10c each. Other grades, 25 and 35c each. All above goods are in stock, and we desire you to call and see them, even if you do not purchase. We can save you at least 10 and 25c on the dollar.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY JAN 29 1898

QUAD'S QUEER TALES.

Keeping Out of Trouble.

I had gone over a country store with Mr Hooper and noticed the usual half dozen men loafing about the place Each seemed to be in sulky mood, and as soon as we got what we wanted Mr. Hooper quietly said to me, "If any of them ax us to stop, we must say we are in a big hurry."

We had started to go when one of the men called out.

"See yere, Jim Hooper! It's my opinyun that I kin jump ten feet on the level!"

"Don't doubt it, Tom, don't doubt it," was the reply as we hurried on.

"And say, Jim Hooper!" called a second. "It's my dawggoned opinyun that yo' can t jump five feet."

"No, reckon not, Abe," replied Mr Hooper as he hurried me along. Two or three others shouted something we did not catch, and when we were half a mile away I asked Mr. Hooper what was the trouble.

"No trouble 'tall," he replied. "We got away befo' the trouble could begin That Tom Benners he kin jump jest six feet and no mo'. He's cut fo' feet off his tapeline, and when he measures his jumps he claims ten feet."

"But suppose he does claim it?"

"Then yo' hev to allow the claim or he begins to pop at yo', and I don't keer to be popped at today."

"And what about the one who said you couldn't jump five feet?"

"Abe Wharton? Waal, he's put five feet on to his tape line, and if I jumped and said anything about it he'd git mad and begin poppin. I jest hurried away to keep cl'ar of a fuss. If we'd hung around a bit longer, the old feller on the bar'l would hev wanted to wrassle with yo', and if yo' had downed him he would hev loaded yo' with lead."

"Rather queer people, aren't they?"

"Waal, I can't say as to that. In course they do mo' or less shootin when they git mad."

"But they seemed anxious to pick a fuss."

"Yes, sorter anxious, and I'm kinder sorry to see 'em disapp'inted. Hello! Thar's Mr. Davis. Good mawnin."

"Good mawnin," replied the man on a mule.

"Gwine to stop, Mr. Davis?"

"Yes."

"Got yo'r gun?"

"Yes."

"Waal, the boys are down thar and ready fur a fuss, and mebbe yo'll be so kind and condescendin as to obleege 'em."

"I reckon I will, as I'm feelin powerful peart this mawnin."

"That's good. Wanted to do it myself, but had the stranger along. Yes, obleege 'em if yo' kin, Mr. Davis, and I'm sush yo'll cum out top o' the heap."

Doesn't Believe In Dreams.

"De dreambook cum to de cull'd man as soon as he could read," said Brother Gardner at the last meeting of the Lime Kiln club, "an it has stuck right to him ever since. From whar I stand I kin see no less dan half a dozen of sich books stickin out of de pockets of members, an no doubt de number am clus up to 50 in all. Not satisfied wid makin a fule of hisself about de rabbit's fut, de cull'd man must consult de dreambook from mornin to night an back ag'in. Dar was a time when I did de same, but it didn't take me ober a y'ar to diskiber dat I was makin an idiot of myself. I hev only to shet my eyes to call up sartin things laid down in de dreambook.

"If yo' dream of bein kicked by a white hoss at midnight, yo' am gwine to be lucky in yo'r luv affairs.

"If yo' dream of findin a $20 goldpiece as yo' walk up hill at sunrise, it am a sign dat dar am a pot of money buried in yo'r back yard.

"If yo' dream dat yo' am sittin on de fence at noonday an a white man rides past an frows yo' a gold watch, yo' am gwine to be 'leckted to offis.

"If yo' dream dat a black hen run between yo'r feet as yo' was walkin across a cotton field, it am a sign dat yo'r ole woman am gwine to expire an gib yo' de chance to marry a young gal.

"Dat's de way it goes, an about four-fifths of de cull'd populashun of dis kentry am firm believers in de dreambook. I ain't gwine to say dis club has any law to git rid of sich members, but when dey drap in yere I hope dey will take de back row of seats an keep as quiet as possible. De man who lets himself be gnided by a dreambook in dis day an age hain't got de sense of a hoss. De white man who publishes dat book simply wants to git de cull'd man's two bits, an he succeeds ebery time.

"In my 60 y'ars of life I hev had a heap of dreams. I hev dreamed dat I was in heaben, an I hev woke up red-hot arter dreamin dat I was in de odder place. I hev dreamed of white cats, black cats an all odder sorts. In my dreams I hev seen all sorts of hosses, mewls, donkeys, coons, possums an woodchucks. I hev dreamed of gold, silver, brass and iron. I hev walked up hill an down hill an on de level. I hev bin deade broke an I hev had money to burn. I hev dreamed all dis an a heap mo', but in no one case has it helped or hurt me to de extent of a nickel. If I had biles, dey staid right along. If I was out of money, I had to look for a job. If de flour bar'l was empty when I went to bed to dream, it was empty when I got up in de mawnin, no matter whether I had dreamed of bar'ls of gold or mountains of dirt. It's de dreambook an de rabbit's fut dat's holdin de cull'd man back an keepin him down mo' dan all other influences, an I don't reckon to lib long 'nuff to see any great change. It's sort of bo'n in him, an it will take y'ars to pound it outer him. We are now gwine to break de meetin in two an go home. Perhaps dar am one among yu' who last night dreamed dat I lent $2 dis ev'nin. If so, let dat individual approach me as we go down stairs, an I will prove to him dat his dreambook hain't no better dan an oler oyster can on top of a bar'l of ashes."

M. Quad.

HE WAS NOT INSANE.

He Was Only Endeavoring to Preserve Himself and His Family.

"Maria," said Mr. Despard to his wife as he pulled off his overcoat upon getting home for dinner, "just step into the parlor, will you, and fix the stove so as it will sulphur like fury?"

"Why, John!" exclaimed Mrs. Despard.

"And while you're there," continued Mr. Despard, "you might as well turn up the lamp so as to fill the room with its smoke. Are both of them lighted?"

"Ye es," replied his wife, regarding him anxiously, and unintuitively edging beyond the reach of any overt act of insanity.

"Well, then, turn down the gas so as it will smell of kerosene like sixty," continued Mr. Despard quietly. "And here's a package of the very worst tobacco I could buy. Tell the cook to put it in a pan with some live coals and put it in the parlor."

"But, John!" began Mrs. Despard piteously.

"And say, Maria!" calmly continued her husband, ignoring her appeal, "tell the nurse to bring the children out to the head of the front stairs at 10 o'clock sharp and jab them all around until they yell like demons. Yes—and—well, I guess that's all I can do."

"But what on earth are you doing?" demanded Mrs. Despard. "Trying to drive us all out of the house?"

"You do as I say, Maria," insisted her lord and master, "and we'll fix him this flutter, sure."

"Fix whom? What does this mean?" demanded Mrs. Despard fiercely.

"Why, you see, Maria," explained Mr. Despard soothingly, "Talkyer told me this afternoon that he was coming over to spend the evening with us, and I'll just bet you a new bicycle that he don't keep us up to 1 o'clock telling idiotic stories this time."—Alex. Rickettes in New York Sunday World.

Making an Arrest in the Middle Ages.

—New York Sunday Journal.

A Sad Fall.

There lived in the west of England an enthusiastic geologist—a doctor of divinity and chairman of the quarter sessions. A farmer who had seen him presiding on the bench saw him shortly afterward seated by the roadside on a heap of stones, which he was busily breaking in search of fossils. The farmer reined up his horse, gazed on him for a minute, shook his head in commiseration of the mutability of human things, then exclaimed in mingled tones of pity and surprise:

"What, doctor! Be you come to this a'ready?"—Nuggets.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

A few minutes before the time set for his execution the preacher asked him:

"Is everything bright before you, brother?"

"Yes, yes," replied the condemned. "It's all bright enough, I reckon, but I do wish it wouldn't blaze so!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved His Life.

An Irishman, meeting another, asked what had become of their old acquaintance Patrick Murphy.

"Arrah, now, dear honey," answered the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying in prison."—Tit-Bits.

Wayside Discussion.

Perry Patettic—What is these here bathrobes they advertise in the papers?

Wayworn Watson—I give it up unless it's some sort of rubber coat to keep wotter from gittin on a guy when he takes a bath because it is the style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slow, but Sure.

Watts—There is no such thing as telling the quality of whisky by the taste these days, is there?

Lushforth—No. The only test is the feel. And you have to wait till next morning for that.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Proof.

Browne—Why are you so sure that the person advertising for the return of that lost article is not a woman?

Towne—The advertisement says, "No questions asked."—New York Sunday Journal

A Doubtful Recommendation.

Buyer—Is this dog affectionate?

Dealer—I should say so. I have sold him four times, and every time he's come right back to me.—Fliegende Blatter.

They Point With Pride.

My uncle Jim is doin fine!
We're proud as we kin be.
We know'd that as a congressman
We'd find him up in G.
Of course he ain't drawed up no bills
An tried to make 'em pass,
But to this fact we p'int with pride—
He sin't blowed out the gas.

The opposition party's glum.
They've 'bout give up the fight.
They once declared he wa'n't the man
To meet temptation right,
But now we're able to turn in
An give 'em back their sass.
The district's previous record's broke—
He ain't blowed out the gas.

—Washington Star.

For a Child's Party Supper.

Apple snowballs make a pretty dish for a children's party supper. The ingredients required are a pound of rice, sugar, milk and water, as many peeled and cored apples as may be required and a few cloves. Boil the rice in the milk and water until nearly finished and then strain it. Into the hollow of the apples put some sugar and stick a clove or two into each fruit. Surround each apple with the boiled rice and tie it in a small pudding cloth; then place them all together in a vessel and boil from three-quarters of an hour to an hour, according to the size of the fruit. Apples thus prepared may be served by themselves or surrounded by a good custard

A New Game.

With the long winter evenings and the entertainments and parties which they bring comes the old question, "Isn't there something new that we can play?"

It is always difficult to find anything altogether fresh and original, and some of the older games, a trifle worked over and freshened up, will be found quite as interesting as anything else.

For instance, there are many word games, but not one of them is quite like the little funmaker known as the "word rhapsody."

In playing this game each of the guests is called upon to choose one word. This word is written upon a little card furnished by the hostess. It may be an adjective, a verb, a common or proper noun or any other word that may suggest itself. The cards are then gathered up, and the hostess writes all the words on a large piece of white paper with a blue pencil, so that when hung up it can be seen all over the room.

Then each guest is invited to write a short story in which every one of the words appears, all of them being used grammatically and in a manner to make sense. The time of work should be limited to ten minutes. When the stories are complete, the authors are invited to read them aloud, or the hostess collects and reads them herself. The results are often very amusing. The rhapsody also makes a good school exercise.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Silks of Spring Displayed In Tempting Style.

STRIPES, PLAIDS AND CHECKS

The Popular Patterns Everything In Ribbons The New Wools Old Weaves In New Colors and Designs The Cottons and Crapes Millinery Hints.

(Copyright, 1897, by American Press Association.)

Passing by a fashionable dry goods store to-day I heard one lady say to another "I do wish it was against the law to make such displays of lovely things in the windows. I go home every time I see them and make myself and every one around me miserable because I cannot buy them!"

Thinking it over, I wonder if I am than one woman who does not feel the same way. The new silks, muslins, laces and trimming garments are so beautiful that it is not a sin for a beauty loving person to want them. The sin of covetousness is doubtless a real one, but if the storekeepers will persist in putting their prettiest things in the windows I think they ought to bear a part of the punishment.

The heads of the great stores look upon the matter of display from another point of view, and I certainly do not blame them, and just now it seems as though they had suggested the motives. The window this week is given up entirely to the dainty new silks, and as this particular house always makes its spring display while the others are trying to sell "marked down" winter goods, it is not only up to date, but considerably in advance of it. In this lot of spring silks the thing one first notices is the softer and daintier colors, and next it dawns upon one that so nearly all are stripes or plaids or fancy patterns. This last named design has always been a favorite one and is neat and pleasing. There is a frosty sheen over the surface that is unusually pretty and as I was told, due to some application of electricity at some period of its manufacture. This kind is crisp and like the glazed taffeta.

There are clan plaids, but mostly in medium and small designs, in solid blocks or in fine stripes. There are always checks for the mincing girl, of all sizes and varying

Among the [illegible] and mixed girl dresses for [illegible] and habits of the silks [illegible] for the [illegible] are mostly for short waists. Indeed [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] waists and blouses [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] what [illegible] what is also [illegible] means exclusive [illegible] among the new cottons. Turk's [illegible] will be used in the garb [illegible] Moreover [illegible] of these will be in fine [illegible] cashmere but there is no reason why cotton [illegible] not be used for warm [illegible] and it will be in fact, [illegible] for the most of these short waists are low made and [illegible] in babies ready to sale. I saw some [illegible] prints and some pink and blue ones and many where [illegible] was [illegible] with white, black or some other color.

It is a little too soon to give millinery goods in detail as our best houses always feel their way cautiously and do not try to force the obstinate American woman to take what [illegible] offer, but it is certain that the most hats for next season will be of the [illegible] and one brands, like big hats [illegible] and French chip with a few of the always aristocratic panamas for those who can afford them. The latter mentioned above are still branded in one piece and the wide brims may be twisted into any form. There are also many plain out of the aforementioned brands, and these will have the crowns pinched in. Whatever sold brands there are will be for the Leap hats. Flowers will be worn to an almost unprecedented extent if one may judge by the talk of the buyers and fine gauze, net and mousselines de soie will be studded with spangles to trim them. These fine straw hats are hard to make, and that makes them costly in these days, as that peculiar style of work is almost a lost art. A few large and light ostrich plumes may be used, but the preference is for flowers. The flowers are remarkably accurate representations of rare orchids and other blossoms rarely seen in millinery, but it is doubtful whether they will be so well liked here as abroad. The modest violet, the always beautiful rose, and in short, the whole list of flowers dear to us by association will more than likely predominate. Some of the new ideas in flowers are very artistic.

Among the dainty new things set before us for next season, and yet eagerly sought upon for present use, one finds lace blouses. These are made of black all overs and white laces of various kinds and set over tight linings of some color, generally a light one. White over sulphur or canary yellow is new and a very pretty combination. Crepe lisse is also made into these blouses and applied in like manner. Some are laid in minute tucks, others have rows of close shirring all the way up and down the waist and sleeves. Fastened to one side with bows of satin ribbon matching the color of the lining and with stock and belt carrying out the same fancy they are very dressy and becoming. The black lace is for the most part in Spanish and escurial pattern, and jeweled belts look better with them than plain ribbon. One design has black lace over pure white satin and has plain white satin turndown collar and cuffs. It is very elegant. Sashes are bordered with very narrow gauffrings of lace, silk, mull or chiffon. Belts grow more ornamental and incidentally more expensive. Silk muslin cravat bows and long tucked scarfs are more popular than ever and produced in greater variety. Evening gloves in light shades and white often have the whole upper part made of escurial lace in the same tint. Fans are large and small, according to the costume they are to be worn with. Some are of feathers, more of spangled gauze, and a few are of both, arranged in scallops. The gauze scallops come in the center and the feathered portion on the outer edges.

Mate Leroy.

TRIFLES, BUT POTENT ONES.

AN INTELLIGENT POLLY.

When Considered Properly, the Bird Was All the Sailor Had Claimed.

The man with a sailorlike appearance murmured something about having got on the wrong street and tried to dodge when the lady ran down the steps and made for him.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" she exclaimed as she took her stand squarely in front of him to prevent escape.

"You ain't the lady I sold the parrot to, are you?" he asked, throwing back his head and looking at her with one eye.

"Yes, I am."

"An how's the parrot treatin you? Fine, I warrant."

"You're a swindler."

He dropped his head and shook it deprecatingly, still keeping one eye closed. "You told me," she went on with increasing indignation, "that parrot was one of the most intelligent animals of its species and that it had a gift of language which you had never heard surpassed."

"Did I tell you all them things?" he inquired.

"You unquestionably did."

"Well, then I'll stand by 'em. You got a prize an you don't appreciate it. That bird has even more smartness than I give him credit fur. Talk about intelligence! He's a marvel. An he kin talk, too, though I never pertended he had had the advantage of good society. He kin roll off observations of the most p'inted character without end, though I call on you to remember that there warn't nothin said about politeness."

"But it doesn't say a word."

"That's jes' it, ma'am. That's what shows his intelligence. The minute he seen you he knowed you was a lady an he holds his tongue."—Washington Star.

The Bishop and the Artist.

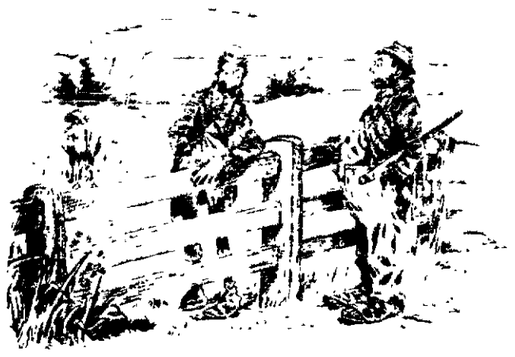
A pompous bishop was having his portrait painted, and after sitting for an hour in silence he thought he would break the monotony. "How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To his astonishment the artist, absorbed in his work, replied, "Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address, his lordship asked, "May I ask why you address me in that manner?"

The Artist (still absorbed in his work)—I want to take off a little of your cheek.—London Tit-Bits.

A WATCHMAN.



Sykes—Say, bull, what trade did der foller before yer joined de tramp's union?

Bill—I wuz a watchman.

Sykes—A watchman?

Bill—Yes, I watched fer de police while me pall punched hosses.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Where did yez git thot gosoline stove?

Shure, me frind Flannigan th' undertake, gave it to me for a birthday prisent.

HER AGE.

"Yes, I am just twenty-two."

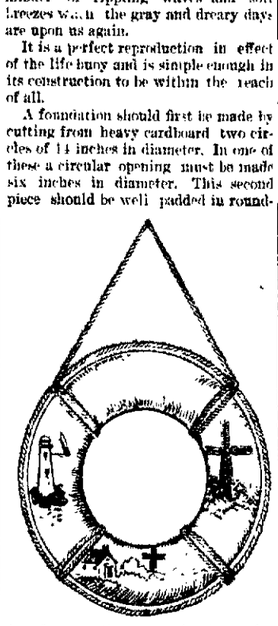
"How old were you, when you were born?"

A Quaint Photograph Frame.

Among the great variety of photograph frames it is rarely one hits upon one as quaint and novel as the one given in the illustration below. It is charming in color and design and also serves as a reminder of rippling waves and soft breezes when the gray and dreary days are upon us again.

It is a perfect reproduction in effect of the life buoy and is simple enough in its construction to be within the reach of all.

A foundation should first be made by cutting from heavy cardboard two circles of 14 inches in diameter. In one of these a circular opening must be made six inches in diameter. This second piece should be well padded in round-



ing form with cotton batting, after which cut from heavy white linen a circle at least two inches larger than the cardboard disc. Stretch this tightly over the padded cardboard and secure with paste or mucilage on the underside. Then slash the linen over the opening left for the photograph from the center to the inside edge of padded circle, slash at distances of one to one and a half inches. Stretch the linen as tight as possible and paste as before. White silk cable cord is used around the outer edge of the frame and also divides it in sections as shown in illustration. The decoration consists of bits done in delft blue, either with the brush or needle. The cardboard back is then pasted or glued on, but only at the sides, leaving it free top and bottom to permit the introduction of the photograph.

Mary Earle.

The Silent Factor.

Mrs. Peck—It always takes two to make a quarrel.

Henry Peck—Not in our family.—

TWO ROUTES.

Three Days to California via Wabash Line—"The California Limited"—"The Sunset Limited."

The "California Limited" runs via the Santa Fe route from Kansas City to Los Angeles, leaving Kansas City every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Sunset Limited" runs via the Iron Mountain Route from St. Louis to San Francisco, via Los Angeles leaving St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday evenings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Wabash Cannon Ball" leaves Fort Wayne at 12:35 p. m. (noon) and runs through to Kansas City, via St. Louis, without change, reaching St. Louis at 10:15 p. m., and Kansas City at 7:15 a. m. This train carries Palace Buffet Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars to Kansas City. By the Wabash the quickest possible time is made, and passengers have but a single Union Depot change of cars either at St. Louis or Kansas City.

Through sleeping car reservations and general information cheerfully given on application to R. G. Thompson, Passenger and Ticket Agent Wabash R. R., Fort Wayne, Ind.

P. S.—Elegant descriptive advertising matter of these two great "Overland Flyers" furnished when desired. Both trains carry Dining Cars running through to the "Land of the Setting Sun." 27t10

We do not raise the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

The Rosy Freshness

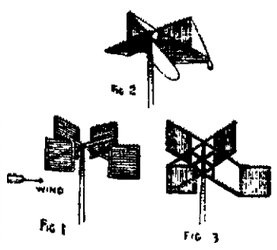
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder

FARM AND GARDEN

HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

New Forms Tested and Reported Upon by a Maryland Farmer.

"Before investing in a steel mill towers and tank for farm uses I had studied at length a number of contrivances for harnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather through having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a child's toy as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical axis of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right



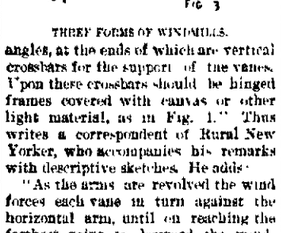
THREE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.

angles, at the ends of which are vertical crossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged frames covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." Thus writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches. He adds:

"As the arms are revolved the wind forces each vane in turn against the horizontal arm, until on reaching the farthest point to leeward the wind, striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing into position.

"The principal expense in a motor of this form is the cost of the canvas, if that material should be used, while if old lumber be substituted it could be constructed perhaps more cheaply than the Go Devil. This is the simplest form of the device and could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward backing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this motor, varying in the manner of hinging the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows the same with the vanes swinging directly from the arms and held against the wind by ropes. This form would revolve only one way, according as the restraining cords are connected and could be thrown out of gear by having the ropes run over pulleys and slackening them as required. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, being held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the vane on coming into the wind. The size and power of these motors are limited only by the length of arms and axis and the area of the vanes, which will depend, in turn, upon the use to which it is to be put and the pocketbook of the owner.

"The power will be considerable with very little expense, as an arm of 10 feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of 100 square feet to be opposed to the



1 2

SHAFT THROUGH TANK—SHAFT THROUGH UPPER FLOOR.

wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several horsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, especially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length.

"The vertical axis must be high enough to reach above wind obstructions, yet in case of the motor being placed on a barn or on a tank with a tower the axis could be considerably reduced. The manner of supporting the axis, as well as the means of transferring its slow rotary motion to machinery, is left to the judgment of the reader in each particular case. For most purposes a large sprocket wheel with the usual linked chain would seem to be most suitable. See figures in the second cut, which illustrate connecting windmill with chain and sprocket."

The Chicory Industry.

Five years ago the growing of chicory began at O'Neill, Neb., and a small factory was built. In 1895 the American Chicory company was organized to succeed the German Chicory company. The plant was enlarged, and last year the company contracted for 1,200 acres, paying the farmers $7.50 per ton for the roots, the average yield being six tons per acre. Nebraska farmers are much interested in the new industry, as it seems to be even more certain of returns than sugar beets. Recently a representative of a German firm has been looking at locations in the west for chicory growing and has been favorably impressed with samples grown in Oregon and Washington.—Oregonian.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Their Educational Value as Explained by a Well Known Southern Authority.

Professor Massey of the North Carolina state experiment station writes on "How Institutes Have Educated Farmers" in The Farmers' Institute Bulletin. Following are extracts from his paper:

Among all the educational agencies of modern times in the line of what is known as university extension the farmers' institutes have been most influential. The progress that has been made in the study of commercial fertilizers and their proper use during the last 15 years is a surprise to those who have not watched the course of events. Years ago farmers, as soon as they began to think at all about the manurial needs of the soil, jumped at once to the conclusion that the one thing necessary to be done was to get a chemist to analyze their soil for them and tell them what it needed. They had an indistinct sort of notion that there were certain things needed to make plants grow, but just what these things were they imagined that only a chemist could tell. But the chemists at the institutes explained to them just what things were needed for the growth of plants and taught them that these things were not always in a state in the soil in which plants could use them, and that, while a chemical analysis might show them that the needed elements were in a soil, they might be there in such a shape that plants could not get them and that frequently it might be better to apply these things in a fertilizer than to wait for the slow purposes of nature to give them from the soil.

When manufacturers of artificial fertilizers first began to prepare special fertilizers for different crops, they were looked upon as quacks, and intelligent men called the practice humbuggery and said that a fertilizer that was good for one crop was just as good for all. But the chemists have learned that these makers of special fertilizers were right, and now we all pay more attention to the needs of the plants we are growing than to the soil in which they grow. Farmers have learned, too, that while the three things essential to plant life—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—which are generally deficient in old soils, make a complete fertilizer they must be in varying percentages to meet the demands of different crops, and the recent discoveries concerning the way in which certain plants of the pea family get nitrogen for themselves and the succeeding crop, too, if well supplied with potash and phosphoric acid, have shown them that they need not in all cases use the complete fertilizer at all, but that for the ordinary farm crops they can get the nitrogen without money and without price if they use the mineral plant food to grow the legumes.

The farmers are rapidly learning that they have been often defrauded in the purchase of ready made fertilizers by paying for nitrogen that is of no use to the plants because of its insoluble condition, and that for special crops they have got to have a higher percentage of some of the elements than any of the ready made fertilizers supply. Hence we find farmers all over the country, particularly in sections devoted to the culture of market vegetables and tobacco, mixing their own fertilizers, and thus making sure that they have what they need. They have learned, too, that while a crop may need potash particularly they cannot expect the potash to have the desired effect if there is a deficiency of nitrogen and prosphoric acid either in the soil or in the fertilizer used, and that to get the best results from the use of any one of the forms of plant food there must be either in the soil or supplied to it artificially a due percentage of the other elements. They have learned that while a plant like tobacco needs a large percentage of potash in a fertilizer it wants it in the form of a sulphate, and they look particularly into the form of the potash in a mixed fertilizer. And this general diffusion of intelligence in regard to fertilizers and their action in plant life is due to the institutes more than to any other agency.

The Potato Market.

There are three things about the potato market to be considered by those who are holding their stock for a high price in the spring. The total crop of the country is small. In ordinary years farmers do not ship large quantities of second sized potatoes. This year small potatoes have found a ready sale, and thousands of bushels that in other years would not have been sent have been sold early at fair prices. Thousands of bushels that in other years were fed to stock or thrown away have this year been saved and used for home consumption, thus leaving free for market as many more bushels of good potatoes. All over the south farmers and gardeners are planning for an immense early crop, which will begin to come before the old stock is fully cleared up. The chances are fair, therefore, that the farmers who are holding their potatoes in expectation of a high price in March or April may be disappointed.—Rural New Yorker.

News and Notes.

From the Kentucky experiment station comes the caution that bluestone when used in very strong solutions destroys the vitality of a portion of the wheat soaked in it. At that station the hot water treatment has the preference.

It is said that only 3 per cent of farmers fail, while only 3 per cent of men in other lines of business escape failure.

Rural New Yorker says that the French bur mills do the grinding quite as well as the large mills and do not require very much power to do the work.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is becoming alarmed at the rapid spread of the San Jose scale and is considering the matter of establishing a rigid quarantine against it.

Find time to attend the farmers' institutes. Take the adult members of your family.

It Rocked.

Gobang—What sort of a trip did you have coming from Europe?

Ukerdek—Awful. Sick all the time. There must have been at least a dozen of the fools who rock a boat on board.—Town Topics.

9 oo DROPS

CASTORIA

A vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

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At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

A. Hattersley & Son

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO ARRIVE LEAVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*2 30 a.m.	*2 55 a. m.
*9 30 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*2 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 30 p.m.
†10 45 p.m.	* 5 25 p.m.
†From Crestline	8 45 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R.

In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 a.m.
†	9 00 a.m.
†	2 55 p.m.
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 25 a.m.
†	5 45 a.m.
†	12 35 p.m.
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 55 p.m.
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 30 a.m.

All trains run daily, except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows. Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART.
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	5 23 a.m.
20.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	6 55 a.m.
6.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	11 50 a.m.
4.	East Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	6 50 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom. arrives ex. Sunday	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	8 31 a.m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 23 a.m.
7.	Kan. City Cannon Ball, daily	12 25 noon
1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	3 20 p.m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	9 05 p.m.

Phone No. 8. R. G. THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NICKEL PLATE

9-26-1-97

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

WESTWARD FROM FT WAYNE.

	DEPART
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 6	3 40
Standard Express, No. 8	3 10
Local Freight	7 25

EASTWARD FROM FT WAYNE

	DEPART
Western Express, No. 3	11 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	4 20
Standard Express, No. 7	2 50
Local Freight	10 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m.
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m.
No. 111 Local Freight	9 00 a.m.

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m.
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m.
No. 110 Local Freight	5 00 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 48 Way Freight	3 25 p.m.
No. 50 Chi. Express and Mail	10 05 a.m.
No. 52 Detroit and Indiana Express	3 14 p.m.

NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 49 Way Freight	8 40 a.m.
No. 51 Through Express & Mail	11 05 a.m.
No. 53 Detroit & Chicago Express	5 50 p.m.

Globe

CHALLENGE CUT CLEARING SALE

Is so far ahead of all other Clearing Sales in Fort Wayne that we continue to draw crowds of pleased buyers.

Challenge Prices of Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Your choice of any $6.00 to $7.50 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $4.85.
Your choice of any $8.50 to $10 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $7.35.
Your choice of any $12.50 to $15.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $9.85.
Your choice of $18 or $20.00 Suits or Overcoats in our store. Challenge price, $13.25.

Challenge Prices on Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Any Boy's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $2.95.
Any Boy's $5.00 to $7.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $4.35.
Any Boy's $8.00 to $10.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $7.35.
Any Boy's $12.50 to $15.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $9.85.

Challenge Prices on Children's Suits, Reefers and Overcoats.

Any Child's $1.75 to $2.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.38.
Any Child's $2.50 to $3.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.95.
Any Child's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $2.85.
Any Child's $5.00 to $6.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $3.65.

Another Heavy Cut in Odd Pants.

25 per cent. discount on entire line of Odd Pants for Men, Boys and Children.
25 per cent. discount on all our Winter Underwear, Caps and Gloves.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

$1.00 Soft Hats, challenge price ..... 60 cents
$1.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.15
$2.00 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.35
$2.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price $1.85

Colored Shirts.

50c and 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price 39c
$1.00 Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price 59c
$1.25 Men's Shirts, challenge price 89c
$1.50 and $2.50 Men's Shirts, challenge price $1.15

Unlaundered Shirts.

Our 40c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 25 cent
Our 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 48 cent

Only our Black Clay Worsted and Blue Flannel Suits will be excluded in this sale.

GLOBE M. Kunstlich

Special Notice.

Our great Challenge Sale will be for cash only and no trading stamps or Furniture coupons will be issued during the sale.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF A HOD.

1—O'Rourke—(to Clancy on third story). Throw me yer hod, Clancy.
Clancy—Al roight

2—O'Rourke—Oi'm half dead fer a shmoke. Oi've plenty uv terbacky, and av Clancy wud t'row the hod—

3—Down!!!

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Have you seen them? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

MAY OUST DEPEW.

The Directors of the New York Central Tired of Him.

Sought to Get Him a Government Office That He Might Resign the Railway Presidency With Grace.

The Chicago Railway News Bureau, referring to the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad companies, says: "It is well known that J. P. Morgan has no friendship for Mr. Depew. It is also well known that other influential factors in the destiny of the New York Central share Mr. Morgan's feelings. At the time when Mr. Depew was a candidate for the post of ambassador to England not a few of what are commonly known as the "powers" very strongly desired his appointment simply because it would mean his removal from the head of the New York Central. Mr. Depew himself counted confidentially on getting the position. A deliberate and formidable attack is being made on the management of the road and on Mr. Depew in particular. A gentleman interested in the road and who is well informed in affairs of the company, is authority for the statement that powerful interests are behind the assault on Mr. Depew and the present management, and he did not hesitate to say that the outcome will be a change in the organization, although this may not come at once. It is more than probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will continue to increase the active interest which he takes in the company's affairs, and that sooner or later Mr. Depew will go. The directors—the Vanderbilts and the house of Morgans—may hesitate, in view of his long service and public standing, to humiliate Mr. Depew by compelling his resignation unless it can be given the appearance of being voluntary for the purpose of accepting some greater position. This is what it was hoped to attain by his selection for the post at the Court of St. James. The difficulty now lies in the fact that there are very few positions or government appointments for which it would be worth anybody's while to resign the presidency of the New York Central. It is an embarassing situation, but unless some position is available so that Mr. Depew can accept it and retire with grace, there are indications that it will not be long before he will have to retire gracefully or otherwise."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Sickness interferes with the work of F. Tegeder, of the Pittsburg copper shop.

C. Holland, an employe of the Anthony Wayne works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Bertha, the daughter of Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is quite sick.

The Big Four has plans prepared for a fine new steel bridge over the Wabash river, near Wabash.

J. J. Auth, a Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a few days' lay off to visit friends out in the country.

Nickel Plate Fireman John Dickson is taking a few days' leave of absence to look after some private matters.

G. C. Buell, who died at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, had for many years been one of the directors of the New York Central.

Charles Kronemiller has resumed his place in the Pittsburg planing mills, after taking a couple prisoners to the state reformatory at Jeffersonville.

Local freight engine 14, of the west end, has gone to the Stony Island shops for general repairs. Engine 98 also went there yesterday for the same purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Burlage have gone to Delphos, Ohio, to see a relative of the lady, who is very sick. Mr. Burlage is a coppersmith and works in the Pittsburg shops.

The Wabash for the first six months of its fiscal year ending with December 31, shows an increase in net earnings over the corresponding period of 1896 of $332,671.

A meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents has been called to meet at the Arlington hotel, in Washington, on the morning of February 14.

The travel to Alaska has reached such proportions already that the Canadian Pacific has been obliged to increase its train service to handle the business. The line is accused of cutting the rate.

The Detroit and Northern will erect new shops in a suburb of Detroit, and has purchased the necessary ground. This means that no shops will be erected by the Brice people for that road at Lima.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson went to Plymouth this morning expecting to remain there a week, the guest of the lady's aunt. Mr. Thompson is a brass moulder, employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The Nickel Plate had a large force of workmen engaged in putting in the new wires into the general office building, on Calhoun street, today. Recently an immense switchboard was placed in the building.

Everyone of the six leading locomotive works, as well as those owned and operated by the railway companies, are running full time and giving employment to as large a force of men as they ever engaged.

James Gallagher, the Pittsburg brakeman who was injured severely a month ago, as noted in these columns, is recovering as rapidly as could be expected for one so badly hurt. He will soon be able to leave the house.

G. W. Thompson, who was recently appointed trainmaster for the middle division of the Wabash, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Denver and Rio Grande. The resignation will be effective February 1.

The Big Four will soon begin the work of cutting down the bluff at Wabash, Ind., and the material will be taken to Benton Harbor to be used in filling with stone thousands of feet of trestle work. The work will be done gradually and may extend over some years.

George Miller, engineer on the Pittsburg road, was thrown against the side of his cab yesterday at Lima, Ohio, with such force that his right arm was severely injured and he had to abandon the cab and return home. Another engineer was sent out from this city to take Mr. Miller's place at the throttle.

The Joint Traffic association has passed resolutions providing for the free transportation over lines within the jurisdiction of supplies for the relief of destitute people in Cuba. These supplies, however, must be consigned to the authorized representatives of the central Cuban relief committee appointed by President McKinley.

Commencing February 16 the Burlington will inaugurate a line of personally conducted tourist sleeping cars between St. Louis and Portland, leaving St. Louis every Wednesday on the Denver express at 8:45 p. m., running direct through to Portland via Denver, Salt Lake and Oregon Short line to Portland. This is the first line of tourist sleepers to be established via this route.

The Alaska Petroleum company, which was organized to develop recently discovered oil fields near Cook's Inlet, is composed chiefly of Indiana men—among them two or three well known Pennsylvania railway men. Oil is said to exist in vast quantities on the grounds owned by this company, and it is equal in quality to the Indiana product. The discovery was made by three residents of Laporte, who were prospecting for gold in that neighborhood.

Emil Fullgrabe, who has been employed in the shop office at the electric works for some time, has succeeded James A. Gould in the shipping department of those works and the place in the shop office has been taken by Bert Keplinger, a son of Engineer J. A. Keplinger, of the Pittsburg, who had been acting as messenger in C. C. Miller's office for some time. Both these young men are deserving of the promotion which has fallen to them and will render good servic. THE SENTINEL hopes to be able to note their further advancement in the near future.

Indianapolis Journal: "The Van Wert Bulletin says the shortening of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City twelve miles by building through Van Wert, as originally located, is being agitated by the owners of the property. If the Bulletin will tell who the owners of the property are and where the funds to make such an improvement will come from it is wiser than the courts or receiver. Seemingly with every attempt to lift the road out of its financial trouble it gets deeper in, and already more money has been expended in litigation over the property than it could be sold for today."

The men employed in the testing department of the electric works broke the record Thursday and Friday in the way of testing dynomos and generators, turning out during that time seven machines, as follows: Two 2,000-light alternating machines, two 1,000-light direct current machines, one fifteen-horse power generator, one 200-light direct current and one 125-light arc machine. The average output of dynamos is two a day. The corporation also did a big business today in the way of shipping machinery and electric fixtures. Included in the shipments were a number of metres and transformers to San Luis Potosi, Cal.; a 2,000-light dynamo and all the station fixtures to South Omaha, Neb., and an incandescent lighting machine to Utica, N. Y. Next week several other large shipments will be made to various parts of the country.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending January 27 amounted to 69,786 tons, against 83,369 tons last week and 69,539 a year ago, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 7,800 tons; Wabash, 3,497; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 9,885; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 10,250; Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, 9,171; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,591; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 8,831; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,900; Chicago and Erie, 8,876; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1,979.

REAL ESTATE SALES

As Reported by the Dreibelbiss Abstract Company.

Samuel Carry and Minerva C. Evans to Edwin B. and Maria Bowser, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 12 east, containing 12 acres, for $1.

Maria Bowser et al. to John S. Waters, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 12 east, containing 15 acres, for $600.

William E. and Lois A. Mossman to Mary B. Pyke, east half lot 235, Rockhill's addition, for $3,500.

Ida Trusselt to Joseph and Alma Bogonschutetz, lot 373, Lakeside Park addition, for $600.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Mosely C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $90.

Alzina Glazier et al. to Nathan C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $60.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Nathan Clark Glazier, lot 58, First addition to Huntertown, for $50.

W. E. Doud's horse and buggy were left standing at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne street last evening, when two young ladies who were driving by carelessly allowed their vehicle to strike that of Mr. Doud. The horse ran away and the buggy was smashed into kindling wood and the harness badly broken.

Royal Baking Powder assures the food against alum; gives the greatest value for its cost, and there is no other baking powder or leavening preparation that will give such satisfaction, or make such pure, wholesome and delicious food, or which in practical use will be found so economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCORED A SUCCESS.

Tippecanoe Club's Second Annual Minstrel Show.

Masonic Temple Filled With an Appreciative Audience—Tips Were Artists in Black Face.

The Tippecanoe club, the leading republican organization of Fort Wayne, gave its second annual minstrel performance last night. The Masonic Temple was filled with an appreciative assemblage of peaceable citizens who incited no riot and who made police interference unnecessary.

The Tippecanoe club embraces some rare black-face talent and includes some of the finest male vocalists in the city. The entertainment last night had been splendidly arranged and carefully rehearsed, and from the rising of the curtain on the grand ensemble to its drop on the last act the show was a success and worth both the time spent and the price of admission. This is a rare combination of circumstances in a minstrel show.

The entertainment was managed by the president of the club, Dr. L. A. Worch, who repeated his success of a year ago, and who deserves credit for his diligent labors and his talent as a manager.

The Jennison-Williams orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Rienzi Thomas, provided the music. The following was the disposition for the ensemble:

Interlocutor—L. A. Worch.

Bones—Arthur Dougall, W. W. Bogart, Otto Hild, George C. Keel.

Tambos—Frank E. Caley, Amos Richey, J. C. Planck, E. C. Buck.

Double Quartet.—Tenors: Clint Wilson, Tom Snook, Victor Russell, Ferd Urbahns; basses: Archie Bradley, Walter Gerberding, Cornelius Smith, Will McKay.

RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

As the last strains of an inspiring overture by the orchestra died away the curtain rose on the grand ensemble and there burst from the vigorous and tuneful throats of more than a score and a half of men in burnt cork a medley of choruses from the most popular negro songs of the day. As the end men, Art Dougall and Frank Caley, took chairs they were applauded, as all burnt cork favorites are, from the bungaloos of Ashanteeland to the ice huts of Greenland.

Walter Gerberding sang a solo, "Just Send an Angel Down," and was followed by J. C. Planck in a negro song, "Honey, Youse Made a Hit With Me." Tom Snook's tenor solo, "The Crimson Chain," and W. W. Bogart's darkey love song, "Honey, Youse My Lady Love," were sung with pleasing effect. Arch Bradley rendered the bass solo, "The Mighty Deep," with splendid voice and expression and was obliged to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Frank Caley was given an ovation when he went forward to sing "My Coal Black Lady" and was given an encore.

Clint Wilson's tenor solo, "The Church Across the Way," was well rendered and the effect was heightened by the assistance of the quartet in the singing.

George C. Keel recited a poem in the negro dialect and Amos Richey sang "My Love's a Gamblin' Man," responding to encore which his negro dance provoked. The ballad, "I Love Thee," composed by Miss Helen Mohr and Fred Urbahns, was given with fine effect by Mr. Urbahns, who was obliged to respond to an encore.

Otto Hild's song, "First Wench Done Turned White," was good and became uproarious with J. T. Dougall's assistance as a Darktown belle. The audience compelled several repetitions of the chorus and Mr. Dougall's dance.

Will McKay gave a fine baritone solo, "The Turnkey's Song," and Art Dougall presented a "coon" eccentricity, "I'll Make That Black Gal Mine," this concluding the first part of the performance.

OLIO PROGRAM.

The olio was introduced by John T. Dougall, "political prognosticator," in a speech in which he discussed free silver, county politics, the market price of baled hay, the new woman, the court house tunnel, the city administration and other burning topics, together with a philosophical inquiry into the causes of the lateral bending of some men's legs.

Then followed an athletic exhibition. Fred and Bart Rowan were seen to good effect in some remarkable feats of balancing and contortion, and Edward Lavyne did some seemingly impossible juggling. The Bijou brothers, George Gable and Joe Acton, the later in some marvelous feats of strength, gave a very pleasing exhibition.

The Miller brothers gave a very pretty three round exhibition of scientific sparring. The Kentucky Jubilee quartet, composed of Clint Wilson, Art Dougall, Ed Hulse and Arch Bradley, rendered some darky melodies in good style, and the automatic banjo, or "encore," was introduced for several selections.

"A comedy sketch, "In Gay Fort Wayne," by John and Art Dougall brought the big audience to the most diverting part of the performance. It was bright, full of snap and "go" and abounding in palpable and timely "hits" local and otherwise. The singing of John Dougall a la Yvette Guilbert and his skirt dancing were admirable and artistically done.

THE AFTERPIECE.

The performance concluded with the presentation of an afterpiece, "A Morning at the City Hall," intended to be a suppositious scene in the Fort Wayne police court. The characters were purposed to caricature Mayor Scherer, Prosecuting Attorney Doughman, Police Superintendent Gorsline and various police officers. The conception was not fruitful in the use made of it. The piece lacked action and dragged rather painfully, though it afforded opportunity for several pleasing specialties, among them being the pitting of a pair of genuine game-cocks, which gave a bloodless exhibition of a very fashionable and exciting diversion much in vogue among a certain class of gentlemen who are pleased to be designated as sports. The chicken fight ended the entertainment.

Throughout the show was good. It reflected much credit on the management and the participants. There should be hereafter a better judgment in the selection of the vocal numbers. The "Tips" have some splendid voices, and what they sing is well sung, but it should be recognized that there is a certain inevitable dissonance of sentimental love ballads and tragic lyrics to burnt cork and it was more than manifest in last night's entertainment.

The Tippecanoes deserve the artistic and financial success which attended their efforts last night.

OBI JING'S TEA.

In the quaint Celestial kingdom, in the realm of far Cathay,
Where the mighty Yellow river wriggles on its crooked way,
Once there stood a fair pagoda, where, in truly regal style,
Dwelt the wealthy merchant Chow Chow, who in tea had made his pile,
And his only daughter Soo Choo, who was lovely as a dream
And whose suitors came to woo her in a never ending stream.
But she gazed upon them coldly, and she told each one to quit
And to all their ardent pleadings gave a chilli Mongolian "Nit!"
For, of course, there was "another," which is quite the proper thing,
And "another" in this instance bore the name of Obi Jing.
And he ran a lowly laundry, where he labored day and night,
And the cuffs he starched were spotless, and the shirts he washed were white.
But the hot and fiery Chow Chow foamed when Obi came to woo,
And he scarred the latter's trousers with his plush and satin shoe,
And through teeth which stuck together—he'd been eating bird's nest soup—
Sputtered bits of "broken China," varied by a muffled whoop.
Then he swore that blackest ruin was the vengeance he would wreak,
And no more to Obi's laundry did he send a shirt a week,
And young Obi, crushed and broken, as he saw starvation nigh,
Wrote his love a parting letter and went off alone to die.
By the river's bank he wandered, where the weeping willows wave,
And he murmured, "O'erwhelm you torrent will I find a quiet grave,"
When a dead leaf, dry and blackened, fluttered from the willow tree,
And with sudden inspiration Obi seized it, shrieking "Tea!"

* * * * * * *

That was years ago, my children, and the legend now is old,
How the leaves were picked and roasted and, as tea, were packed and sold
To the white man at a figure that for cheapness "broke the slate."
While young Obi prospered greatly and grew rich at wondrous rate,
And he wedded lovely Soo Choo, and her cruel lot unassigned,
So we see that virtue triumphs, aided by a brilliant mind.
And, my dears, if any evening you will come and dine with me
At our boarding house you'll doubtless have a cup of Obi's tea.

—Nixon Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Nothing of the Sort.

The irritated father of a truant boy was filling up sundry holes in the back yard where the urchin had "prospected" for angle worms a few hours before, when a neighbor who happened to be leaning over the fence remarked, with a praiseworthy effort to say something consoling:

"Well, your boy, at any rate, is a faithful disciple of Izaak Walton."

"Faithful!" exclaimed the father, stopping to rest a moment and leaning discontentedly on the hoe handle. "He ain't a disciple of nobody. All he's good for on earth is to sit on some log all day and fish."—Youth's Companion.

Come From One.

"Young Smithers looks as though he were going into a decline."

"On the contrary, he has just come from one—Edith refused him."—New York Truth.

"The enemy is coming: To the fort for your lives!" When a wise man receives a plain warning of danger, he does not wait to let it overtake him; he seeks every reasonable means to fight it off.

Disease would almost never get the best of the average man if he was prepared to resist it, and took the natural precautions dictated by common sense.

When a man's stomach and liver get upset and fail to do their regular work, he can be certain that something worse is bound to follow, if he doesn't look out for himself. Headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation are simply Nature's warnings that the enemy of serious disease is coming to attack him.

The sensible thing to do is to immediately fortify the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It vitalizes and invigorates the entire constitution. It helps the liver to filter out all bilious impurities.

It gives the digestive and nutritive organs power to extract nourishment from the food and turn it into rich, red, healthy blood. It creates appetite, good digestion, and solid, muscular strength.

It is far superior to the mere temporary stimulus of malt-extracts. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions because it is assimilated by the weakest stomach.

"About fifteen years ago" writes Mr. John McMichael, editor of the Flatbrookville (Mo.) Leader, "I was in very poor health, had no appetite, was sluggish, and so listless it seemed impossible for me to do anything that required effort. I read and saw so much of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertising that it would restore me to perfect health, and make a new man of me, finally he induced me to try the medicine. I weighed at the time about 125 lbs. I used several bottles, and upon quitting it weighed 175 lbs. Since that time my weight has varied from this to 195 pounds."

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A NOBLE CALLING.

The Founder of a School For Backward Children.

Margaret Bancroft, the founder of the Haddonfield training school for mentally deficient and backward children occupies an enviable social and financial position through her success in a unique branch of teaching. She is now mistress of a large income through independently supporting and putting into practice her own theories. It is said that the guardians of Miss Bancroft's poorest pupil pay a tuition fee of no less than $1,000 per annum.

Miss Bancroft in the beginning endured almost every discouragement bordering to reform—debt, disappointment, misfortune, lack of sympathy and co-operation. She found friends, however. Physicians were interested in her work, and Mr. George W. Childs gave prominent space in the Philadelphia Ledger to an article treating of her methods of teaching. The first year she had only two pupils. The third year showed an advance in number. In 1888 the school had grown to such an extent that Miss Bancroft was advised to find an assistant. She was then fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Jean W. Cox, a lady experienced in kindergarten work and learned in the art of ministering to diseased minds and bodies. And now these two ladies are earnest and able partners in their kindred work. The location of the school was changed many times to secure larger and better quarters. In 1892 its home was entirely destroyed by fire. The two brave women who had it in charge were left resourceless as to the means of procuring another. In 48 hours, however, their little family was established at Atlantic City, and Miss Bancroft was looking about her for other quarters. Mr. Charles Lippincott of Philadelphia, having heard of her work, offered to buy The Lindens, in Haddonfield, as a home for the school in return for the life care of his afflicted daughter. His offer was gladly accepted, and this beautiful home amid its spacious grounds now shelters Miss Bancroft, her teachers, young governesses, attendants and 17 children whose brains are deficient and some of whose bodies are crippled and deformed.

Miss Bancroft has the assistance of the medical officers of the American Institution For the Feeble Minded and sends to them each year a paper on her work. Though her pupils will perhaps never need a calling, having for the most part rich parents or guardians, yet they are trained to be self helpful. Their studies embrace all the ordinary school subjects and manual training.

The principal prefers to accept pupils at a tender age, so as to better sound their possibilities for growing up to

MARGARET BANCROFT.

take their place among normal brains. She has one little boy for whom she hopes all normal possibilities in about three years. She might have hoped the same thing with reason of a girl of 17 but that she came under her tuition when her mind was set in its infirmity. Every child that opens its eyes to the world is put among us for a purpose, and simple minded children have grown with assistance and good care to be world geniuses. There are famous examples adorning our present day.

Besides a very excellent business woman, whose brains, hard worked, have brought her to her present position, I regard Margaret Bancroft as a philanthropist and public benefactor. The proper education of children, be they what they may, is the one way to save future generations the mistakes and ills of the present. In addition to the curse of ill assorted marriages and bad habits Miss Bancroft attributes idiocy to the fact that not enough care is taken with the diet of growing girls—they are not given food containing sufficient brain nutriment.

My subject is a member of the American Society For Backward and Feeble Minded Children and a strong supporter of the movement for smaller state schools. She believes that schools of 1,000 could be practically supported if divided into five smaller ones. In large schools the good accomplished is little and the harm and failure a defeat of their very purpose. "My school," said my hostess, "is large enough, but I have started a fund to cover the expenses of a few poor children whom I wish to have under my care. As it is, I care for and have been caring for at least one child whose parents cannot afford to meet the expenses of my training. I want to care for more."

Margaret Bancroft is a Daughter of the Revolution and can also lay claim to being a Colonial Dame. Her father was a cousin to John Bright. So the reform blood is in her. Her school has not only become an object of admiration, but just what she has intended—a public incentive to work in smaller channels.

LILLIAN A. NORTH.

Origin of Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents originated in a feudal tribute from the vassals to their lord. When feudalism ceased, the presents became voluntary. In the days of Queen Elizabeth a pair of knives or scissors were a common gift and symbolized the cutting of unfaithful love.

His End.

"The blond captive," confidentially whispered the undersecretary to the king of the Cariboo islands, "is a bird. Which is it your wish to dismiss for dinner?"

A smile played upon the mobile features of the dusky potentate. "Do you know," he murmured, "I have always been something of a bird fancier? Yes."—New York Press.

No Criterion.

Anxious Mother—My dear, it's perfectly abominable the way the men hang on at these hotel hops. Now look at that couple coming this way. See how respectfully that gentleman treats the lady he is dancing with. He holds her almost at arms' length.

Pretty Daughter—But, ma, they are married.—New York Weekly.

The Count's Mistake.

"So Gwendolyn is not to marry the count after all?"

"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she though he said it made one glad to leave, and then she requested him to leave."

MUTUAL ADMIRATION

while skating is excited [illegible] the easy gliding motion afforded [illegible] our improved skates. We have one of the finest and most varied stocks of up to date club skates, made from the finest steel, easily adjusted, and will not loosen or slip till you wish to take them off.

Stoves at Cost.

SPECIAL SALE.

Toilet Sets, 3 pieces, for 60c.

On Saturday, Jan. 29.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Born and Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

L. F. BRUN'S G&G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, O. G. Klinkenburg, 33 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. LOUIS J. ROBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. ADOLPH SCHULTE.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention. FREDERICK FRY, Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention. C. M. GILLETT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows for sale. Inquire No. 25 W. Main St. 4tf

FOR SALE—A young family or general purpose horse and new phaeton; 93 East Wayne street. 29t2

FOR SALE—A good paying business; good reasons for selling. For particulars address Box 6, care Sentinel. 16tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Homes and lot, cheap, with small payment down, balance on small monthly payments; lot 50x150. Call on or address A. W. Ireland, No. 116 Chestnut avenue, north of new yards. 22-1m

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 23tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge, at my office, 16 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 365.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK. Capital $200,000. Surplus $125,000. The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months. President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank, CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $55,000. Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING, Insurance & Loans. Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER, ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES, INSURANCE, Collection and Loan Agent. JAMES E. GRAHAM. Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

S. C. LUMBARD. Insurance, Real Estate and Loans. Aveline House Block.

D. C. FISHER. Insurance, Real Estate, Loans. No. 82 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne Indiana

WANTED.

WANTED—A good dining room girl at Rich Hotel. 26tf

WANTED—A girl for second work at 90 East Wayne street. 26tf

WANTED—A pastry cook at McKinnie house. Apply to housekeeper. 25f

WANTED—A well recommended nurse girl at 68 West Berry street.

WANTED—House cleaning of any kind. Address 169 Wallace street. 13tf

WANTED—A good snap shot camera Monday, 42c, Arcade Gallery. 29t2

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework, or middle aged lady at 59 Miner street. 29t2

WANTED—Orders left at the Packard Music store, 120 Calhoun street, for piano Tuning. J. W. Lunn. 28t6

WANTED—A good home for a right healthy baby boy, one year old. Address, Box 8, care Sentinel office. 29t2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—$20 weekly, Giving away Soaps and extracts. Samples free. L. E. Fosshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A young girl for light house work; must come well recommended. Call at once, 142 Fairfield avenue. 29t2

WANTED—Lady canvassers for article used in every house. Sample can be seen at Rockington's, 101 Calhoun. 25-27-29

WANTED—Salesman; salary paid weekly, experience unnecessary, permanent. Brown Brothers Co., Chicago. 623-w-sa-2m0

WANTED—A good cook and second girl, German preferred; must come well recommended. Mrs. Wood, 134 E. Main St. 27t2

WANTED—A few select lady agents to canvass among women. Good pay to good workers. McGraw & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable man to open small office and handle our remedy. Permanent position. Stamp and reference. C. L. Paine Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A nine or ten room modern house in good locality; will occupy about April 1. Address with particulars, Henry Allen, 1421 Calhoun street. 28t6

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 5 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Agents: $20.00 to $25.00 a week sure to workers; no capital needed; brand new plan; sells at sight; every family needs it; Household Co., Box 124, Cincinnati, O. No13eatmo

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 129-m3-s9-m14

WANTED—Agents; $7 daily, to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Intelligent gentlemen in each town; $15 week and office expenses; position permanent; send stamped, addressed envelope for full particulars. Wilday & Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—I would like the public to try my Lung and Cough Syrup. It is infallible in case of grip or hemorrhages; an old family medicine of sixty years standing. Call at 36 Fairfield avenue. ob3m

WANTED—All kinds of shears that need grinding. I have the only electric shear grinder in the city. Small shears, 10c; tailor shears, 25c; all work guaranteed. Sterling, 46 East Berry street. 28-3m

WANTED—Upright and faithful gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Indiana; monthly $65.00 and expenses; position steady; reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. R, Chicago. 311t22

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $10 per week for making photo portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. Sept. 11-s-126

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, first floor, 134 West Main.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with privilege of bath. Inquire 87 West Jefferson street. 27-29

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Oct. 1, suite of rooms suitable for office, now occupied by Dr. Fleming, 70 Calhoun street. Apply at Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—7 room house, with bath and all modern improvements. Rent $20 per month. Inquire Emmett Merlin, 101 Buchanan street. Tel. 372. 19tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located, bath room, furnace, electric light; modern in every respect. Inquire at 69 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 27tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, and two on second, all complete for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 16 W. Jefferson st. 26t2

FOR RENT—Store room 498 South Broadway, good location for first-class confectionery and news stand, low rent. Apply to 245 West Creighton ave., or O. W. Nestel, 224 West Jefferson. 29t2

FOR RENT—Twelve room house, heated by hot water, with all modern improvements; will be vacant soon; parties may call and inspect house any time; No. 525 South Calhoun street. 16tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, No. 214 Webster street, corner Richland, has been newly papered and put in first-class order. Inquire in the morning or after 6 p. m. at No. 155 Broadway. 23tf

FOR RENT—Houses No. 251 and 253 West DeWald street, 5 rooms each; newly papered and painted, hard and soft water, natural gas and good cellar; reasonable rent to small family. Apply to D. Nestel, 245 W. Creighton ave., or O. W. Nestel, 224 W. Jefferson. 29t2

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence 26 Madison St. Specialty: Diseases of Women. Telephone 420. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. NISWONGER—Makes a specialty of treating venereal diseases and skin diseases and has a new discovery for the treatment of catarrh

TO-MORROW MORNING.

Added to this great sale will be offered the greatest bargains in Cloak department ever given to the Ladies' of this city.

These great offerings will consist of . . . : .

Real India Shawls.
Real Cashmere Shawls.
Real Paisley Shawls.

Some of them valued at $100, $125, $150.

Elegant lines of Evening Shawls.
Elegant lines of Llama, Chantilly and hand Run Spanish Laces in black and white. Can be used as they are or made over into Waists or Flouncings.

These goods are going to be sold at an immense sacrifice, and it will richly repay every woman to make an inspection of the entire lines.

Though there is a choice--Every article offered is of merit.

Root & Company.

OUR GREAT

COST SALE

Closes Next MONDAY EVENING . . . . . .
Last Opportunity to Buy a

$4.00 Hats For $2.50.

$1.00 Colored Shirt For 75c.

WM. MEYER & BRO.

80 and 80 1-2 Calhoun Street.

SPECIAL

50 Dozen Cans of those SMALL TENDER WAX BEANS, to be Sacrificed at

9c Per Can.

50 Dozen Cans of GENUINE SWEET CORN, at

9c Per Can or 3 cans for 25c.

These goods are guaranteed first-class. You will want more when once tried.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing it With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership.

THE COATITORIUM

Is the cheapest place in the city to have your clothing repaired, cleaned, pressed and dyed. Goods called for and delivered. All work guaranteed. Home phone, 436.

FRED C. LUBS, Prop.,

30 Harrison St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

I have $60,000 on hand that I can loan in sums to suit, on mortgage security. Farm and city property for sale or trade. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,

8 and 9 Pixley-Long Block.

Phone 622. Office open evenings.

Money to Loan.

Easy Terms. Strictly Private.

Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 17tf

Gentlemen Interested.

For two weeks will sell all winter suits, trousers and overcoats, at 20 per cent. off.

26-4t THIEME BROS., Tailors.

Miss Seabrease entertained the Friday Pedro club yesterday afternoon. The substitutes were Miss Katherine Baehler, Miss Barbour, of Falmouth, Ky.; Miss Margie Hanna, Miss Jessie McLaughlin and Mrs. Frank Keplinger.

Money to Loan

On Farms and City property. Interest 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. Payable annually.

A. M. Atkinson & Son,
Wabash, Ind.

KEEP THIS IN YOUR MIND.

We are giving the biggest values in high class tailoring that has ever been offered you in this city.

OUR SPECIAL OFFERING

in high grade Pantings which we will make to your order—and make them to fit, at . . . .

$5.00

is attracting a great many good dressers to our store just now. See them displayed in our windows. . . .

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

52 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday, variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Agnes Baker is home from a visit at Larwill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall, of Toledo, are visiting in the city.

Miss Rose Brunner went to Decatur today for a short visit.

F. C. Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Gusman, of Huntington, is the guest of Miss Madeline Meegan.

Mrs. Aaron Rothschild yesterday afternoon entertained the Whist club.

Mrs. Hugh Welch is in Peru, at the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Louis Heilbroner has been appointed claim adjuster for the Consolidated Street railway.

The Klondike club has arranged to give a ball at Vogeley's hall on the evening of Shrove Tuesday.

Mrs. Mulqueen, of East Berry street, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beatty, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Sol. A. Wood has returned to her home in Angola, after visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days.

Miss Code Wilkinson, of Montpelier, is in the city, the guest of Miss Lena Provines, of West Jefferson street.

Mrs. W. H. Meyers has returned from Chicago, where she went as a delegate to the National Federation of Musicians.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Irey delightfully entertained at progressive pedro Thursday evening at 95 East Berry street.

Renah, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Werstein, who has been very sick, is much improved and able to be out.

Mrs. Samuel Taylor has returned from Chicago, where she has been visiting her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Bishop White and Rev. Yardwell will arrive in Fort Wayne today and conduct the services at the Episcopal church tomorrow.

James Turner, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks at his Lewis street home, is slowly convalescing.

Miss Stella Mulqueen will give a masquerade at the dancing parlors Tuesday evening, February 8, for her pupils and friends.

Carroll Gould, secretary for R. T. McDonald, arrived in the city yesterday to visit until Sunday evening with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Foster entertained friends at dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. C. S. Wharton, of South Bend. Covers were laid for ten.

Scott Foster, president of the People's bank, New York city, is in the city the guest of his brothers, D. N. and S. M. Foster. He will visit here several days.

Mrs. Schuette, wife of Rev. Schuette, of Milwaukee, who has been the guest of her parents, was called home by the serious illness of her husband. She was accompanied to Milwaukee by her sister, Miss Emma Lehman.

Frank Manuel will leave Fort Wayne next Tuesday evening over the Wabash for Los Angeles, where he goes for his health. He goes with the intention of making the Golden state his future home. En route Mr. Manuel will spend a day or two in St. Louis. Frank will be given a hearty send-off by his friends before he leaves, of all whom wish him a speedy return to complete health.

The Trades and Labor council held an important meeting last night at A. O. U. W. hall. The principal matter of discussion was the fight which has been on between the musicians of Fort Wayne for almost a year. After a couple of hours' debate a motion was made and carried that the Trades and Labor council recognize A. F. of M. local No. 58, as a legally organized union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The bond of the new treasurer, G. R. Heuch, was submitted.

Butter Down to 14c Pound.

Eggs Down to 16c Dozen.

Best Country Roll Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 16c dozen.
Best Hams, 9c; Best Shoulders, 6c.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 70c bushel.
New Buckwheat, 10lb sacks, 17c.
New Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

We invoice Tuesday, Feb. 1 and our store will be closed on that date.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Granite Ware Selling Fast.

The stock is getting low and you had better make your selections early.

Tea Kettles, 48c.
Large Coffee Pots, 25c.
Large Tea Pots, 25c.
Large Coffee Boilers, 35c.
Large Dish Pans, 45c.
Large Buckets, 20c.
Large Cake Moulds, 12c.
Bath Tubs for children, 65c, 80c, $1.
Japanned Sugar Boxes, 8c.
Blue and White Pie Plates, 14c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

J. H. Grant, of Buffalo, is the guest of H. C. Moderwell.

Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Spencerville, was in the city yesterday.

F. Chapman, of Rome City, is the guest of relatives and friends in this city.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. L. Siver.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy and children left today for a visit with relatives and friends in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barnett leave Sunday for Kansas City to visit the family of Emmett H. Powers.

Miss Georgia Gable, who has been making her home in St. Louis, is in Fort Wayne the guest of her uncle, Peter Gable.

Master Jerome, son of Mrs. Philip Werstein, is very ill with bronchitis. The little fellow has been sick for two weeks.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Miller went to Churubusco yesterday. She will visit for a few days with friends near that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin have returned from St. Thomas, Canada, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. McAndrews.

Mrs. Robert Dreibelbiss entertained the Americus club at whist yesterday afternoon at her home, 79 West Jefferson street.

Mrs. Charles Lipes and Mrs. George Spencer have returned from South Bend, where they attended the funeral of their father, Mr. Roth.

The lecture of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, which was to occur next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Women's Club league, has been postponed.

Miss Anna Tremmell, who had been visiting relatives here, returned today to Covington, Ky., where she is housekeeper for her brother, Rev. Father Tremmell.

Miss Lillie Close was very pleasantly surprised at her home, 271 East Lewis street, by a number of her friends. The evening was spent in games and music and at 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

The condition of David L. Spencer shows no perceptible change. He is kept alive only by the use of opiate and may die at any moment. It is understood that Mr. Spencer has already discussed his funeral arrangements with relatives.

The Brewer's Zeitung, the official organ of the Brewers' union, printed at St. Louis, this week has a card of thanks to the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor council and other local labor organizations for their successful fight against non-union beer.

Mrs. Charles Anderson, at her home, 225 East Washington street, royally entertained a large number of friends last evening. A fine musical program was rendered, after which a dainty luncheon was served and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Ladies' Aid society, Ladies of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps will attend the special patriotic divine services conducted by Rev. Z. Nye at Trinity M. E. church, corner Cass and Fourth streets, on Monday evening.

The Women's Relief corps met Friday evening and installed the following officers: President, Mrs. L. Greenlum; senior vice president, Mrs. C. Williams; junior vice president, Mrs. A. Edsall; chaplain, Mrs. R. Stoneburner; conductor, Mrs. L. McDole; guard, Mrs. L. Hutchinson.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give a social and fancy work bazaar next Wednesday and Thursday evenings at their hall, on Force street. The Walther League orchestra will furnish music and the young ladies are working hard preparing to give everyone a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shoaff, of 440 West Main street, entertained a number of friends at dinner yesterday. Among the guests were the following from out of the city: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Kate Wise and daughter, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. E. Evans and daughter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Spiritual Church of Truth will hold Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at K. P. hall, Aldine block, East Berry street, near postoffice. Rev. G. G. W. VanHorn, inspirational speaker and psychist, of New York, pastor. The evidences of immortality given at the close of each discourse. The public welcome.

George Lafollette, the doctor against whom charges have been filed with the state medical board, on the ground that he has acted in a manner unbecoming a physician, has been removed as postmaster at Williamsport. The dismissal was made on the same grounds that were filed against him with the medical board. John Sargent has been named to take the office.

There were only two guests of Mayor Scherer in police court this morning. One of them was the strange character, William Alonzo Atwater. He was sent over to the jail on the charge of vagrancy to allow Superintendent Gorshne an opportunity to locate his friends. The superintendent has written letters to Shanesville, Zanesville, Canal Dover and the Central Insane hospital at Columbus.

Frank A. McMaken, of 11 North Calhoun street, was engaged in erecting a wind pump for a farmer living eight miles south of the city yesterday afternoon, when he fell from the top of the tower, a distance of about thirty five feet. He sustained some very severe injuries and they may prove fatal. Dr. C. E. Stults was summoned and found the man suffering intensely. It is thought that his worst injuries are internal although he was badly bruised and had several ribs broken. He will be brought to his home as soon as he can be moved.

A. L. Bond went to Toledo this morning.

Frank Otten, of Chicago, is in the city circulating with friends.

Mrs. Martin Connett left this morning for a week's visit with relatives in Oakley, Ill.

Dr. Rae, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Trythall, of East Butler street.

L. J. Ball, of Huntington, attended the funeral of his cousin, Master Louis Ball, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Noll, of 1. Bar thold street, is recovering from an illness which prostrated her for two weeks.

Mrs. W. F. Loring, wife of the pastor of the Free Methodist church, has gone to Kendallville to spend a week with friends.

The Stanley Jubilee singers will give an entertainment at the Grace Reformed church next Tuesday evening, and will also assist in the singing at the church tomorrow evening at 7:30. The quartet comes very highly recommended.

Claude H. Long, of this city, who for several seasons has been connected with the Barnum & Bailey show, has been engaged by the Ringling Bros. and will have charge of all the advertising banners used in advance of their show the coming season.

The greatest revival service known in years is now in progress at the Church of Christ, Williamsport, Ind. It is conducted by Rev. John J. Riggs, pastor of the Church of Christ, of Fort Wayne. A large number have been converted during the meetings.

Judge O'Rourke yesterday received a telegram from Judge Watkins asking him to come to Huntington and try a rape case from Andrews. The judge was unable to go and later the same request was made of Judge Dawson, who was also compelled to decline.

Auburn Dispatch: "G. W. Beers, of Fort Wayne, president of the Home Telephone company, was in town today and in company with J. L. Davis went to Hicksville in the interest of the new telephone line connecting Auburn with St. Joe, Spencerville, Newville and Hicksville. It is the intention to push the work on the line as rapidly as possible."

An interesting program for Sunday evening service at Simpson M. E. church has been arranged. At 6:30 the Epworth league will have an hour on colleges. Mr. James E. Graham will deliver a short lecture on the life of Samuel Morris, the colored boy who died in this city. At 7:30 the sermon will be to the telegraph operators, subject, "Spiritual Telegraphy."

Chairman Haag has issued a call for the council committee of the whole to meet next Tuesday morning and visit Spy Run avenue on an investigating tour. This committee will report as to the advisability of annexing that section to the city. B. Borkenstein, chairman of the committee of the whole in the matter of the revision of the ordinances, has also issued a call for the committee to meet Tuesday evening next at 7:30 p. m.

USE FOR POPCORN.

A Natural and Healthful Proceeding.

Those who prefer good food and natural living as a means of health, rather than the drug habit, will be interested to know that many obstinate cases of constipation are greatly helped by eating a good quantity (say a double handful), of popped corn.

It should be thoroughly masticated and eaten perhaps in place of the evening meal.

The effect is likely to be felt in the morning and generally produces results satisfactorily to the user.

Then the far back cause of the trouble should be sought out and remedied.

Very often indeed the cause comes from a weakened condition of the delicate nerves and muscles of the intestines and they are simply powerless to do their work.

Coffee is, in the majority of cases, the active cause of this weakened condition as will be plainly shown by a return to health and strength in these parts when coffee is left off for a month and Postum Cereal Food Coffee used. The latter furnishes the food elements needed to quickly rebuild the delicate gray substance in the minute nerve centers all over the human body, and a bounding vigorous health is the result.

AN AWAKENING.

Great Interest in the Revival Meetings at Trinity M. E. Church.

The greatest religious awakening for many years is now experienced in Bloomingdale, at Trinity Methodist church. The attendance and interest from the first have been great. A large number of persons have made a profession and given evidence of being converted. The members of this growing and spiritual church have been faithful to the pastor and willingly responded to his efforts. These meetings will continue each week. All who are interested in this work are invited to come and participate in the good work.

IN FULL BLAST.

The Greatest Grocery's Fresh Meat Market is in full blast and for the first day is doing a remarkable business. If you want a juicy roast, a tender steak or a nice piece of veal, lamb or pork, you will always be able to find it at The Greatest.

Fresh Country Eggs, 17c doz.
Good Jar Butter, 10c lb.
Creamery Butterine, 12½c lb.
Fresh Roll Butter, 16c lb.
California Budded Oranges, 15c dozen.
California Navel Oranges, 25c dozen.
Late Red Cranberries, 5c quart.
Poultry dressed to order.

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mrs. Frank Girard, of East Lewis street, is quite ill.

E. O. Rose and daughter, of Angola, are in the city.

Miss Mabe Reddisheimer, of Monroeville, is in the city.

Miss Hattie Reisse, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Bertha Levi, of Farmer City, Ill., is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mrs. F. V. Culbertson left for Port Clinton, Ohio, today to visit her parents.

E. P. Pooler and wife, W. L. Lukin and Miss Pooler are registered at the New Aveline hotel.

Mrs. Theodore H. Gould, of West DeWald street, is entertaining Miss Kate Boos, of Huntington.

Miss Jennie Goodman, of Hartford City, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home.

Rev. C. King, pastor of the First M. E. church at Columbia City, was in the city today, the guest of Rev. E. F. Albertson.

The Empire quartet, of Indianapolis, and a few friends were royally entertained by Mrs. J. A. Black at her residence, on Eliza street, last evening. Singing was the feature of the evening.

The painters of the city will hold a meeting Monday evening in A. O. U. W. annex. The organizing committee of the Trades and Labor council desire that every painter in the city shall attend the meeting.

Mrs. Frank Bailey, of 119 West Superior street, pleasantly entertained at a 6 o'clock tea Friday. The table was elaborately decorated in carnations and smilax and the guests had a delightful supper. Music was rendered by Miss Nellie Bailey.

The Ministerial association will have a meeting at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Plymouth Congregational church, at which it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The subject of discussion will be the "Holding of Revival Meetings During the Summer Months."

Beginning with Monday evening Rev. Maurice Samson will conduct a series of revival meetings at Heidelberg Reformed church, which will continue every evening for two weeks. Special arrangements have been made to make these meetings interesting and soul-stirring. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

NEW INDUSTRY.

The Eclipse Novelty Works Locate Here.

Rent a Portion of the Kellar Dental Building and Give Employment to Twelve Men.

Next Monday there will be a new industry in Fort Wayne which will in the start give employment to twelve men. It is the Eclipse Novelty Co., recently organized to manufacture a line of articles invented and patented by C. W. Parks, of Lowell, Mich. The company has rented and equipped the third story of the building on Barr street now occupied by the Kellar Dental works. Some of the articles to be manufactured are mopsticks, blanket pins, insect sprayers and various useful articles for the household. The stockholders are C. W. Parks, of Lowell, who will move here and have charge of the work; Robert Meyers, Gottleib Strieder and R. T. Bischof, of this city. All the articles manufactured are in daily demand and no doubt the business of the company will grow to the extent that it will require larger works and a greater number of workmen.

Remember that Monday is the last day of our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Register now for the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium classes. New term begins Feb. 1st. Day classes, $3.00. Evening classes, $2.00. 22-26-29

O'clock—12—O'clock

Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our sale. We close Tuesday, Feb. 1st, for inventory.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

SOLD DR. MORROW.

Centlivres Dispose of a Valuable Trotter.

Will Logan, Jr., of Clark's Horse Review, Bought the Colt This Morning—Will Not Race Him.

Will Logan, jr., of Clark's Horse Review, of Chicago, was in the city again today and purchased of Centlivre Bros. their valuable colt, Dr. Morrow. The consideration was not made public, but Mr. Logan told THE SENTINEL reporter that he had secured a bargain. Dr. Morrow is a four-year-old by Wilton and two years ago promised to make a fast race horse. The Centlivres, however, never tracked the colt, but only a short time ago he showed a mile in 2:24½ on the Fort Wayne track. Mr. Logan does not intend to race the gelding, but will drive him double with another colt which he has in Chicago. Mr. Logan left for Chicago at noon over the Nickel Plate and the horse will be shipped to him this evening.

MR. COOK'S SUCCESSOR.

C. L. Drummond has Assumed the City Editorship of "The Sentinel."

C. L. Drummond has taken the place of Clarance F. Cook as city editor of THE SENTINEL, and will retain it until Mr. Cook's return from his vacation, which he contemplates spending in the Klondike gold fields. Mr. Drummond is too well known in the newspaper field of Fort Wayne to require either introduction or commendation to the public. He has been employed in various editorial capacities by THE SENTINEL at different times and is experienced in the duties he has lately assumed. Any favors extended to him will be appreciated by THE SENTINEL.

INTERESTING SERVICE.

Comrade Nye Will Preach to G. A. R. Men at Trinity M. E. Church.

Comrade Z. Nye will conduct a special service for the G. A. R. men, Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief corps, at Trinity M. E. church, Monday evening. Comrade Nye's subject will be "The First and Lost Roll Call." There will be special music and interesting exercises and the church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. All persons are cordially invited and seats will be reserved for G. A. R. men. Admission will be free. Trinity church is at Cass and Fourth streets.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Don't forget that this remedy cures headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness. 10 cts. For sale by Gross & Pellen.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for one more day:
$20 suits and overcoats, $16.
$15 suits and overcoats, $12.
$10 suits and overcoats, $8.
$5 suits and overcoats, $4.
$4 suits and overcoats, $3.20.
We invoice February 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

20 per cent. off on **White China for Decorating.** Miss Lowry's, 22 W. Berry St.

"Hick'ry Farm," under auspices of Wayne Tent, 121, K. O. T. M., at Broadway theatre, February 1. Dancing after the play. Admission, 25 cents. 28-29-31

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x190 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our great 20 per cent. discount sale.

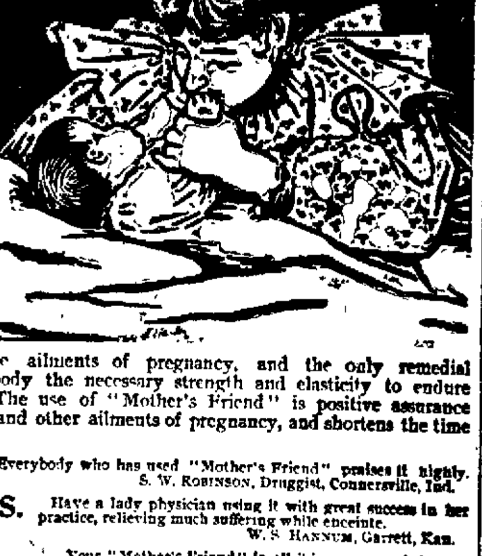
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Miss Leila F. Collins is in her studio every morning from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Instruction is given in water, oil, china and pastel painting, and in crayon and charcoal drawing. A one-hour lesson in perspective and sketching is given on Saturday morning for the benefit of public school teachers and children. Terms reasonable. Studio, south east corner Calhoun and Wayne streets, second floor, room 5. 19-22-26-29

If you want a nobby suit or overcoat for a little money, come tonight or come Monday. Our sale closes Feb. 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.



Childbirth relieved of pain and danger! Happy mothers and perfect children! Such are the glorious achievements of advanced medical science. Intelligent research has established the fact that the preparation of woman's organism for the ordeal of childbirth cannot be made by internal medical treatment, but must be accomplished, if at all, by direct applications to the delicate parts involved. "Mother's Friend," the famous liniment prepared by the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., is declared by physicians and druggists to be the only scientific and logical treatment for the ailments of pregnancy, and the only remedial agent which gives the body the necessary strength and elasticity to endure the strain of childbirth. The use of "Mother's Friend" is positive assurance against "Rising Breasts" and other ailments of pregnancy, and shortens the time and agony of labor.

HIGH PRAISE. Everybody who has used "Mother's Friend" praises it highly. S. W. ROBINSON, Druggist, Connersville, Ind.

GREAT SUCCESS. Have a lady physician using it with great success in her practice, relieving much suffering while enceinte. W. S. HANNUM, Garrett, Kan.

HEARTY THANKS. Your "Mother's Friend" is all it is recommended to be, and I have been thanked heartily for inducing people to use it. B. G. SLAUGHTER, Winchester, Tenn.

BEST SATISFACTION. "Mother's Friend" gives the best satisfaction. E. J. MOWRY, Columbia City, Ind.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists generally. If not obtainable at home send one dollar to the manufacturers and the remedy will be sent by express without delay.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," for women, free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

We hereby announce to everybody, that

MONDAY, JANUARY 31,

Is Positively the Last Day

Of Our Great

Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

BEADELL & COMPANY.

COME ON BOYS AND GIRLS

And grown folks, too, and see the daintiest line of Valentines ever shown in Fort Wayne.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun St.

MRS. LONG'S

Academy of dress cutting and dress making now open. Make your own dresses while learning. My own tailor system used. Private lessons to clubs. Everything first-class. Call at 77 E. Berry St. Home Phone 170 Main.

Rheumatic Cure! Positive Cure for any and all kinds of Rheumatism.

$1. For sale by Gross & Pellens druggists, 31 Calhoun St. Man'f. by T. Rheumatic Cure Co., Huntington, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

AT COST. AT COST.

To close out the Balance of our Stock of

CARVERS, SILVERWARE, SKATES

We will sell at Exact COST. . . . .

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE SHORTHAND BUREAU.

Expert Stenographers furnished on call. Copying done to order. Notary Public in office. Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Telephone No. 946. (Home Telephone Co.)

OFFICE—42 WEST BERRY STREET.

ELIZABETH C. LINCOLN.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles, Mortgage Loans.

TAKE A LOOK

At that magnificent new spring design in Axminster Carpet . . . in our north Court street show window and then tell us whether you are interested in "Cost" sales of shopworn Carpets nearly old enough to vote.

FOSTER CARPET CO.

10c 20c 30c

Masonic Temple

Matinee and Night.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

Davis Bros.' UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Company.

Military Band and Symphony Orchestra.

THE LARGEST COMPANY ON TOUR.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

CHARLES FROHMAN

"Under the Red Robe."

Presents the brilliant Romance Adapted by Edward Rose.

From the novel by Stanley Weyman, as performed for over 300 nights at the Empire Theater, New York.

Cast includes William Morris, Giles Shine, Milton Lipman, George Taylor, Henry James, Edwin Thanhouser, William Ferguson, Lawrence Eddinger, Frank McGlynn, Ogden S. Wight, James Wallace, Frank Walsh, Charles Harley, Andrew Leigh, Herbert Denton, Mary Hampton, Marie Anderson, Marie Moore, Lorie Eddinger, Olive Compton.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

Sale of seats Friday.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st,

Return Engagement . . . . .
. . . . . The Real Funny Boys,

Mathew & Bulger,

"AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

"It is to laugh, and you do laugh."—New York Journal.

NEW SONGS.

"He Struck it Rich at Klondike," "Abel Skinner," "Say Yes," "My Love is a Gamblin' Man," "Coney by the Sea," "A Jay in New York," "Shooting the Chutes," "Merry Fisher Maidens," "The Gentle Foot Ball Player," "By the Banks of the Wabash."

Prices—$1, 75c, 50c & 25c.

Sale of seats Saturday.

Madam ENID STRASBURG-MYERS,

Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Pupil of Hyllested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.

Westminster Seminary Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farms, 5 or 10 years time.

PARTIAL PAYMENTS received in any amount at any time. Loans made with or without life insurance. Call on or address W. H. HINES, M. D., general agent, Union Central Life Insurance Company. Office over Old National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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ONLY ONE WEEK MORE —OF OUR GREAT— JANUARY COST SALE.

Dress Goods. Linens. Muslins. Silks. Cloaks. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. LACE CURTAINS. Prints. Ginghams. Hosiery. Gloves. Laces. Corsets and Notions, all at COST.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.......

All Business Private and Confidential. No Delay. Lowest Rates. IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US. LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs. Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

FREESE & RANKE, CHEMISTS.

—Manufacturers Of—

Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

For Hotel, Restaurant and Family use. Strictly Pure.

25c a Pound.

Recommended by the Leading Caterers in the city.

MONEY LOANED.

Salaried People

Holding permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security. Easy payments. Business confidential.

Room 2 Seidel Bldg. 52 1-2 Calhoun St.

WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE,

When we can either relieve the pain and fill the tooth or if necessary extract them, absolutely without pain by the use of our vitalized air. Fresh daily; anyone can take it.

BEST TEETH $8.00 Per Set.

All work Guaranteed. Charges Moderate. No Pain.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

"Over Baldwin's Music Store." Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St. DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,

16 & 18 E. Berry St. 212-213 Pixley-Long Block. Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 2 Seidel Block, upstairs, 52½ Calhoun St.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Remedies speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails.

PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

CORONA WRECKED.

Went Down in Greenville Sound Last Monday.

Her 225 Passengers Reach Shore in Safety,

And Are Now Awaiting Rescue on Lewis Island.

Steamer Was Bound for Dyea With a Load of Miners and Their Mining Outfits.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29.—The steamship Corona, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, plying between Seattle and Dyea, Alaska, was wrecked January 24 in Greenville Sound, off Kennedy Island. The passengers were all saved, but the vessel and cargo are understood to be a total loss. The passengers were taken to Lewis Island, where they now are.

The 300 ton freight steamer Coquitlam is stranded, but is probably safe.

Only a meagre account of the disaster has been received through dispatches filed at Departure Bay by the steamer Danube, which, on its return voyage from Linn canal, fell in with the Corona and Coquitlam.

The Coquitlam is owned by the Central Transit company, of Vancouver.

The Corona, which was considered one of the finest boats on the Alaska run, was in command of Captain Pearce and had two pilots, Thompson and Coffman, whose experience on the route would make their presence on the steamship almost a guarantee of safety. The Corona came to Seattle September 1 from San Francisco to take the place of the Mexico, lost the previous month in Dixon Entrance.

Since November 6 the Corona has made five round trip voyages to the head of Linn canal and was on its sixth trip north when lost. It was built in Philadelphia in 1885 at a cost of $200,000. It was insured for $120,000.

The Corona's passengers from Tacoma and Seattle were: D. J. Sutton, E. Demorest, J. T. Sugars, John Nelson, R. A. Crothers, R. Moder, S. Shapiro, G. Lotta, F. W. McElroy, W. A. Wilson, H. Griffin, P. S. Pottswood, G. R. McHaney, M. T. Rolland, Mrs. C. S. Dishon, J. T. Burke, Robert Duncan, J. W. Charleson, C. A. Joseph, A. Benicki, E. R. Bunce, Lewis Foss, J. Dalton, B. A. Young, L. T. Watson, Mrs. Eva Haskin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, W. H. Bayliss, William Case, Mrs. W. H. McConnell, A. M. Watson, Charles Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morris, B. A. Stunke, Mrs. J. W. Roth, L. C. Siler, L. Poison, George Lowe, T. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Randall, H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stark, Otto Stark, Miss A. Anderson, Mrs. W. Engstrom, Mrs. E. C. Hilliard, Mrs. M. C. Ferguson, J. L. Tucker, J. N. Doe, J. W. Jones, J. H. Pawles, Douglas White, Mrs. F. McLain, B. W. Levens, E. S. Levens, Mrs. B. N. Levens, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Levens, Mrs. L. L. Foster, E. E. Angell, A. B. Baughn, T. J. Collins, J. I. Collins, J. W. Thompson, M. Seward, C. N. Foster, F. E. Thayer, Mrs. C. N. Foster, Mrs. F. E. Thayer, N. L. Miller, J. Blum, O. L. Cheney, E. N. Furness, Emily Friend, H. Tobin, J. J. Jacobs, H. J. Porter, M. Bulger, D. Morrison, Ernest Rumm, Edgar Rumm, Alfred Ehrmon, Fred Babber, Julius Dobenski, C. E. Blaine, U. I. Wood and wife, R. T. Dully, John Browning, Oliver Twist, J. D. Laidlow, George E. Day, Charles Scholz, W. E. Eastman, M. Mungle, J. Stanley, jr., Lee M. Herrman, Thomas Bergman, J. P. Roe, J. Barton, Wm. Daniels, Thomas Hamilton, S. B. Ballard, J. T. Kelly, J. N. Weaver, Arthur Sibbitt, George Pickingpaugh, E. Neilsmith, H. C. Trent, E. Fuller, C. H. Hibbard, W. N. Pierson, T. J. McClosky, S. S. Vincent, E. G. Rogers, Robert Ragan, John Burns, G. Renald, J. A. Harris, Edward Clattenburg, Emil Poisen, John Horne, G. P. Bridget, S. F. Ferguson, Julius Birch, A. Miller, Charles Lynch, Oliver Darby, Gus. Johnson, John Johnson, J. M. Hicks, W. H. Fritcha, C. E. Geitery, W. A. Smith, H. C. Crandall, Jake Claskey, S. Stanfield, A. Stein, D. Claskey, John Nord, Kate Arrley, C. D. Smith, Frank Prunty, Peter Glenn, Wm. H. Andel, Adolph Andel, Wm. O. Robertson, Wm. J. Nuckle, W. R. Harrick, G. N. Davis, Nicholas Mors, W. E. Ingstron, Louis Miller, Dan A. Egan, Jos. Rademacher, John B. Peters, H. A. Adair, P. S. Chipman, W. Pardee, S. Henry, J. Sultar, Geo. E. Murray, L. Chilblantz, L. Paynard, J. Bonath, E. B. Brando, B. S. Pantay.

The Corona sailed from Seattle on January 20 for Dyea and Skaguay. It had accommodations for 225 passengers, 130 being first class, and all its berths were sold from Puget Sound ports. In Seattle alone were sold seventy-five first class and seventy-seven second class. Its freight amounted to about 700 tons.

Among the passengers was a party of six from San Jose, Cala., led by John Stanley and A. L. Herman. They were going north under contract to build a wharf and warehouse in Skaguay. As a side issue the six shipped a cutter sleigh and about thirty smaller sleds for use in transporting freight and passengers over the Skaguay road. The party had sixty mules in San Francisco for shipment to Skaguay as soon as transportation could be secured.

A most complete printing outfit was also aboard the Corona, shipped to Dyea. It belonged to E. W. Pollock, formerly of Mount Vernon, Wash., who intended to issue the only daily newspaper in Alaska. The cylinder press was the largest yet taken north.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thayer sailed for Fort Wrangel on the Corona. They intended to locate on the new town site called Goldike.

G. Wilson left on the Corona, intending to push into Dawson without delay. He figured on reaching there in March, and after spending a couple of weeks to start on the return trip. He had engaged Indian guides and owned a number of dogs. Several others aboard the Corona intended starting at once for the Klondike. It is estimated that three-fourths of the passengers were bound for the mines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which arrived today, brought the captain and twenty-four of the crew of the British tramp steamer Dago, of Sunderland, who were taken off that vessel at sea while she was in a sinking condition. The Dago left Leith December 31 for Baltimore in ballast. On January 8 the main steam pipe burst and the machinery became disabled. The steamer fell off in the trough of the sea and rolled about in heavy seas. For twelve days the unfortunate craft laid in this condition. The bunker bulkheads were burst in by the terrific pitching and tossing of the vessel; the coal fell through into the engine room and choked the pumps and shaft alley, the vessel became leaky and the water was soon level with the engine room floor. On January 27 the Aller hove in sight and soon bore down to the sinking vessel. The Aller launched one of her large life boats in which three trips were made to the sinking craft and the whole crew was taken off, the Dago being abandoned to her fate.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Another Pioneer Goes to His Last Reward —Funerals.

Richard Kochel passed peacefully away at the residence of his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, 76 Wells street, after a prolonged illness of consumption of the throat. All that medical skill could do was done to save him, but to avail and at 8:20 Friday morning he succumbed to the grim reaper. Mr. Robinson, the undertaker, at Hellor's Corners will have charge of the obsequies, he being a personal friend of the deceased. Services will be conducted by Rev. Zarlman at the Baptist church at that place and the remains will be interred at Hellor's Corners. By a request of the deceased only the immediate friends of the family will accompany his remains to its last resting place.

Richard Kochel was born in Reading, Penn., August 26, 1831, and departed this life January 28, 1898, and was, therefore, over sixty-six years of age. He was a pioneer of Fort Wayne, coming here forty-five years ago. He was married in 1857 at Reading, Penn., to Amelia Slico and emigrated to Ohio, where he lived only a short time, thence coming to Fort Wayne, where he remained until the time of his death. He was by occupation an engineer, although for several years he had lived a retired life, but previous to this time he had been employed for a number of years by the leading manufacturers of this city. He had hosts of friends who will learn with sorrow of his death.

The funeral of the late William Ranke will occur tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, 127 Washington boulevard and at 2 o'clock from Emanuel's Lutheran church. Rev. Gross will officiate at the services.

The funeral of William A. Meyer occurred this afternoon from the residence, 31 Wilt street. Interment at Lindenwood. A two-year-old son of Mr. Meyer is quite ill with lung fever and it was thought best to bury the father as soon as possible, as the child was much affected by the tragedy.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following deaths have been reported by the city undertakers for the week ending January 29:

William Monze, 12 years old, gastric fever.

William Meyers, 41 years old, suicide.

Father Edward Koenig, 70 years 5 months, Bright's disease.

Rosa Vachon, 77 years old, hemorrhages.

Child of Eugene Wiesman, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Annie M. Miller, 35 years old, cancer.

Andrew Lipes, 75 years old, old age.

Child of Harry E. Vordermark, 1 day old, premature.

Ed Fulford, 8 years old, pneumonia.

John W. Seaney, 34 years old, paralysis.

Wm. Ranke, 59 years old, pneumonia.

Louis Balzer, 12 years old, inflammation of the bowels.

NATIONAL NEWS.

Teller's Resolution Transmitted to the House.

It is Greeted With Wild Enthusiasm by Democrats.

Immense Importations of Mexican Cattle.

Civil Service and Retrenchment Still the Subject of Investigation— General Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the opening of the session of the house a bill to permit the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Coon Rapids, at the northern limits of the city of Minneapolis, was passed. Immediately afterwards the clerk of the senate appeared and transmitted the Teller resolution, which passed the senate last night. The announcement was greeted with a terrific outburst of applause from the democratic side of the house. No motion was made at the time and the resolution remained on the table.

The fortification appropriation bill was reported and then on motion of Mr. Grout, republican, of Vermont, the house went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The senate committee on civil service and retrenchment today resumed its hearings. Will H. Lyons, of Bellevue, Ky., secretary to Senator Deboe, testified that he had been a ganger for twenty months. He resigned the office. He said he had taken the examination provided by the civil service commission and had failed, because, he said, the examination was thoroughly impractical and of no proper application to the service of ganger. John R. Proctor, president of the civil service commission, maintained that deputy collectors in the internal revenue department ought to be kept in the classified service. He said that collectors had said to him that under the old system they had forced upon them incompetent men as deputies and Mr. Proctor argued, therefore, that the present status of deputy collectors in the classified service ought not to be disturbed by the enactment of legislation modifying the present law.

The remarkable growth of the exports of Mexican cattle to the United States forms the subject of a report to the state department from United States Consul Kindrick, at Ciudadjuarez. He says that while it was supposed the large exports were attributable to a desire to forestall the increased duties carried by the Dingley act, yet this has proven to be erroneous. The trade goes on increasing steadily until the cattlemen in many cases have exhausted their herds, and all have realized handsomely. The island of Cuba draws about 5,000 head per month and the consul says that the price of cattle for home consumption in Mexico will soon rise to a point where they cannot be profitably handled. There are not many cattle left in Mexico and the quality exported to the United States is of such a low grade, that they have no effect on prices in the southwest.

Secretary Bliss has recommended to congress that an appropriation of $30,000 be made to continue irrigation work on the Navajo Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, has reported adversely on a bill introduced in congress granting certain tramway and other privileges over the Chilcoot Pass, Alaska, to a company organized to conduct such operations there. He points out that a bill regulating generally such matters is now pending in congress, whose enactment will open the way for corporations desiring such privileges to obtain them in the regular manner.

Referring to the resolution authorizing the secretary of war to exercise a discretionary power permitting any denomination or sect to erect buildings for religious worship on military reservations, Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn has communicated to the house military committee his endorsement with certain regulations. He says it is believed that additional restrictions should attach to the bill so that no more than one such building should be authorized for every 300 population and that when applications for such privileges are numerous the secretary of war may require two or more denominations to use the same building.

CREATES A STIR.

House Does Not Know How to Treat Teller's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Great interest was manifested about the house of representatives today as to the disposition to be made of the Teller resolution, which passed the senate last night. Soon after Speaker Reed reached the capital he was called on by members of the rules committee with a view to determining what course should be adopted. Chairman Dingley, the floor leader, favored a reference to the ways and means committee and gave assurances that prompt action would be taken, doubtless by an adverse report to the house. This view was shared by Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Henderson, of the rules committee. A strong feeling developed, however, for immediate action without the usual reference to a committee. Representative Johnson, of Indiana, a member of the currency committee, called on the speaker and urged this line of action. He said that the house should act today, thus giving an immediate answer to the country to offset the action of the senate last night. Delay, even for a few days, he urged, would permit the silver majority in the senate to secure a prestige before the country which they would not have if the house acted immediately. Mr. Reed asked that the views of other members of the house on that proposition be secured, and Mr. Johnson interviewed a number who favored prompt action. In the meantime the resolution came over from the senate and was laid aside temporarily until a definite line of action could be agreed upon. The current of sentiment was for reference to the ways and means committee, the understanding being that this committee might not wait until the usual weekly meeting next Wednesday, but would have a special meeting early in the week in order to make an adverse report. There was some talk that the resolution offered gave the opportunity to engraft upon it an amendment clearly defining the views of the majority in the house and some advocated that this course should be pursued. This did not meet with favor, however, as it threatened a possible division in the majority, while it was said that the solid republican vote, not including the avowed silver republicans, would be given to an adverse report.

SHOWED THE CASH.

Tangible Evidence in the Ohio Bribery Case.

Witness Campbell Exhibits the Package of Greenbacks He Alleges He Received From Hanna's Man.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.—"There is the money just as I got it," said L. O. Campbell at yesterday's session of the Hanna investigating committee, as he laid on the table before the astonished senators a big package of greenbacks, neatly wrapped, and marked "$1,750."

This was a deposit and evidence of good faith alleged to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Campbell as agent for Representative Otis, it is claimed, after he had voted as agreed. However, Otis was against Hanna to the end, and it now appears that the supposed yielding to the influence of money was for the sole purpose of bothering the big boss when the time for investigation arrived.

The day's session of the committee was most interesting. The principal witness against Hanna and his workers testified in detail of the alleged attempts at bribery. Neither Otis nor Campbell yielded in the cross-examination, but declared without qualification that the bribe was offered and the deposit on the total amount accepted only to be used in the proceedings against the briber.

Finally, when Campbell was accused by Hanna's lawyer of never receiving $1,750, the witness produced the money and dramatically declared it to be the cash offered.

The investigating senators were astonished and badly disconcerted by the display, and it was some minutes before the questioning was resumed. But the session was brought to an end after a half dozen questions were asked, and the senators retired for secret conference.

MICHAEL'S CASE DROPPED.

Divorce Suit Stricken From the Docket of the Indiana Court.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 29.—Attorney Stinson, of Hammond, has ordered the divorce case of James Michael stricken from the docket. He paid the costs and said the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. Regardless of the denials of David Shafer, Michael's manager. Deputy Clerk Wheeler says the diminutive Welsh racing man was interested in the case.

Dark Days.

The person who by overwork or excesses has brought on a condition of nervous prostration, nervous debility and loss of vigor is greatly to be pitied. There is no affliction worse than this, because it affects body and mind and ultimately every part of the human system. The days are dark, and the nights full of woe. But you should not despair, for you can certainly be cured. Write at once to Dr. Greene, 118 State street, Chicago, Ill., he is the most successful physician in the world in the cure of this class of diseases, and he treated and cured at your home. You can consult him by letter, free. His reply will do you wonders of good. Do not put off writing him one day longer.

If you need a good black suit, take advantage of the last two days of our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CLAPHAM THE MAN.

Made Chairman of Allen County Republican Committee.

C. S. Bash and C. R. Lane Both Declined the Honor.

W. E. Clapham's Election a Surprise to Outsiders.

The Meeting Was Secret and C. E. Everett Presided—Some Difficulty Getting a Leader.

W. E. Clapham, the well known young lawyer, was chosen chairman of the Allen county republican committee, to succeed Charles E. Everett.

The meeting of the county committeemen was held this afternoon in the rooms of the Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' club, in the Foster block.

A great deal of interest centered in the affair. Charles E. Everett, whom Mr. Clapham is elected to succeed called the meeting to order.

There was a large crowd of interested spectators on hand anxious to witness the meeting. As soon as the meeting was called to order James Ligget moved that all outsiders be expelled. This was done and the meeting was held behind closed doors.

Among those proposed for the chairmanship were C. S. Bash, C. R. Lane, Ernest Cook, Amos Waller, Dr. L. A. Worch and Wilmor Leonard.

Messrs. Bash and Lane were presented, but each declined and after a vote was taken it was found that the election had evidently been prepared for Mr. Clapham.

When it came to the election of a secretary there was a succession of surprises and disappointments. It was supposed that Secretary Hugh Keegan would accept a re-election, but when the honor was tendered to him, he declined.

E. J. Woodworth was then elected practically by an unanimous vote, but he, too, declined the distinction. Peter F. Poirson was nominated, but Hugh Stewart deprecated Mr. Poirson's election on the ground that it would be an impolitic thing to do in view of Mr. Poirson's prospective candidacy for the city council.

As THE SENTINEL goes to press no one had been found who would consent to be made secretary.

MAY STRIKE.

Mill Operators Considering Wage Matters.

Monday Next the Date Set for the 10 Per Cent. Reduction—5,000 Men Interested.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 29.—The five thousand operatives of the Atlanta and Pacific Cotton Manufacturing corporations finished their work at noon today under the old schedule of wages, and on Monday, if they return to work, their wages will be 10 per cent. lower. There has been much talk of a strike at both places, but from present appearances it is believed that most of the employes will await further developments in other mill centers before taking action. A delegation of union men who came here to solicit funds in aid of the New Bedford strikers, are at work today among the local operatives. The mill hands are anxiously awaiting the reply of the agents of the Pacific mills to the request that that corporation take down the notices, but they do not expect a favorable answer.

WITH TWO RAZORS.

James Morris, Aged 85, Commits Suicide at Pierceton.

Went to His Corn Crib and Slashed His Throat With Two Razors—A Pitiable Story.

PIERCETON, Ind., Jan. 29.—James Morris, who had passed his eighty-fifth year, committed suicide this morning. He arose in his usual good health and about 9 o'clock took a chair and went to the corn crib on his place, where he deliberately drew two razors across his throat. Mr. Morris had lived in Kosciusko county for more than fifty years. He left a note in which he said. "I am tired of life and know my days here are numbered. I would rather die this way than be sick. Bury my body beside my first wife." About three years ago a son of Mr. Morris committed suicide with a revolver.

LAFOLLETTE ARRESTED.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction Has Financial Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Mr. Lafollette, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and once proprietor of the New York Mercury, was arrested here yesterday for a judgment obtained by Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, of New York.

Lafollette transacted business with the firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg through James G. Dill, which resulted in owing the firm $3,800.

The complainant avers that Dill held certain bonds and assets of Lafollette and that he surrendered them to the latter on false representations.

This Lafollette pronounces absolutely false and says further that "the matter is simply a suit to try to collect from me certain notes that were acquired by Dill from one who held them in trust and he knew that they were being misused and without any consideration to me. Dill transferred the notes to a bank for which he was attorney, which claimed to be an innocent holder, and obtained judgment. Then Dill bought back the judgment."

WAR PROBABLE.

France Seems Determined to Kick Up a Muss.

The Situation Is Strained to the Extent That Soldiers May Take the Diplomats' Places.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—While the situation in the far east continues to progress peacefully and there is every indication of an amicable understanding between the powers, the situation in France, in the opinion of well informed persons, is a graver menace to peace, and, in the present excitable state of the nation and shaky condition of the ministry, something is likely to occur to disturb European peace. A note of warning has even been sounded by some of the French newspapers, which urge a cessation of the present agitation in France, pointing out that the country should not play into the hands of Germany. The Petit Journal says: "The government may soon be unable to prevent some one in authority from making a statement which is liable to occasion a conflict. We have certain proofs that Germany foresees the possibility of war and is making arrangements accordingly. She means to be in the right and is sure of trouble."

The relations between France and Great Britain are also drifting towards a crisis. The Niger negotiations in Paris have not reached an agreement, and there are no signs of them doing so. In the meantime everything is tending to take the question out of the hands of the diplomats, and leave it to be settled by the hands of soldiers. The well-informed Manchester Guardian remarks: "If Lord Salisbury cannot come to an agreement with France, he cannot, without the loss of something more substantial than prestige, much longer defer the occupation of the disputed territory. Already British troops occupy parts of the Borgu county and, while the international commission is marking time in Paris, the rival claimants in Africa are drawing perilously near each other. This constitutes the real danger of the situation.

ARANGUREN'S FATE

Causes Much Sorrow Among His Old Friends.

The Aged Father Implores Consul General Lee to Have the Body Laid in the Family Vault.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 29.—The death of General Nestor Aranguren, "the Sheridan of Cuba," elicits much sympathy here. His aged father and mother and other relatives reside in Key West, and young Aranguren's sister was recently wedded to Surgeon Guiteras, of the United States marine hospital service at this port. Aranguren's father cabled to Consul General Lee and begged the general, if the body was brought to Havana, to use his official influence to be permitted to give it proper burial along side his ancestors in the family vault.

Warnings had been repeatedly sent to Young Aranguren. On one occasion Senorita Isabel Giralt, his fiance, was dispatched on this perilous mission. Knowing the strong feeling aroused by the summary execution of Colonel Ruiz and the determination of the Spanish authorities to effect his capture, which was favored by the level country in which his operations were conducted, he was advised to seek temporary refuge with his limited command among the mountains in the eastern provinces. Aranguren's only reply to all these warnings was that he was aware of the Spanish plans and resigned to whatever end was in store. It is generally believed here that the young general's younger brother, Benito, now a captain, will be assigned to his command.

Dr. Parvine Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—A telegram received here from Philadelphia today announced the death in that city of Dr. Theophilus Parvine, one of the most distinguished physicians of the country formerly a citizen of Indianapolis. He had been ill for some weeks and his death was not unexpected.

LOCAL LINES.

The many friends of Mrs. Max Rubin will be pained to hear of her serious illness.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Tielome gave a thimble party in honor of Mrs. O. F. Crall.

Revival meetings at the Free Methodist church are still in progress and are increasing in interest. Meetings will be held every night next week, at 7:30; also on Tuesday and Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

$10 in cash given away tonight at Reuben S. Patterson's.

GAS AND OIL.

The New Haven Well Was Shot Today.

A Big Flow of Gas and Some Oil Secured.

The Volume of Gas is Rapidly Increasing.

The Oil Men Who Were Present Confident That a New Gas and Oil Field Has Been Discovered—Still Digging.

The gas well on the Hartzell farm near New Haven was "shot" this morning and experts say that it promises to be a gusher.

There was a big crowd to see the shooting, many of them being from Fort Wayne, and others from Peru, Montpelier and other gas towns. Eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine were placed in the well, which is 1,128 feet deep, and when the explosion occurred and rocks and debris were thrown a hundred feet in the air. Following the explosion there was a strong smell of gas, the blaze having been extinguished. The debris thrown from the well settled back and soon blocked its mouth, preventing an extensive flow of gas.

Men immediately went to work to clean up the dirt, and as the hole was cleared the volume of gas increased, until at the noon hour the flow was four times stronger than before the shooting. After the men had been working about an hour it was noticed there was a smell of oil about the water. The more that was taken out the stronger were the indications that there was oil near by, and before noon these indications were verified, when instead of water the workmen commenced to pull up fair specimens of oil. The volume of gas also increased and the projectors at noon today were confident that not only gas but oil could be found in paying quantities in the vicinity of the well.

Gas men who witnessed the shooting of the well said that the well was as good as most wells in the gas belt and were certain it was a paying investment. When the seven-inch pipe, which is down 100 feet, is entirely cleared the well will be cased to a depth of between 900 and 1,000 feet. The experts and the men who had charge of the shooting of the well were jubilant, and said there was no doubt but that a new oil and gas field had been discovered. They assert that there is a big pool of oil and that the gas is there in almost unlimited quantities. It is believed that by Monday the well will be in such condition that it will be possible to determine its capacity for either gas or oil. Reports from the well at intervals this afternoon are that the flow is still increasing, but it is hardly probable that the well will be again lighted before Monday. That the flow is very strong is demonstrated by the fact that the smell of gas is carried through the air a considerable distance.

Citizens of Fort Wayne will await with interest the outcome of the final tests to be made next week. If the well is what the projectors now believe it to be many more will be drilled, some for gas and some for oil. The oil pool, however, is believed to be down several feet below where the gas was struck and the oil now being taken from the well is from some small vein.

NOTES.

Mayor Scherer and Superintendent Gorsline drove down in a buggy.

Another gas and oil company has leased some land near the present claims and may go to drilling themselves in a few weeks.

Miss Minnie Van Buskirk, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Moore and Will Kaiser were among the Fort Wayne people who saw the "shooting."

Frank Falker, Henry Eckert, L. C. Zollinger and other members of the Hartzell Oil and Gas company, went down to see the shooting and, of course, are jubilant at the prospects.

Miss Cora Moore, of this city, and Miss Leona Hartzell, of New Haven, had the honor of sinking the go-devil into the well. They didn't hold a string to it, however, until the explosion.

DIAZ WILL VISIT US.

Mexico's President Preparing for a Tour of the United States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special from the City of Mexico says:

President Diaz is preparing to make a visit to the United States. His itinerary is not yet completed, but he will visit, it is understood, all the principal cities, including St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington and the Pacific coast. A train of three magnificent cars, ordered months ago from the Pullman company, has reached this city and another will follow shortly. The vice president will assume the duties of chief executive during President Diaz's absence.

MERRY SENTENCED.

Will Hang February 18 for Murdering His Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Chris. Merry, the peddler recently convicted of beating and choking to death his wife, Pauline Merry, was sentenced in Judge Horton's court today to be hanged February 18. This date is just three months after the murder was committed and is barely outside the true limit allowed by statute to condemned murderers. Merry had apparently fully recovered his nerve and when Judge Horton pronounced sentence the condemned man gave no sign of emotion beyond a slight flush. Merry's attorneys made the usual motions for a new trial and arrest of sentence which were overruled, the court saying there were absolutely no grounds for them.

FUNK TO BE FREE.

Supreme Court Reverses Allen County Case.

Requisition Ordered and Issued for His Release From the Penitentiary —The Court News.

The supreme court has reversed the verdict of a jury in the Allen circuit court in the case wherein Mathias Funk was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for obtaining money on false pretenses. Funk is aged sixty-one years, and is a resident of Jackson township. It was alleged that he obtained $60 from William Baker of Monroe township by mortgaging two horses which the defendant did not own. He was tried and sentenced last July. His attorney, Judge S. M. Hench, appealed the case and has secured the release of the prisoner. In reversing the case the supreme court held:

2. In the affidavit and information the particular crime with which the accused is charged must be preferred with reasonable certainty by the essential averments in the pleading as will enable the court and jury to distinctly understand what is to be tried and determined, and fully inform the defendant of the particular charge which he is required to meet.

2. In order to make an information valid for obtaining money or property by means of false pretenses there must be an absolute and direct negative of the particular pretenses by which the money or property was obtained, and thereby show that they were false.

REACHED THE END.

The end was reached today in the suit of Bell vs. the Indiana Farmers' Savings and Loan association, which has been occupying Judge O'Rourke for the past week. The arguments of attorneys have all been presented, and it now remains for Judge O'Rourke to render his decision.

LICENSED TO WED.

Frank Baldwin and Myrtle Baker.

BICYCLE RACE.

The Seventy-Two Hour Event Closes Tonight.

Waller and Elkes Keep Side by Side Each Having 1,116 Miles to His Credit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—This being Saturday and the last day of the seventy-two hour bicycle race, the riders started at 10:45 o'clock this morning, instead of noon, in order to have the finish before Sunday. There was a much larger attendance and more interest was manifested, but unless there is a considerable increase in the number of spectators this afternoon and tonight the promoters will lose heavily. The race has been stubbornly contested from the start, and will go on record as one of the best of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. Records have been broken every day, and Waller and Elkes, the leaders, have remained side by side since Tuesday. The score at 11 a. m. was: Waller, 1,116 miles, 9 laps; Elkes, 1,116 miles, 9 laps; Schinneer, 1,111 miles, 6 laps; Hall, 1,108 miles, 1 lap; Walters, 1,107 miles, 1 lap; Dench, 1,104 miles, 5 laps; Gannon, 989 miles, 5 laps; Ruckel, 975 miles, 5 laps; Henshaw, 826 miles, no laps.

A CHANCE TO SELL.

Grand Rapids Wants the Fort Wayne Franchise.

A Letter Received From A. E. Antisdel Offering to Take Fort Wayne's Place in the Inter-State.

There is a chance that Fort Wayne may not be represented in the Inter-State league this season. A letter was received this morning from A. E. Antisdel asking for a price on the Fort Wayne franchise. Mr. Antisdel says that "Deacon" Ellis, the base ball manager, is with the movement to secure an Inter-State franchise for Grand Rapids. He wants to take the Fort Wayne club's place, but above all wants to become a member of the Inter-State league. The president of the local club has a price for the club, but it is hardly probable that it will be accepted, although it might.

Mr. Antisdel has also written to President Power and it is possible that arrangements can be made for Grand Rapids to take Wheeling's place. If this can be done the circuit will be stronger than ever.

The board of control of the Fort Wayne School of Art held a business meeting last evening in the parlors of the Fort Wayne club. The various reports showed that the school is in a flourishing condition under the capable management of Miss Hallenslebon. The committee on supplies was authorized to purchase twenty new casts.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Richest in pure cream of tartar, strongest in leavening power, the most economical, and has the best keeping qualities. Contains no alum, ammonia or other adulteration. All ingredients used are published on the label.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

JANUARY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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TONIGHT.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for the week:
Saturday—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

INDIA'S troubles are not over, even though the crop prospect is favorable. The bubonic plague in the Bombay district is said to be rapidly increasing. Science has been grappling with this problem for nearly two years, but its efforts to check the epidemic have not been successful. Still, it is something that the plague has been prevented from spreading to Europe and to this country.

ONE hundred and sixty dogs have been rounded up on the Newfoundland coast and will be sent to Alaska to do their share in carrying provisions to the Klondike miners. Recent visitors to Newfoundland are all agreed that the pure Newfoundland breed is unknown there, but that dogs are plentiful and include all species from the Skye terrier to the Irish setter, mongrels predominating. If this is true what was the use of going all the way to New Foundland for canine assistance? Most American cities could well afford to spare a few hundred dogs each and would be duly thankful if they were taken.

THE report of the bureau of statistics on the foreign trade of the United States during December completes the remarkable record for the calendar year 1897. Taking the twelve months' total, the comparisons are decidedly the most extraordinary in this country's history. In 1896, it will be remembered, the outward trade of the United States ran for the first time above $1,000,000,000; but the total merchandise exports for last year exceed the record of 1896 by no less than $93,292,278, which is a gain of more than 9 per cent. As compared with other years when the country's export trade was regarded as exceptional, it is interesting to observe that the trade of 1897 exceeds by $128,000,000 that of 1891, and runs $200,000,000 beyond 1890.

WE are having an old-fashioned winter this year, says the Boston Transcript. It is a mild, open winter. If we were having a cold, snowy, blustering, horrible winter, we should be having an old-fashioned winter, too. All winters are old-fashioned. Open a file of an old newspaper, and the chances are ten to one that you find a paragraph about pansies in bloom in January. However, if you have the curiosity to look up the next winter's weather in that same old file you will find accounts of snow banks twenty feet deep. Very likely you will find them the same winter. Taking one year with another, the meteorological interest never flags in this latitude. Taking one year with itself, it never flags, either. There is time enough on the calendar to enable the present winter to procure for itself a record of unusual violence, unprecedented depth of snow, unheard-of lowness of mercury and general extreme old-fashionedness. Then the mild December and early January would be forgotten. Few people ever remember a season as it actually was; they pick out the salient, the extreme things, particularly the cold and snow, and forget the rest. Just so the average boy remembers his whippings and forgets his caresses. In the piecemeal thing that man calls his mind, severity in weather and in manners becomes old-fashioned. But gentle and indulgent parents are just as old-fashioned as mild winter weather is.

Gold Standard Routed in the Senate.

The cause of the single gold standard was routed in the senate of the United States yesterday afternoon. The silver men were victorious all along the line, and the currency plans of President McKinley and Secretary Gage and the monetary comission were dealt a blow from which they will not recover. The republican line, which has at no time been intact in the senate, was farther broken, and the new breaches made are more serious than the older ones.

The final line up for bimetallism occurred when a vote was taken on the Teller resolution, which is practically a reaffirmation of the Stanley Matthews resolution of 1878, declaring that the bonds of the United States are payable in coin—gold or silver. The Teller resolution was adopted by a vote of 47 to 32.

More important even was the vote on Senator Lodge's resolution declaring that all the bonds of the United States shall be payable in gold. It was a direct vote on the standing of the single gold standard in the senate and the vote must be startling to the ultra-gold advocates. The lodge resolution was defeated by a vote of 53 to 24.

On the final passage of the Teller resolution the republican bimetallists did not falter. Among the senators who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896 and voted for the Teller resolution were Carter, of Montana; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Clark, of Wyoming; Pritchard, of North Carolina; Shoup, of Idaho; Warren, of Wyoming, and Wolcott, of Colorado. Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, feared to go record and did not vote.

The democratic vote was solid for the Teller resolution, with the single exception of Senator Caffery, of Louisana, who voted against it. It was known how Caffery's vote would be cast. He was permanent chairman of the national convention of gold democrats held in Indianapolis in 1896, and no other course was left for him than to vote against the Teller declaration.

The death knell of any plans to more firmly fix the gold standard on the United States and create a national bank currency has been sounded so far as the present administration is concerned. The proposals of Secretary Gage and the monetary commission may as well be abandoned until after the approaching congressional elections, when it may be determined whether the next house of representatives will support the administration, and and if there will be such changes in the senate as will enable the prosperity of any currency legislation that contemplates the committal of this government by express terms of law to the gold standard.

The result of yesterday's conflict in the senate is the precursor of a widespread revolt against the policy of gold monometallism. The victory was decisive beyond all expectation and hope. Coming so soon after his New York speech, it is a slap direct in the face of the president. It will give courage to the republican silver men in the house and they will submit no more to the party lash.

AT THE HOTELS.

Partial List of Guests at the Different City Hotels.

New Aveline—J. Montgomery, Muskegon; O. N. Rice, St. Louis; E. C. Kirk, Cleveland; C. B. Vedder, Middleton; Louis Hyman, Cincinnati; Geo. F. Slee, Chicago; F. W. Roudebush, Cincinnati; Earl Cartwright, Portland; W. Creed, Colorado; S. W. Corwin, Grass Lake; E. Teschner, New York; G. R. Dane, Toledo; C. P. Schaller, New York; J. C. Campbell, Portland; D. H. Mayer, New York.

Wayne—A. S. Walton, Sharon, Pa.; R. Reubelschock, N. Y.; L. E. Sanders, Chicago; W. J. Watts, New York; Will Logan, jr., Chicago; J. J. Walton, Cincinnati; George W. Seelle, Chicago; H. H. Raymond, Detroit; A. K. Baxter and wife, Omaha; H. A. Happgood, Boston.

Randall—J. S. Evans, C. R. Wilson, C. B. Risnor, Cleveland; Clarence B. Delany, J. B. Day, Detroit; L. Lafayette, Philadelphia; J. E. Budwig, A. B. French, J. R. Sylvanus, Chicago; C. L. Frazier, Cincinnati; D. Sheen, Ashley, Ind.; C. D. Brecking, Fred S. Penfield, Indianapolis; J. L. Kitchen, Rushville, Ind.; Albert Uhl, Bryan, Ohio; L. D. Bawrn, Van Wert, Ohio.

Rich—J. Hughes, W. Graham, E. Martin, H. H. Bunch, P. Jansen, H. Hilderland, Chicago; H. F. Fairfield, Middleton; T. D. Neal, Frankton; C. M. Shrever, Dayton; Wm. H. Laughlin, Louisville; R. I. Baker, Youngstown; L. G. Williams, Indianapolis; W. A. Weil, Cleveland; W. H. Schad, L. J. Henderson, Buffalo; W. P. McDonald, Marion; H. Lyda, Harrisburg.

SULTAN MUST YIELD.

Russia Demands the Nomination of Prince George.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The sultan is much exercised in regard to the governorship on the island of Crete, and has repeatedly telegraphed to the czar on the subject to which the czar yesterday replied through the Russian embassy here, adhering positively to the nomination of Prince George of Greece, which, it is said, is according to a promise which his majesty made to the Dowager Czarina. Italy has endorsed the candidature of Prince George. The palace officials are much depressed. It is believed that the sultan will eventually yield.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Dr. W. G. Borket went to Indianapolis yesterday.

DO NOT FALTER.

Let Your Footsteps Bend Toward the House of God.

Sermons and Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Free Methodist church, 258 East Creighton avenue—Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Boggs, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is desired.

Baptist mission, corner of Hanna and Buchanan streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m., every Sunday. Review of the lesson tomorrow by Rev. E. A. Knight. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—D. A. Wolford will have charge of the men's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m.; M. C. Wright will conduct the Bible study at 4 o'clock. The young men's chorus will be present.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; pastor's lecture and Bible school for old and young, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:30. Bring your Bible. Junior League, 2:30; Senior League, 6:30; regular services at 7:30. Subject: "Spiritual Telegraphy." T. J. Johnson, pastor.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening services at 7:30; special meeting of voting members February 4th at 2:30 p. m.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—English preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:15 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and Lewis streets.—A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; mother's meeting at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:45 p. m. The Hoosier Star quartet will sing at the morning service.

Berry Street M. E. church, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30. Sermon, 10:30; subject, "The Jubilee." General class at 11:45; Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30, F. A. Ruchelderfer, leader. Sermon at 7:30, followed by evangelistic services. There will be special music.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, Edmund F. Albertson, pastor. The revival meetings continue. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching and reception of members at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Mr. Nye, of New York city, will be present.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. George E. Davies, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Blindness Cured." Sunday school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. Gospel services, 7:30 p. m. The newly organized double quartet will lead the singing.

Grace Reformed church—Subject at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow, "Scarcely Saved;" 7:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor anniversary, topic, "For Christ and the Church;" a special service of the young people. The Star jubilee singers will sing at the evening service. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 Dr. Roy of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the Christian Alliance will speak. Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth league meeting at 6:15, and at 7:30 Dr. Roy and several other members of the Christian Alliance will be present and take part in the service.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow services will be held as usual, at 7:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning the pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Church in the World Today." In the evening the subject will be "The Testimony of Scholars Regarding the action of Baptism." P. J. Rice, pastor.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; subject, "What the Just Shall Be." Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. (consecration service); preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Mystery Solved."

Dr. Leeper, at Westminster church on Sabbath evening, will give a discourse, illustrated by the stereopticon, on "The Christ Teacher in Art." He will treat such world renowned paintings by the masters as represent our Savior teaching men. These views will cover 100 square feet of canvass. A prelude to the discourse will be given on "Notable Places of Worship in Europe."

Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church. Services at the usual hours. All of the meetings will be for a revival. Exhortations to become Christians, and an opportunity for immediate decision will be given. Altar exercises may be expected. These are the first of a series of meetings which may continue for a month. Every evening during the week except Saturday the meetings will be held, beginning at 7:30 p. m. with a praise service. Special help will be given to any inquirer. Good congregational singing. Our Methodist Paper will be distributed.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Woman's Faith;" evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "Life of Michal Schlatter." Revival services every evening next week. Every Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 6:15 p. m.; catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At the Baptist tabernacle the pastor, L. L. Henson, will preach the fourth sermon in the series on "Why Just Four Gospels?" At night he will preach a special sermon to young men. It will be a young men's service. Seats will be reserved for young men, young men will act as ushers, young men will take the collection. There will be special music by young men. A young man will read the scripture, and another young man will lead in prayer. At the close some young men will be baptized.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. Frederick Dandurand. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustav Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's, (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. Edward Koenig and Rev. Joseph Bilstein, pastors. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street. Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsgauss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. T. J. C. Stellhorn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Look carefully on every piece of cut glass you buy for this trade mark, invariably cut on the genuine. This precaution means much. Accept no substitute. Libbey

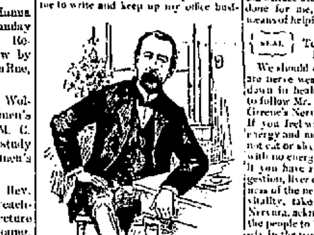
Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jantz, of High street—a boy.

TOWN CLERK TAKES OATH.

Something Which Will Interest Everybody in This Vicinity.

Town Clerk, Samuel A. Fuller, who is also leading Justice of the Peace, of Sand Beach, Mich., well-known as a man of highest integrity, makes the following sworn statement under his official seal as Notary Public:

"I, Samuel A. Fuller, do hereby certify under my official seal, that for a long time I was all run down and nerves unstrung, so much so it was almost impossible for me to write and keep up my office business, my trouble being heart disease, catarrh in the head and throat and resulting disease of the lungs; I had a very bad cough and was nearly deaf from the effects of catarrh.



"I procured a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and found, before I had used one-half bottle, that it was the medicine for my case. I purchased two more bottles, and after taking them I felt like a new man, better than I have for the last five years.

"I would cheerfully recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to anyone afflicted as I was. I consider Dr. Greene's Nervura the very best medicine now in use for a genuine nerve and blood builder, and that this medicine is all and more than it is recommended to be.

"I feel it my duty to write this for publication, so that any person suffering as I did will see what Dr. Greene's Nervura has done for me, hoping this may be the means of helping some other poor sufferer.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL A. FULLER,
Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public."

We should certainly advise people who are nerve weakened and debilitated, run-down in health, weak, nervous and tired to follow Mr. Fuller's advice, and use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. If you feel without your usual strength, energy and ambition, have headaches, do not eat or sleep well, wake tired mornings with no energy to take hold of your work; if you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver or kidney trouble, any weakness of the nerves or poor blood and low vitality, take immediately Dr. Greene's Nervura, acknowledged by physicians and the people to be the most wonderful remedy in the world to cure disease. If you once give it a trial, you will know why everybody recommends it, because you will experience at once its marvelous beneficial effect.

What gives the people everywhere such perfect confidence in it, also, is the fact that it is the prescription of the most successful physician of the present day, Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., who can be consulted in all cases absolutely free of charge, either by writing or calling personally.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

B. F. Scott was arrested by Toledo detectives for passing a forged note at the Mier bank in Ligonier.

The reunion of the Forty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer association will be held in South Bend Feb. 16 and 17.

The bed of a lake near Milford consists of a valuable quality of marl, and it is likely that capital will be interested to utilize it.

The commissioners of Elkhart county have granted a franchise to the Indiana Electric Railway company for the extending of its present in Goshen from Burns Park to New Paris, where it will connect with the Wabash railway.

The Klondike expedition from Albion, composed of eight men, left Albion, Tuesday, for Dawson City. They have no objective point, but will prospect along the route to the Copper river, and when they find the yellow dirt in paying quantities they will locate.

It is believed in Noble county that the detectives have about solved the mystery of the murder of Adam Hoffman, the wealthy farmer who was found dead in his bed a few months ago. Several parties in the vicinity of Rome City, mostly young men, are implicated and it is understood that the evidence is conclusive.

FAITHFUL WIFE REWARDED.

After Striving Since 1877 Secures Clemency for Her Convict Husband.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Governor Mount yesterday afternoon commuted the sentence of Henry Berner, convicted of the murder of Edward Barlion, at Vincennes, in 1877, from life to fifty years, so that the board of control of the institution may parole him soon. But for a faithful dog of the murdered man, nothing would have been found out. The dog had a habit of going to a cornfield, whining, and lying down at a certain spot, until he had worn a path to the place, where the body of Barlion was found buried. Berner was convicted upon circumstantial evidence. Ever since his conviction his wife has been working unceasingly for his pardon. She has spent most of her money coming to Indianapolis to see the different governors. Berner has always been a model prisoner.

CARS FOR AFRICA.

A Lot Now Building in This Country.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Bloomsburg Car Manufacturing company, of this city, has been awarded the contract to build 100 gondola cars by the Orange Free State Railway company, of South Africa. They will also build for the same company fifteen passenger cars similar to an American passenger coach, excepting a little smaller. These will be the first cars of this description built in America for use in Africa.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR.

America and Germany Will Have a Boat Race.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The barge crew of the United States battleship Maine has challenged the sailors of the German training ship here to a race. The Germans accepted the challenge and the race will be rowed at 1 p. m. today. The Maine is having a turret drill and boat maneuvre this week just the same as usual.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Jan., $1.08; May, 96¾c; July, 86⅝c; Sept., 78c; Dec., 77½c.

Corn—Jan., 27¼c; May, 29⅝c; July, 30¼@⅜c.

Oats—Jan., 23½c; May, 24⅜c; July, 22½c.

Pork—Jan., $9.80; May, $10.00; July, $10.10.

Lard—Jan., $4.80@4.82; May, $4.87@4.90; July, $4.97.

Ribs—Jan., $4.80; May, $4.92; July, $5.00.

Drs. B. Van Sweringen and M. F. Porter returned last evening from Toledo.

TEMPLE ATTRACTIONS.

"Under the Red Robe" Wednesday Night—"At Gay Coney Island's" Return.

"Under the Red Robe" will be presented in this city at the Temple next Monday evening by Charles Frohman. This is a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel of that name by Edward Rose, whose work in preparing Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" for the stage, is well remembered. In the fewest words possible a synopsis of the play is as follows: The hero, a French gentleman, a gambler and a man who has led a very rapid life, is an expert swordsman, so much so indeed that he is known in Paris as "Black Death." Accused by an Englishman of cheating at cards he challenges him to a duel unmindful at the time of the fact that Richelieu, the all-powerful cardinal, has placed a ban upon this hitherto popular pastime. In the duel de Berault's opponent is wounded and the hero finds himself face to face with the cardinal, to answer the charge of having broken that ruler's command. The cardinal tells him that he can escape from immediate execution only by performing a special and somewhat hazardous undertaking for him. It is to capture one of the rebels in the south, Henri de Cocheforet, and bring him a prisoner before the great Richelieu. De Berault plays the spy, taking his mother's name as a disguise. But before his errand is accomplished he falls desperately in love with the sister of the man he is bent on taking a prisoner, and the difficulty of his position may well be imagined. He finally rebels and turning his captive loose starts on his return to the Cardinal, determined that his own death shall ensue before he will act the traitor and betray the girl he loves. He confesses to the mighty Richelieu his position. Renee de Cocheforet has meantime had an interview with the Cardinal, in which she unfolds the whole story. He learns that Cocheforet only is wanted as a prisoner and pardons the young Frenchman, so that nothing remains to interrupt the happiness of the lovers and the play closes with the hero enfolding in his arms the girl for whom he has risked his life. Among the members of the company are Giles Shine, William Farnum, Mary Hampton, William Morris and Edwin Thanhouser. Mr. Thanhouser will be well remembered as a former Fort Wayne boy.

RETURN OF "AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

A new starring venture is always watched with interest by theater-goers, and the launching of Mathews & Bulger last season has attracted more than ordinary attention, by reason of the unquestioned popularity of these young comedians and the additional fact that they are introduced under most favorable auspices. A pretentious farce comedy production is "At Gay Coney Island," the play in which they are seen. A carload of scenery is employed and among the other features a comprehensive view of New York's famous outing place will be shown. This is the first attempt of the playwright to use Coney Island on the stage. This seems an odd fact when the many excellent opportunities for comedy are so apparent. Every advantage of this fact is said to have been taken by the author of the new play, and the product is declared to be a well constructed but decidedly farcical vehicle. A large and capable company of comedians and an exceptionally pretty female contingent is assured on their return engagement next Tuesday night.

"THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY."

It is a prevailing supposition that nothing in melodrama is real, that that story as presented is only fictitious, and that the ideas have emanated alone from the imagination of the author. Such is, however, not always the case, as is shown by Messrs. Alfried and Wheeler in "The Great Diamond Robbery," for in this play there are many characters which are recognizable and much of the business transacted and many of the scenes presented are very familiar to those accustomed to dealing with characters in the metropolis.

The part of Mother Rosenbaum, for instance, has been drawn from the life of one of the most noted women of her class ever known in New York, and the scene in her den is but slightly modified to meet with dramatic requirements. "The Great Diamond Robbery" comes to the Temple Saturday, February 5.

CHRISTENED WITH WATER.

Miss Bradley Not to Use Liquor on the Battle Ship Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—When the battle ship Kentucky glides from the ways at Newport News next month her prow will not be bathed in champaign, nor in blue grass whisky. The fair sponsor, Miss Christine Bradley, will uncork a beautifully embellished silver vessel full of pure water.

On the farm in Larue county where Abraham Lincoln was born there is an unfailing spring of cold, crystal water, where in his boyhood the great emancipator was wont to slack his thirst, using a gourd or oak leaf dipper. From this will come the christening liquid.

The idea is to have a committee formally visit the spring, fill a silver vessel with sparkling water and seal it appropriately. Then the vessel will be given to Miss Bradley, who will guard it until the time for breaking the seal on board the Kentucky.

New England's Cold Wave.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The cold wave continues today over the northern part of New England. At Bangor, Maine, the temperature was 39 degrees below zero; at Lewiston, Me., 14 degrees below, and at Concord, N. H., 22 degrees below zero.

The Rev. L. A. Becks has issued a circular letter to the pastors of the North Indiana M. E. conference requesting them to notify all their parishioners that it will be necessary for them to advise him of their intention to be present at the conference session at Hartford City in March. The attendance, it is now known, will be so large that only members of the conference can be properly cared for unless reservations are made in advance.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Statistics show that ninety-five per cent. of all persons engaged in business in the United States fail. Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains, strong nerves, great will-power. Ordinary food and drink cannot supply the vital force which people with active brains and body require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves, make the mind bright, muscles strong, MAKE FLESH AND BLOOD and new energy, and give perfect manhood with all that perfect physical condition means. Bicola Pills are a great tonic FOR WOMEN—they give health and strength to the special organs and nerve centers. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Becker, Chief Clerk, National Hotel, Washington D. C., testifies as follows: "I was all run down, had no appetite, troubled with sleeplessness, pains in the head, was a shadow of my former self. Your Bicola Pills have given me most wonderful relief. I have gained over twenty pounds, have a good appetite, sleep well and am my old self once more."

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure Sick Headache—Biliousness—Indigestion.

Fort Wayne Agents.

Freese & Reake, H. G. Somers, Hersh & Pelton, Otto Klinkenberg, Wm. L. Moellering & Bro., Meyer & Son, Adolph Foellinger, Dreier & Bro., Distributing Agents.

Turners Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after dinner pill.

LEHMAN'S

A RARE CLOTHING OPPORTUNITY......

Only two days more before our 1-4 off sale ends. If you are wise, you'll not let these two days go by without fitting yourselves out for the next year or for the next two years, out of the fashionable and splendid stock of Clothing at LEHMAN'S, at 1-4 off of prices which have always been the lowest in Fort Wayne, for with the present rising market you'll not find such values again.

Men's $25.00 overcoats or Ulsters, 1-4 off, Now	$18.75.
" 22.00 " " " "	$16.50.
" 20.00 " " " "	$15.00.
" 18.00 " " " "	$13.50.
" 15.00 " " " "	$11.25.
" 10.00 " " " "	$7.50.
" 5.00 " " " "	$3.75.

This reduction clear through the line. Not a single Men's or Boys' Overcoat or Ulster held back—all go at 1-4 off.

MEN'S SUITS.

$20 Suits, for this sale at..........	$15.00	$10 Suits for this sale at..........	$8.00
$18 Suits for this sale at..........	$13.50	$8 Suits for this sale at..........	$6.00
$15 Suits for this sale at..........	$11.25	$6 Suits for this sale at..........	$4.50
$12 Suits for this sale at..........	$9.00	$5 Suits for this sale at..........	$3.75

25 per cent. discount on any pair of Men's Trousers in our immense stock.

Same reductions in our Boys' and Children's Department.....

We exclude from this sale only plain black and blue Worsted Suits.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

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BREAKS UP

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in short order

if "Seventy seven" is taken at first; the easiest time to stop a Cold or check the Grip.

Occasionally an obstinate Cold takes longer, and we ask, for "77" the same indulgence accorded your physician; the persistent use of "77" insures a true cure.

Pocket Vial, 25c., vial leads to a Dollar Flask.

At druggists or sent on receipt of price. Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. All grocers. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Roger Bros.' 1847 Triple Plated Silver Knives and Forks, $3.25 per dozen.

10 Piece Decorated Chamber Set, only $2.00.

ASTONISHING PRICE

Haviland's Genuine Decorated China Dinner Set of 113 Pieces,

Worth $50.00, Only $34.98.

For Sale! For Sale!

Ward's China Store. Entire stock and fixtures and store for rent. A first class opportunity for a purchaser with good business habits.

Until the stock is sold, all our goods will be marked in plain figures. You can save 30 per cent. if you purchase the goods marked in plain prices. It will pay you to see these goods and quality.

WARD'S CHINA STORE, Sign Big Iron Dog.

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So well and favorably known as America's leading and most successful

SPECIALIST

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KIDNEY AND URINARY, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis; Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, NERVOUS DEBILITY, night emission, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, tumors, piles, cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.
OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

DR. N. R. WENGER, 135 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

It's a Pleasure to Skate on a Pair of Our

New
Neat
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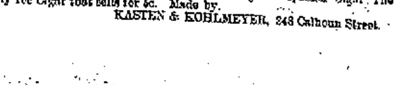
Nickel Plated

Skates.

Prices and quality to suit the buyers of SKATES.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,
38 and 40 East Columbia St.



This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART IN SNOW MODELING.

Some Possibilities of the Small Boy's Winter Pastime.

BRUSSELS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Art Students Make Snow Images in the Royal Park, and Everybody Turns Out to See Them—A Hint to the American Boy.

Not long ago I watched the evolution of a snow man. There had been a fall of damp snow during the night, and by afternoon it was in just that condition which we used to describe when I was a boy by saying, "It packs good."

When a youngster who lives in an adjoining house discovered this, he shied a few snowballs at passing teamsters and then gave his whole attention to rolling an immense ball of snow. He

THE OLD FAMILIAR SNOW MAN.

had to stoop over at first to push it along, but as soon as it was heavy enough it took up a strip of nature's white carpeting with every revolution, leaving exposed the brown grass of the lawn underneath. Pretty soon the ball was bigger than the boy. He stood looking at it for a minute with the puzzled expression I should imagine a man might have who had stolen an elephant. Then he set to work and rolled another ball small enough to handle. This he put on top of the first one and stood back to survey the result with a critical air.

Evidently he was not satisfied. He was also convinced that the job was too big for him. He turned toward the house and shouted: "Paw! Ho, paw! Come out here!"

But "paw" was not half through with his after dinner cigar, and he refused to come. The boy, however, was not to be discouraged. He went into the house and soon came out not only with the reluctant "paw," but with Uncle Bob. It was their evident intention to "boss" the job in dignified inactivity. But their kindled enthusiasm got the better of their dignity, and a moment later they were hard at work on the construction of a snow man. It was plain that both were experienced hands, though it is probable that neither had had any practice for more than a score of years.

They went about the work in a businesslike manner too. For the legs they rolled two hard packed cylinders of snow and then hoisted the larger ball on top of these. The head they pinned securely to the shoulders with a sharpened stick, and the arms were fastened to the trunk by a similar device. Next the rough figure was shaped to a semblance of human form with such crude carving tools as came handy, and a battered plug hat was brought down from the attic. Then "paw" put in lumps of coal for the eyes and added a pipe to the corner of the snow man's mouth.

But it was a most imposing snow man. During the night there was a gentle rain, but there was a drop in temperature before morning, and when I looked out at the snow man before breakfast I saw passersby gazing into the adjoining yard with broad smiles on their faces. The rain, it seems, had weakened the legs of the snow man enough to give him a wabbly, intoxicated appearance, but before he had fallen completely he had been frozen hard and fast. So there he stood, like a belated roisterer, a frigid, frappe and horrible example, glistening and blinking in the morning sun.

Every boy has made his snow man, and every grown up boy who sees it smiles and recalls the time when he,

"THREE JOLLY BOYS" SHOWN AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

too, was free to enjoy that kind of fun. It is a remarkable fact that most all snow men seem to have been fashioned after the same model. They all have the same elephantine, impossible legs, the same lack of symmetry as to trunk, the same squashlike head set neckless on the shoulders and the same rigid, extended arms, if they are not created armless. They used to make them that way as far back as I can remember, and the last one I saw, which was not many days ago, was being constructed on the good old plan.

Is it possible that the American boy has no originality in his make up? Why don't he make a snow man on more lifelike lines or in some different attitude? Why don't he try his hand at imitating the form of some other biped or even quadruped? Why not a snow woman or a snow boy? I confess I never thought of departing from the old traditions when I was a boy, but I was only an ordinary, everyday sort of a boy, with no talent of genius.

There is a place where snow modeling is practiced as an art, a place where not only snow men, but a bewildering number of figures, are made of snow by real artists and are exhibited as objects well worth seeing. They are inspected, too, by a whole big city full of people who pay for the privilege.

This place is Brussels. The sculptors in snow are the students in the Brussels art schools. Once every winter, when all the weather conditions are just right, the royal park, which is inclosed by a high wall, is closed to the public and even to the royal family. Then the students prepare for the exhibition. Each student selects a site and begins to gather his snow just as the American boy does, by rolling a ball across the grass.

Then for three days this open air atelier is a busy place. Hundreds of students, attended only by their instructors, are hard at work, some on single figures, some on ambitious groups. When the images are completed, they are sprinkled with water, and if there should happen to be a cold snap they are preserved for weeks. When all is ready, the judges inspect the works and make their awards. Then the gates are opened, and the general public for an admittance fee of about 5 cents a head is let in. At night the park is brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and strings of Japanese lanterns and afternoon and evening a band plays national airs. Everybody goes. It is the thing. The people seem to enjoy it hugely, too, and walk up and down the lanes, laughing heartily at the comical groups and admiring the skill with which some young artist has reproduced a difficult subject in yielding snow.

At the last exhibition a group labeled "Three Jolly Boys" made a big hit. The figures were supported in their unstable positions by a rough mound of snow in the background down which they appeared to be staggering.

The park benches were utilized by many sculptors. On one rested two polar bears which were so lifelike as to be almost startling when you came upon them unexpectedly. On another bench was a ragged tramp asleep with a park guard standing over him in a threatening attitude. On still another was a peasant woman with a dog at her feet.

In a corner of the park was a huge head, with the neck resting on the ground, just as if it were part of a snow

BRUSSELS MODELING A BUST OF KING LEOPOLD IN SNOW.

giant who was rising through the earth. A monocle of painted tin was fastened in one eye, and a huge cigar projected from the corner of the mouth.

Many of the students seemed to have a fondness for Pierrot, and the mischievous clown was represented, in all sorts of poses. His outlines seemed to lend themselves easily to clever representation, and some of the young sculptors even grouped his figure with that of Columbine and made a moderate success of the job, though in a few instances the curves of the latter lacked something of grace.

Many of the artists make a point of modeling in snow the subjects which they have already treated in clay and exhibited at local exhibitions. Groups representing Charity were numerous, and one of these, representing a female figure, under the ample folds of whose cloak a number of shivering children had found refuge, won a prize.

In the animal line dogs of various breeds were most numerous, with lions and elephants striving for second place. Other animals, even alligators, were represented. There were also many busts of famous men. Of these the greatest number represented King Leopold, whose patriarchal whiskers made him an easy subject. Bismarck, Gladstone, Emperor William and Napoleon were also favorites. Then there were many groups representing mythological subjects, such as Neptunes, Venuses, Apollos, etc. Not all of these were successful, for it is extremely difficult to copy in snow what has been produced by master hands in enduring marble, so many of the groups were little more than burlesques, doubtless very disappointing to the ambitious young sculptors. But there was much that was really artistic in many of the figures, and, on the whole, it was an instructive and entertaining show.

Such an exhibition could easily be arranged in any American city or large town where there are a number of enterprising young artists, and it would add not only to the limited number of winter sports, but to the income of the students, as well as increase the general respect for art. In Brussels the gate receipts go toward paying the band and other expenses, and this leaves a good sized sum to be divided among the prize winners. At any rate, here is a hint to the American boy. Give your next snow man a neck and try possibly a new pose.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Training of Children.

Do not coddle your children, for it is a great mistake, and one that is bound to result in great delicacy and discomfort. Boys are often made delicate by overcareful mothers. Girls are still more frequently protected from every blast that blows as though it would kill them instead of helping to make them strong and healthy. To mothers of young children I would say, send your children out in all weathers but heavy rain, unless they are weak in the chest, then remember that an east wind will do your child no good. A great evil in training girls is that they are not taught to use their muscles. They should do so in moderation, and there will be little fear of "strained backs" or any other mischief.

On the Wrong Track.

"Where do you want to go?" asked the elevator boy.

"I want to go to heaven, my boy," smilingly answered the Salvation Army man who had stepped inside, "but you may put me off at the top floor."

"You must have got in the wrong buildin, mister," rejoined the boy. "There ain't nobody but lawyers on the top floor."—Chicago Tribune.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Conger of Iowa Is Reckoned Among the Heavyweight Diplomats.

Edwin Hurd Conger, the newly appointed minister to China, was selected as a heavyweight diplomat who will be fully capable of handling the delicate situations which are likely to arise there at any time. At the time of his appointment he was still serving as minister to Brazil and will merely be transferred to the more important post. His place in Rio Janeiro will be filled by Charles Page Bryan, who was at first slated for the China post.

Mr. Conger was born in Knox county, Ills., in 1843 and was educated at Lombard university. After graduating he entered the Union army as a private, served through the war and came out a captain. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Galesburg, Ills., in 1866. Two years later he removed to Iowa and settled in Dexter, where he became interested in farming, stock raising and banking. In Iowa he entered politics and after holding several minor offices was elected state treasurer, which office he held for two terms. He was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth

EDWIN H. CONGER.

and Fifty-first congresses and came to be recognized as one of the Republican leaders on the floor of the house. As chairman of the committee on coinage he fought the first battle against the incipient free silver movement and was rewarded for his labors by an appointment to the Brazilian mission, which he held during the latter part of Harrison's administration. When President McKinley began to make his appointments, he sent Mr. Conger back to Brazil, where he has given satisfaction. In Peking he will have the same salary which he enjoyed in Rio—$12,000 a year—but the responsibilities of the post, owing to the present unsettled condition of the orient, will be much greater.

"CONDOR" CHARLIE.

Lord Beresford Once More Ready to Stir Up the British Parliament.

After a hot and exciting contest Lord Charles Beresford has once more been elected a member of the British house of commons, this time from York. His reappearance in politics means that the sittings will occasionally be enlivened by his vigorous personality. Lord Beresford is an immensely popular man in England, not especially with those high in power, but with the common people. He is bold and outspoken and is especially fond of denouncing incompetency and corruption wherever he finds them. He is an advocate of a vigorous foreign policy and is just the man to rattle the dry bones of government, a process which the average Britisher delights to watch.

No Englishman will ever forget either how Lord Beresford won his title of "Condor Charlie." It was soon after he had changed from a rattle headed, prankish lieutenant, with an immense crop of wild oats growing up behind

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

him, into a dashing, reckless captain. At the storming of Alexandria bay he ran his little gunboat Condor under the guns of the fort against the orders of the admiral, but he knocked the fight all out of the Egyptians in a dozen broadsides and had the satisfaction of seeing the signals, "Well done, Condor!" run up on the flagship.

Lord Beresford gets his title from the position of junior lord of the admiralty, which he won by his brilliant work on the sea and in parliament. He was born in Dublin about 50 years ago and is one of the five sons of an Irish marquis. His grandfather was the famous "Spring Heeled Jack," who earned the name by his madcap exploits. In personal appearance Lord Beresford much resembles Robert J. Ingersoll. His beautiful wife is both feared and disliked by the English nobility on account of her sharp tongue and none too gentle disposition.

Skates With Bone Runners.

Before the invention and manufacture of steel skates people skated on the ice on bones, which afforded excellent sport.

He Saved Her Mickie.

Some of the British troops in the Irish rebellion did not fight particularly well. A certain general at a lord lieutenant's party in Dublin was admonishing a begging woman to leave the place when she said, "It is I that am proud to see your honor here in the red coat you wore the very day when you saved the life of my boy, little Mickie."

"Indeed!" replied the general, not sorry to hear anything to his credit on such a distinguished occasion. "I had forgotten all about it. How did I save his life?"

"Well, your honor, when the battle was at its hottest your honor was the first to run, and when me little Mickie saw the general run he ran, too, the Lord be praised!"—Argonaut.

A NEEDLE IN HIS HEEL.

An X Ray Photograph Which Greatly Surprised a New Yorker.

Have you any bits of hardware floating around in your system? How do you know you haven't? A young New Yorker never dreamed of such a thing until one day not long ago he happened to have an X ray photograph taken of his foot and was surprised to find that he had been carrying around a good sized needle imbedded in the flesh of his ankle. He has not investigated further, but, according to the sample, he estimates that he would assay richly if tested for iron ore.

The way in which the photograph happened to be taken is as follows: The young man is an enthusiastic bicycle rider and has frequently noticed a pe-

FROM X RAY PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE NEEDLE.

culiar sensation in his heel after a long ride. As a boy he had played football a good deal and thought perhaps one of the bones of the heel might have been splintered. He is an expert electrician and has a friend who is in the same profession. The friend is the owner of an X ray apparatus and suggested that he be allowed to take a photograph of the foot. This was done, with the surprising result noted.

Two negatives were obtained, one showing a side and the other a back view, so that the location of the needle was accurately determined. Both were excellent negatives and showed the intruding piece of steel with great distinctness. Not only the bones, but the outlines of the flesh and even the Achilles tendon, can be traced.

How the needle ever found its way into his ankle the gentleman cannot tell. Not since he can remember has his skin been pierced by a needle, and he says he would be likely to recall such an occurrence. As it gives him no pain and scarcely causes any uneasiness he is not particularly anxious to have it removed, but he did consent to allow his friend to attempt to draw it to the surface by the use of powerful magnets. The only effect was to cause the needle to move slightly, but it could not be dislodged and will probably be allowed to remain in its present position.

NEW TO CIVIL SERVICE.

But Mr. Brewer Has Held Many Other Public Offices.

Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, the new civil service commissioner, is a personal friend of President McKinley, with whom he was associated for eight years in congress. As there are only three civil service commissioners and one of these was a Republican when Mr. Brewer was added, this gives that body a Republican majority, and it will be reorganized accordingly.

The purpose of the commission is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" and it is expected to aid the president in preparing suitable rules, making regulations for the control of examinations and to investigate and report on all matters touching the enforcement of the civil service regulations. The service under Cleveland and President McKinley has been extended until it now applies to more than 84,000 officeholders, who range in importance from Indian deputy sheriffs to deputy collectors of customs. Besides

MARK S. BREWER.

the three commissioners, who are each paid $3,500 a year, there are a chief examiner, a secretary and many minor employees.

Mr. Brewer is a native of Addison, Oakland county, Mich., where he was born in 1837. He was educated at a local academy, but until he was 19 worked on his father's farm. Then he studied law with ex-Governor Wisner and in 1864 was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, where he has practiced his profession ever since with the exception of the periods when he has been holding public office. He was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses. During President Garfield's administration he served as consul general to Berlin. Mr. Brewer is regarded rather as a practical politician than as a reformer.

When Scrubbing the Floor.

A farm exchange makes the following helpful suggestion: A few feet of common rubber tubing that can be slipped on to the water faucets in the sink and long enough to reach to a bucket on the floor will save the lifting of bucketfuls of water when scrubbing the floor or filling the washtubs.

A WOMANS' JUBILEE.

THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

Leaders of the Suffrage Movement to Gather In Washington and Glorify a Half Century of Progress—Mrs. Blackwell and Her Interesting Career.

The emancipation of woman was begun just 50 years ago, and an appropriate celebration of the birth of this movement is being arranged by the National American Woman's Suffrage association. It is to be held in Washington from Feb. 14 to 19 inclusive and will bring together one of the most representative bodies of women ever collected in the national capital. It will be the first semicentennial convention of women held anywhere in the world and will be a golden milestone on the highway of woman's advance toward the ballot box and equal rights.

A general call has been issued, signed by such leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Harriet Taylor Upton, Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Laura Clay and Catherine Waugh McCulloch, inviting all citizens of the United States and the world in general to participate.

Of the famous women who helped to launch that movement half a century ago only two survive. One of these is Mrs. Stanton and the other is Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Both expect to be present at the jubilee convention and will probably tell something about the conditions and the series of humiliating events which aroused broad minded women all over the country and led to their organizing for emancipation.

It is hard for us to realize in this day of woman's clubs, women doctors, women lawyers, women this and women that, that 50 years ago but seven occupations were open to women, yet when the world's antislavery congress was held in London and American women presented themselves as delegates they were refused admission. Mrs. Stanton, who was then on her wedding trip, was among those who were barred out. For 24 hours the English ministers who composed the congress bitterly debated the question, but after much opposition a concession was granted. The women were told that they might sit in the gallery, hidden behind a screen, and listen to the words of the men. It was

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

this indignity which moved Mrs. Stanton and Lucretia Mott to return to America and call a convention of women to discuss the slavery of women.

Not long after this event Mrs. Blackwell had her bitter experience. She had been ordained as pastor of a Congregational church, being the first woman to occupy a pulpit, and had been chosen a delegate to a temperance convention. She was grudgingly given a seat after a fight which lasted for two days and a half and was then allowed ten minutes to address the body. The delegates were all ministers of the gospel, but for three hours they hissed the lone woman who stood on the platform vainly trying to make herself heard. Not for one moment did the good men cease their hisses and catcalls until it was time for the convention to adjourn, and then Mrs. Blackwell, defiant and indignant, left the platform, not crushed, but with a determination to devote the rest of her life to the righting of this wrong.

And what do you suppose she had done to merit this treatment? Here is her career: She was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1825. Her parents were early English colonists and Revolutionary patriots. Miss Brown joined the Congregational church when only 9 years old, and at 16 she taught school. Later she taught several branches in a seminary in order to pay the expenses of a collegiate course at Oberlin. She was graduated from that college at the age of 22, and at 25 had completed the theological course. When she asked for a license to preach, such as was given other students, it was refused because she was a woman, and she was told to preach or keep silent on her own responsibility. She took the responsibility and preached whenever she got a chance. Two years later, in spite of many obstacles, she was ordained as preacher by the Congregational church of South Butler, N. Y. Soon after this she began to doubt the soundness of the theological doctrines which she was preaching, and in 1854 resigned her pulpit. Later she became a Unitarian. She was married to Samuel C. Blackwell in 1856 and is the mother of several daughters. She now lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. Blackwell has written several books on sociological and scientific subjects and has frequently appeared on the lecture platform. She has taken a lively interest in the movement which was started by the declaration of independence made by the convention of women held in Waterloo, N. Y., in the summer of 1848, and at the coming celebration of that event will be one of the two pioneers who will tell the women of today how much has been gained in half a century.

ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

A Conscientious Architect.

Caller—I have $10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design.

Honest Architect—Yes, sir. John, show the gentleman the plans of our $3,000 houses.—New York Weekly.

An Alluring Idea.

"What I want to see," exclaimed Senator Sorghum, "is the annexation of Hawaii. I envy the men who will one day come to this capitol to represent the interests of that far distant state."

"Yes," rejoined the enthusiastic young friend. "They will loom up as giant reminders of the progress of civilization and of the increasing power of this young republic."

"So they will," answered the senator; "so they will. And in addition to all that, just think of the mileage!"—Washington Star.

A MONSTER CANVAS.

French Artist Painting the Czar's Coronation For the Paris Exposition.

M. Henri Gervex, the distinguished French painter, is at work on a monster painting which is to be exhibited at the

HENRI GERVEX AT WORK ON HIS MONSTER PAINTING.

Paris exposition of 1900. The painting will represent the coronation of the czar. It will be about 33 feet long and nearly 25 feet in height and will contain over 200 figures, of which fully three-quarters will be actual portraits of the noted personages who participated in the coronation ceremony. As most of those present were members of the various royal families of Europe and as M. Gervex is anxious to make his picture historically correct it can be seen that this will involve an immense amount of detail, for the artist will want to please each lord and lady.

M. Gervex had decided to paint the scene before the coronation, and with that end in view went to Moscow and witnessed the event from the press inclosure. He has selected for his portrayal the supreme moment of the occasion when the young czar was in the very act of placing the splendid crown on his own head, the most solemn and dramatic moment of the whole series of brilliant events.

"Although this painting will be a legitimate work of art," says M. Gervex, "a painting on canvas such as one might send to the Salon, I intend to borrow for purposes of exhibition certain devices more properly belonging to the domain of the diorama. In order to heighten the realism I shall paint two panels, extending the scene on either side, and adjust them to the painting at a wide angle. Heavy curtains will conceal the extremities on all sides, while the light will fall from above. The spectator, in consequence, will see neither the beginning nor end of the design—he will seem to be in the very coronation hall itself."

A YOUNG EXPLORER.

Dr. Sven Hedin, Who Knows All About Central Asia.

Scandinavia has produced many explorers, but none who has had more romantic adventures than that daring

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

and adventurous traveler Dr. Sven Hedin. Although his name is as yet little known to English speaking people he is well known in his own country and is reckoned in the class with Nansen, Andree and Sverdrup. Central Asia is the particular field in which he has distinguished himself, and in his wanderings through that mysterious section of the globe he has visited places where white men have never been before.

He is only 33 years old, but he has achieved much. He started on his first trip when he was 20, his funds being limited to $100, which he had saved up while acting as tutor. This took him far into Persia, and when his funds ran out he applied to Aga Muhammed Hassan, one of the richest men in that part of the world. It was a bold stroke, but when Hassan found that the young stranger was a fellow countryman of Charles II, whose exploits are known throughout Iran, he gave him an escort and a bag of silver.

On his return to Sweden Dr. Hedin interested King Oscar and several wealthy men in his scheme to explore central Asia, and the king attached him to a complimentary mission to the shah of Persia. On his second visit Dr. Hedin scaled a famous mountain, much to the astonishment of the Persian nobles. When he returned for the third time to Persia, it was at the head of a well equipped expedition, and he spent nearly four years in wandering about the Gobi desert and the plateaus of Tibet. He rummaged among the ancient ruins of dead, forgotten cities of the desert, made maps of the country and discovered many things of scientific and historical interest.

Interesting Newspapers.

There are four papers published in the arctic regions. The last, which is called the Atuagagdliutit Nalinginarmik Tusaruminasassumik of Greenland, is not sold on the streets by newsboys for obvious reasons.

Narrowest Streets In the World.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

A Boy's Definitions.

A boy being asked to describe a kitten said. "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever and stopping before it gets there." It must have been the same boy who thus defined ennui: "It is when nobody ain't done nothing and somebody goes and tells."—Tit-Bits.

HARVARD'S LIBRARY.

AND THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO TAKE CHARGE OF IT.

Librarian Lane Has Been a Lover of Books From Boyhood and Now Has 500,000 Volumes Under His Care. How the Collection Has Grown.

William Coolidge Lane, the newly appointed librarian for Harvard university, is rather a young man for the position, being only 39. He is, however, one of the leading librarians of the country and is known to bibliographers throughout the world on account of his contributions to the book lore of the study of Dante. Mr. Lane will be perfectly at home in the Harvard library, for he is a graduate of

WILLIAM C. LANE.

the university and was connected with the library for 12 years, only leaving to become librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, a post which he will hold until his successor can be found.

Mr. Lane was born in Newtonville, Mass., and comes of a long line of early settlers. When he entered Harvard at the age of 19, his family removed to Cambridge and there he has lived ever since. Even as a boy he had been a lover of books and long before he completed his college course he determined to become a librarian. The opportunity offered, for soon after his graduation there was a vacancy in the Harvard library, and he secured it. The position was a humble one, but it gave him a chance to live among books, and this alone was enough to make it desirable in his eyes.

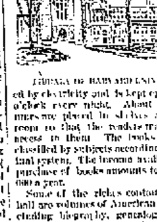
Under the friendly direction of the late Justin Winsor he added much to his knowledge of books and learned how to apply it. After serving for six years he was made, in 1887, assistant librarian and continued in this capacity until 1893 when he went to the Athenaeum. He has been secretary for the publishing section of the American Library association since it was organized, in 1886, president of the Massachusetts Library club and secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa society. As librarian of the Dante society since its organization in 1889 he has compiled the catalogues of the library of that society and done other valuable work of a similar nature.

Being a loyal Harvard man, of course it is the fulfillment of his dearest ambition to be placed at the head of the great library in Cambridge which inspired in him his love for books. The grand total of volumes which he will have under his control and which are accessible to Harvard students falls little short of 500,000.

Harvard library was founded in 1638. Its nucleus was the little store of books which John Harvard left to the college. There were only 300 volumes, but so scarce were books in the new world at that time that this poor little collection made Cambridge the literary center of America a distinction which it has not even yet wholly lost its grip on. In 1667 Solomon Stoddard was chosen "library keeper" and among the rules he formulated was the following: "No scholar in the college under a senior may borrow a book." Quite different was the principle enunciated by the late Librarian Winsor, who said, "I try never to forget that the prime purpose of a book is to be much read."

In 1764 the college library, which at that time was housed in one end of old Harvard hall, was almost wiped out by fire. Of the 5,000 volumes which had been accumulated only about 100 were saved. This heavy loss only served to awaken the sympathy of the colonies and England for the college, and when in 1766 the new Harvard hall was built many generous donations of books had been made. The library occupied two rooms on the second floor of the hall until 1841 when it was finally settled in Gore hall. This building, which has been enlarged from time to time, was originally constructed in the form of a Latin cross, with the nave 140 feet long and the transepts 81 feet long. One of the transepts has been extended so that it is 181 feet in length, but further additions will have to be made in the near future in order to accommodate the constant additions which are being made.

A most liberal policy has been adopted in regard to the loaning of books and only such restrictions are imposed as are deemed necessary for the protection of property. The reading room in Gore hall now contains 275 seats and tables. It is well light-



LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

ed by electricity and is kept open until 10 o'clock every night. About 18,000 volumes are placed in shelves around this room so that the readers may have free access to them. The books are closely classified by subjects according to an original system. The income available for the purchase of books amounts to about $12,000 a year.

Some of the riches contained in Gore hall are volumes of American history, including biography, genealogy and geography, 22,318; American slavery, 860 volumes; folklore and medieval romances, over 5,800 volumes, supposed to be the largest collection in existence; Sanskrit, about 420 printed texts and 1,000 manuscripts; maps, about 12,000 loose sheets, probably the largest collection in the country, and classics, about 17,848 volumes.

CHARLES WARNER.

A Perplexity.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "I guess dey've got us."

"What did de folks in de house say?"

"Ef we don't chop wood, we can't sleep in de barn. Dey'll lock it."

"Well, we kin go furder down de road."

"No, we can't. It's goin ter rain in about five or ten minutes, an rain hard. De horrible alternative is jes' dis, which'll we do, go ter work or take a bath?"—Washington Star.

Honoring the Profession.

An editor in the south was traveling on a steamboat, and having been shaved naturally offered to pay.

"We never charge editors nothin, sah," said the barber grandiloquently.

"But how can you carry on your business?"

"Dat's all right, boss," was the indulgent reply. "We makes it up off'n gentlemen."—Youth's Companion.

BOTH BIG AND FAMOUS.

Yet Chancellor Day Has Lots of Trouble on His Hands.

Chancellor James R. Day of the Syracuse university, who is one of the principals in the lively controversy which is just at present stirring up eastern Methodists and is gaining considerable notoriety, has been

CHANCELLOR DAY.

at the head of that great denominational institution of education for some three years. He left the pastorate of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, New York, to take his present position.

The controversy is concerning the obligation of Syracuse university to furnish support to the widow of Bishop Peck, founder of the institution. When Bishop Peck was still in health, he deeded the greater part of his ample estate to Syracuse university, receiving in return a pledge that the university would never allow either him or his wife to suffer want. That was 25 years ago. Since then Bishop Peck has died and a short time ago Mrs. Peck followed him to the grave. During the last few years of her life the university refused to contribute to her support, Chancellor Day claiming that the sum set aside for that purpose had been exhausted. Before and after Mrs. Peck's death the claim has been urged by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, an alumnus of the university, who made his home for several years with Mrs. Peck and who was her sole residuary legatee. The controversy has been a bitter one and among the developments has been the filing of a $30,000 libel suit by Mr. Rockwell against Chancellor Day.

Dr. Day has been in the Methodist ministry nearly 30 years and is widely known, having been mentioned several times as a candidate for bishop. He was born in Whitneyville, Me., about 52 years ago. He is a man of imposing presence, being 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing nearly 250 pounds. As a youth he roamed far afield in search of adventure and fortune, but finally returned to the farm on which he was born. Then the powerful influence of a pious domestic atmosphere asserted itself and he announced his intention to enter the ministry. He took a course of study at Kent's Hill, Wesleyan seminary and Bowdoin college, entering the Maine conference after he had been ordained.

A CABINET LADY.

Miss Helen Long Occupies That Position In the Secretary's Household.

Miss Helen Long, youngest daughter of the secretary of the navy, who recently christened the American built Japanese warship Kasagi after the unique oriental method of liberating a pigeon as she pronounced the name, must be really reckoned among the cabinet ladies, for Mrs. Long is so much of an invalid that she is unable to do her full share of the entertaining, leaving a good part of these duties to be born by her handsome and talented stepdaughter.

Miss Long was first introduced to Washington society last spring when she presided over her father's home during the absence of Mrs. Long. She showed that she was fond of the social whirl, for, in spite of the limitations of hotel life, she managed to give some very enjoyable receptions in their apartments at the Portland. She has many friends in the capital, where she lived and studied for six years during her father's congressional term.

Miss Long was also educated at a private school in Northampton, Mass., and in Europe. She has mastered both French

MISS HELEN LONG.

and German, so she finds it easy to entertain the members of the diplomatic circle. Her tastes are decidedly literary, but she is by no means a bookworm, being fond of horseback riding and bicycling. She is a tall, slender young woman with an erect carriage which suggests the Delsarte girl. She has blue eyes and a quantity of light hair which she wears in a pompadour and coiled high on her head. Her voice is particularly sweet and cultivated, and the nasal twang of New England is not in evidence.

Secretary Long has still another daughter, older than Miss Helen, but she has little time to devote to society. She is a young woman of unusually brilliant mind and is bent on putting her talents to some use. Last year she was graduated from Smith college, and she is now studying medicine at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore and is with her family only during the holidays. So if there is to be any entertaining done in the Long household Miss Helen will have to bear the burden of hostess, and thus far she has shown a disposition to accept the position with much cheerfulness and even enthusiasm.

The Lucky Rich.

Soiled Sammy—Dere's just one t'ing I envies dem millionaires.

Thirsty Thornton—Wot's dat?

Soiled Sammy—Dey never has to work out dere fines.

ART FOR FARM FOLKS.

NOVEL MOVEMENT TO CIRCULATE PICTURES IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

How Miss Tanner Started the First Traveling Art Gallery and How the Work Has Been Carried on In Wisconsin—Woman's Clubs Take It Up.

A movement to cultivate the artistic tastes of country people by means of circulating art galleries through the farming districts has been begun in Wisconsin. It was in this state, too, that the idea of traveling libraries originated. The scheme for traveling pictures is an elaboration of the same idea.

To Miss Mary E. Tanner, a teacher of art in the Stevens Point Normal school, is due the credit for starting the new movement. She had heard F. A. Hutchins, chairman of the state library commission, tell of the longing for good reading matter which existed in the farming districts and how this was being met by the traveling libraries. She was deeply interested and thought much of the talk. Later she met Mr. Hutchins and said:

"If we can supply country people with traveling books, why not give them traveling pictures too?"

"You can," was the reply. "It would be a fine thing. Go ahead and try it."

So with no further encouragement Miss Tanner, alone and unaided, went to work to launch this most novel movement. She began by making an attempt to supply the farmers living but a few miles from the city. At that time she had never heard of Jane Addams and her ideas of art for the common people and she knew nothing of the methods which are now in operation at Hull House, Chicago. She planned her work along purely original lines and designed it solely to meet the needs of the people whom she could reach.

Having no extensive means or influence, she had to begin in a humble way. First she talked over the plan with some of her friends, and they enthusiastically volunteered to help her. They went to work with a will, gathering up pictures of all kinds and sizes wherever they could find them.

The lithographs which were being sent out as supplements to the big Chicago papers helped out wonderfully, photographs of famous paintings were eagerly

MARY E. TANNER.

seized upon and everything that spelled art with a capital A was made use of. Even pictures from magazines and illustrated papers were utilized. When they had got together a big collection, they sorted out the best, mounted them uniformly on cardboard, labeled them, pasted envelopes for cards on the back, packed them into a top buggy and started out to rouse a sense of the truly artistic in the country districts.

At first they went to the schoolhouses where they interested the teachers in the movement and enlisted their aid. The plan usually followed was to call a meeting at the schoolhouse, exhibit the pictures and give a little talk concerning them. These art talks proved wonderfully popular, and the young women were kept busy furnishing speakers. After the talk the pictures were distributed, each family taking one picture and agreeing to return it after a certain length of time and exchange it for another. And that was all there was to it. In June the pictures were called in and stored until the following fall.

After the first season the Women's club of Stevens Point took up the work and has since taken charge of it. Of course the collection has been materially added to, and the collecting and distributing are in the hands of a competent committee. More than this, the State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to start a traveling gallery for the use of art clubs and in various parts of the state different organizations are taking up separate phases of the work. State Senator Stout is to add pictures to his traveling libraries in Dunn county, too, which is a flattering indorsement of Miss Tanner's work.

The state federation has appointed an art interchange committee for the purpose of collecting reproductions of masterpieces for circulation among small clubs of women who are remote from art centers. Clubwomen in other states are becoming interested in the movement and it has been suggested that a national art interchange for the federation would be a feasible project.

Miss Tanner, to whose energy and enterprise the success of the movement is due, has come to be looked upon as an authority on such matters and is frequently asked for advice in regard to the starting of such enterprises. She believes that if the selection of pictures is made judiciously much can be accomplished toward creating an esthetic impulse in country districts.

"Of course it depends a great deal upon the class of people among whom your work lies," she says. "If they are not well educated, I doubt the advisability of giving them pictures of buildings or historic places. What they want is a picture which tells a story, such as Millet's 'Angelus,' and others dealing with genre types.

"Pictures of landscapes and flowers always prove popular. Accompanying each picture should go a slip telling the name of the artist, something about his life, and, if possible, a little story about that particular work. That is where the educational side of the scheme comes in. Surely it will lead to good things. Even the desire to know more about the man who painted the picture may lead on to the reading of books which would otherwise never be opened. Some day I want to see pictures circulated in every public library, just as books are now."

MILDRED MERRIAM.

Astounding Ignorance.

Probably Si Jackson is the most ignorant negro in St. Louis. Noticing the gentleman by whom he is employed reading a newspaper, he asked:

"Say, boss, which does yer read—de black or de white?"—New York Sunday World.

That Was All.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with you?" asked Mrs. Northside of another Allegheny woman.

"He says that the cartridges of my leg have stiffened," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 30.

Text of the Lesson, Math. vi, 5-15. Memory Verses, 9-13. Golden Text, Math. vi, 6. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

5. "And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward." Dr. Weston says concerning this sermon that Christ here draws the picture of the person who is to be the result of His work, the ideal man whom the Saviour is to make actual by saving him from sin. The only and indispensable condition of admission to such a life is the consciousness of utter spiritual poverty, absolute destitution, a beggar with no power to alter his condition or make himself better. No man on earth, be he who or what he will, is excluded, and the character described in the beatitudes is within the reach of every man.

6. "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father, which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." All benevolence is not to be hidden, for when our good works glorify God we are to let our light so shine. No one is forbidden to pray in public nor even to let it be known that we are fasting if God can be glorified thereby. What is forbidden is our own glory or advantage in anything. What is required is the glory of God in all things. See I Cor. x, 31; I Pet. iv, 11; John xiv, 12, 14.

7. "But when ye pray use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do, for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." There is nothing here forbidding us to repeat the same petitions in our prayers, but what is forbidden is vain repetition or thinking that there is and benefit or merit in saying the same words over and over. True prayer is the utterance of heart desires for the glory of God in the name of Jesus Christ.

8. "Be not ye therefore like unto them, for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him." We are not forbidden to ask because our Father knows, but we are to ask as children who have confidence in a Father's love and wisdom. Children who tease and torment their parents do no credit either to themselves or to their parents; parents who permit it are not wise, and children who do it do not honor their parents. Confidence in God will meekly ask and be sure that if it is best it shall be given.

9. "After this manner therefore pray ye, Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name." I have met many who use no more this form of words and perhaps they do no sin by this omission; as for myself I never expect to pray better or with more understanding or more in accord with the will of God than when I use these very words. I would not rob Israel, nor put myself under any bondage, but if Israel has a good thing which I, too, can enjoy, surely our Father would like me to enjoy it. How very near Jesus took Mary and us to His heart when He said, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xx, 17).

10. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." When, after the thousand years satan shall have been sent to the lake of fire, and all things shall have been subdued unto Christ, then He shall hand over the kingdom unto God the Father, that God may be all in all (Rev. xx; 10; I Cor. xv, 28), and this prayer shall be answered.

11. "Give us this day our daily bread." Our Father knows our need in this matter and will not withhold any good, yet it is His pleasure that we ask Him for all that is included in this phrase "our daily bread," and inasmuch as we have already learned that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God (chapter iv, 4), the phrase must include a great deal.

12. "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Forgiveness of sins in His name is what we are to preach everywhere (Luke xxiv, 47), and when we receive Him we are assured that our sins are forgiven for His name's sake and shall no more be remembered (I John ii, 12; Isa. xliii, 25), but while we are in these mortal bodies we shall need constant forgiveness; hence the comfort of the assurance that "If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." It is the sense of the vast forgiveness which we enjoy from Him that enables us to be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us (Eph. iv, 32).

13. "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever. Amen." God never tempts any one to do wrong (Jas. i, 13), but He does try men for their present and eternal good, and for His great glory, and it is blessed to be tried and receive grace to endure (Jas. i, 12). He will never try us above what we are able (I Cor. x, 13). As to the evil one, He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (II Tim. iv, 18). The kingdom is His, the power is His, and the glory. Salvation and service from beginning to end are all His, and of Him, and it becomes us ever to say, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all.

14. "For if ye forgive men their trespasses your Heavenly Father will also forgive you." Fellowship with God depends upon our being one with Him in all things. We may walk with Him, and He will dwell in us and walk in us (II Cor. vi, 16), but we must be willing to humble ourselves and agree with Him in everything (Mic. vi, 8; margin; Amos iii, 3).

15. "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." When Peter asked how often he should forgive his brother and suggested seven times as a possible extreme, our Lord answered, "Until seventy times seven." He then told of one who was forgiven 10,000 talents, but would not forgive his fellow an hundred pence; hence he was severely punished. Our Lord added, "So likewise shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses (Math. xviii, 21-35). Again it is, as always, "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of God." Nothing for self, not even anything in the way of justice as a primary thing, and never revenge, but always the glory of God that He may be magnified.

AN IRISH PENUCHLE STORY.

Senator Cantor's Amusing Tale About Duffy and Mulcahy, the Missing Statesmen.

In legislatures like the present New York assembly, where the margin of power is slight, the party leaders have much ado to keep their majority up to the bill passing strength. Senator Cantor told a good story the other day in connection with close votes. "We needed every vote in the world," he said, "to pass the bill that was pending, and the bill was a strong party measure. Just as we were about to take a vote I missed two of our men. I had been worried about them, but they had been labored and argued with until I thought they were all right. Their names—well, call 'em Duffy and Mulcahy, good Irish names. I call attention to their nationality, because the point of the incident depends on it," said the senator, in an across the table aside to Tom Jennelly. "Well, they were missing, Mulcahy and Duffy, and I sent out a

"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline. 531

Millions NOW USE Pearline

bloodhound. Among friends were made for speakers to keep the floor and prevent a vote. After two of the longest hours I ever knew the men were brought in. My hair ceased to turn gray. The vote was called and we passed the bill by a majority of 1.

"'Where were you, boys?' I asked, when it was all over and I had caught my breath. 'I told you you would be needed if you ever were in your life. It was as near a throw down as ever happened.'

"'I'm sorry Jake, thruly sorry, but it was not from any vicious intent on the part of myself an Mulcahy we were missin',' explained Duffy. 'It was like this: We was over t' the dago's f'r our lunch an afther atin we got that wrapped up in a game of penuchle we tuk no note av the flight av toime.'"—New York Journal.

Cruelty to Woman.

When, during the civil war, the Confederate General McCulloch moved from Panola, he had considerable difficulty in getting his men across the Tallahatchie river. The feat was accomplished on a pontoon bridge, where only a few men and their horses could cross at a time, and those in the rear, while waiting, would slip back into the town. When this was found out, staff officers were sent to order the men into line, and they rode along, calling on them to close up.

Several Texans started, on hearing the order, and dashed along the street at breakneck speed, and one fellow some distance in the rear yelled as he flew and whirled his lasso above his head.

He passed a store where stood the figure of a woman, a wire frame made for displaying gowns, and quick as a flash his rope had caught the dummy.

Down the street he galloped, dragging the thing after him. It was very light and constantly rebounded at times so that it was six feet above the ground. Everybody who saw it was sure he had lassoed a woman, and not only indignation but horror prevailed.

He noticed no one. His big hat on the back of his head, he rode wildly along, yelling at the top of his voice and dragging his victim. When he arrived at the river, he halted, drew in his rope, caught the figure under his arm and quietly rode on the bridge.

The crowd had followed, and when it discovered the real nature of the lady cheer upon cheer rent the air.—Youth's Companion.

Getting In on a Sure Thing.

"So you think times are really going to be better, do you?"

"Yes, they're going to be better for me anyway."

"What makes you so sure of it?"

"I've decided not to do any more bucket shop speculating."—Chicago News.

At the Mission School.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, what does the verse mean where it says, "And the lot fell upon Jonah?"

Bet Schlappy—He bull going jumped on 'im.—New York Press.

Explained.

Mrs. Goode—Why is it that you tramps would sooner sleep than do anything else?

Tramp—Dat's because uv our retirin disposition.—Up to Date.

A Mere Trifle to Him.

A man out west has accused a Pullman porter of stealing $43,000 from him. How ridiculous! What would a Pullman porter want with a trifle like that?—New York Truth.

Treating Him For Nothing.

"What are you treating me for, doctor?"

"Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of $30 for two years."—Detroit Free Press.

William the Immortal.

"As the Immortal William once said," remarked Prince Henry, "'there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.'"

"Really, now, Heinrich," said the kaiser as he overheard the remark of the prince, "that is quite clever, but when did I say it?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Dreier Bros. drug store.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying "Electric Bitters," and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

LIVE STOCK

COLOR MARKINGS.

Ohio Method of Identifying Blooded Hogs That Change Hands.

The Ohio Poland-China Record company has adopted a method of identifying hogs beyond doubt by their color markings. In animals that have been bred pure for generations the different spots, stripes and splashes of color can be easily traced and described, as a white foot, white hairs on rump or spot on shoulder, etc. A chart containing such color description in addition to its pedigree given along with a hog when it is sold and accompanying it through every change of ownership would be a means of fixing its identity positively. Such charts the record company uses in connection with established earmarks.

Mr. L. N. Bonham describes in The Breeder's Gazette the card as follows: The secretary has prepared forms of pedigree on the back of which appear blank outlines of the right and left sides of a pig. These blank outlines are also on the stub of the pedigree kept by the breeder. He gives instructions for the breeder to "take this blank and while looking at the pig before shipping him or sending his pedigree for record mark on these outlines with pencil all the points and spots as they appear on right side and then on the left. Before sending the pedigree mark with ink, solid black, all these spots and points as they appear on the pig." It is believed that such a description will be more exactly

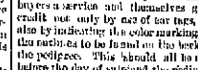


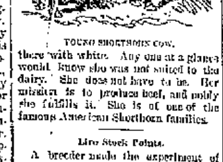
CHART FOR IDENTIFYING A HOG.

expressed than is possible by words. Holders of sales of their produce can do buyers a service and themselves great credit not only by use of ear tags, but also by indicating the color markings on the outlines to be found on the back of the pedigree. This should all be done before the day of sale and the pedigrees filled out from the private records of breeding, so that on the receipt of payment or note for the animal there is nothing to add to the pedigree but the purchaser's name and address and number of animal. The breeder who will go even further and instead of so much highfaluting and misleading superlatives will use a simple outline of form and add to this the color markings, would close the door against many opportunities for fraud and give specific and reliable information.

The idea is applicable not only to identifying pigs offered for record, but for accuracy and fullness of description. We believe it is an effort in the right direction. Its success depends largely on the carefulness of the breeder who may use it. He may think it a desirable thing and yet not be skillful enough with pencil or pen to show accurately the size and location of markings. He also may not be skillful in use of his pen as a letter writer, but he can find those who can do such work if he wishes to serve his customers as well as he ought. The average breeder can give on these outlines a better idea of the number, location and size of the animal's markings than he can in words. The identification of his produce can be secured and no shyster can appropriate the breeder's skill or pedigree for another pig.

Young Shorthorn Cow.

For a perfect model of the female Shorthorn we have seen nothing superior to the young cow in the illustration. Her back is as straight as an arrow, her color a fine red, splashed here and



YOUNG SHORTHORN COW.

there with white. Any one at a glance would know she was not suited to the dairy. She does not have to be. Her mission is to produce beef, and nobly she fulfills it. She is of one of the famous American Shorthorn families.

Live Stock Points.

A breeder made the experiment of feeding some milk cows and some fattening steers the same ration as to materials. It consisted of bran, cornmeal and oilmeal. He wished to find out which it cost the most to produce—a pound of butter or a pound of beef. He noted each pound of gain made by the steers, likewise each pound of butter the cows produced. The result was that the cost was for the beef, 3.4 cents; for the butter, 3 cents. Thus it cost a trifle more with the above feed to produce a pound of beef than a pound of butter, which is worth at least four times as much. Still, if everybody went to making butter instead of beef the price of the butter would soon be lower than that of beef.

The price of $60,000 recently paid for the 2-year-old racing colt Hamburg, in Kentucky, does not look as though the trade in thoroughbreds was dead.

A pig is always ready for market at 10 months old, and it ought to be ready at 8 months.

At the Chicago fat stock show the heaviest 2-year-old steer was a Hereford that weighed 1,830 pounds; the second heaviest was an Aberdeen-Angus, 1,750 pounds; the third heaviest, a Shorthorn, 1,630 pounds. The Hereford won also the sweepstakes prize.

LAMB FEEDING.

Winter Quarters, Lean Meat Rations, Shearing, Need of Water, Etc.

Food eaten goes to one of two functions, the support of the animal or its growth.

The animal must live, and to live must be kept warm, and this will be done first from the food eaten and all the growth will come later from any surplus of food above these requirements. Very much the largest part of the food of support goes to maintaining warmth. Under ordinary circumstances 70 per cent is thus used, and the conditions may be such that a much larger proportion will be used for this purpose.

So far as any hope of profit is concerned this part of the food might just as well be thrown into a stove and burned as to be consumed in the animal's body as fuel.

It follows, of course, that if the lamb to be fed is put into warm quarters less food will be used as fuel and more of it will be utilized in making growth. We should then make the folds or barns for feeding just as warm as the health of the lamb will allow. I have tried different temperatures and find that about 50 or 55 degrees F. is the most desirable. But we will find that no lamb can endure bad air and be healthy. Their lungs are sensitive, so we must see to it that the fold is well ventilated and the air kept pure and free from disease germs. If properly ventilated with shoots from the fold up out at the roof, this can be secured without making them too cold or having a draft blowing in on the sheep. Nothing can be worse than to attempt to ventilate by the windows, as it is impossible to do this without having more or less drafts blowing in on the lambs, and when this occurs they are sure to take cold.

No animal is more averse to having wet quarters than the sheep, and no lamb or sheep can be made to do well in a fold having the manure or floor wet. Nor must it be allowed to become filthy. It should be made dry and then kept littered with leaves or straw so as to keep clean, and when so it need not be cleaned out more than two or three times during the winter.

We know another thing. All motion is at the expense of energy, and energy comes only from food eaten. If now we keep the lambs very quiet, they will use less food in this way, and more can go to making growth. Nothing can be more wasteful and foolish than to attempt to feed a lot of lambs running loose over the fields or yards. Not only do they waste much food in the needless exercise, but they are running over and crowding each other from morning till night. To do their best they should be sorted according to size and no more than 25 put together in pens, in warm quarters, not less than eight feet in height in the clear, and when so kept may be safely loosed in a pen that shall give each lamb ten square feet of floor space. In order that the lambs may have ample feeding room the pens may be made only 10 feet wide and long enough so as to give each lamb one foot of feeding rack and trough.

The common notion that lambs do not require much water is very fallacious. No animal needs more or will drink oftener when it has a chance, and no animal is half so particular as to the cleanliness of the water or trough from which it drinks. The drinking troughs should be up just high enough so they can drink easily and should be kept clean enough so the shepherd would be willing to drink from it.

As has been said, we want a large amount of lean meat put upon lambs. We know also that the foods having an excess of the nitrogenous elements tend to the production of lean meat. We should also know that sheep, lambs especially, are very fond of a variety in their food. We should therefore feed largely on nitrogenous foods, such as bran, oats, oilmeal and gluten meal for grain, and no forage is so good for lambs as good, early cut, well cured, bright clover hay, and if we have plenty of this we may safely add quite a proportion of corn to the grain ration. In feeding grain it is well to commence with a very small amount and if possible begin to feed a little while still on pasture, and the amount may be gradually increased so long as the grain will show that they are making a good use of what they eat.

As we want the meat juicy as well as lean and as the lambs must be kept healthy some sort of succulent food should be provided. Nothing is better than good silage, which can be safely fed in as large quantities as they will eat. Roots and turnips, rutabagas and mangolds are all good for succulence, and if the lambs are kept warm there is no danger of feeding them too much succulent food—in fact, I have found that they will do better when fed both silage and roots than when fed on either alone.

Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance—in fact, it will not do at all to feed haphazard. They are so sensitive in this respect that they should be fed each day in the same order as regards pens. Their stomach is as good as a clock, and unless fed at just such an hour and in the same order each day they will fret and worry off all the gain you could expect.

One thing more—I would advise the shearing of the lambs when first put into the folds and for these reasons: It takes all the ticks off with the wool, and no lamb can make a satisfactory gain with no more than a half score of lively ticks; they occupy less space after shorn and can get about more freely; and then you can keep their folds much warmer.

I hope farmers who are finding their crops growing less will be induced to go into the winter feeding of lambs. I am sure those who do so systematically and stick to it will at the end of five years find a goodly sum to the credit of the lambs, but what is far better they will find that the rich manure made, if judiciously used, will make a good showing in increasing their crops.—J. S. Woodward in National Stockman.

Not Entirely Free.

"You say," said the city editor, "that he walked forth from the grim walls of the prison a free man."

"Yes, sir," answered the reporter.

"Well, he didn't. His wife was with him."—Indianapolis Journal.

As It Was.

Jack—So after you satisfied her father that you were a stockholder she consented to be your wife?

Mack—Yes. First he viewed my shares and then she shared my views.—New York Journal.

His Reason.

Softleigh—Why do you burn the candle at both ends, old man?

Hardpan—That's the only way I can make both ends meet.—New York Journal.

New but Effective Method.

"How did her father strike you when you called on him?"

"First with his left and then with an umbrella."—Detroit Free Press.

Better Than Kipling's Rates.

"Oh, I don't know about Kipling! He's not so extremely warm. A single line brought me in a couple of thousand not long ago.

"A single line?"

"Yep—a street railway line that I had sued for compensatory damages."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hostelry in Ante-Bellum Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From Its Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

From the Tri-County Scribe, Plymouth, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Thompson run the historic Tayler House at Plymouth, Ill., a hostelry where Abraham Lincoln often slept, where "Dick" Yates, Lyman Trumbull and Richard Oglesby bought refreshments for the inner man in ante-bellum days, and from the veranda of which Stephen A. Douglas delivered one of his great speeches.

This article has not so much to do, however, with this historic hotel, as it has with the landlord's fourteen-year-old laughing, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked daughter Ollie.

As one sees her today, the picture of perfect health, it is hard to believe that nearly nine of the thirteen years of her life were spent on the bed of invalidism, that for months she never walked, and for years suffered the pain, misery and distress of inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form.

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted.

Mrs. Thompson heard of a wonderful cure which had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was influenced by it to purchase some of the pills for her daughter.

Before she had taken half a box, there was marked improvement in her condition; when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health. Today, there is not a healthier child than Ollie Thompson.

The case came to the attention of the editor of the *Tri-County Scribe*, and a reporter was detailed to learn the story of this remarkable cure from Mrs. Thompson's own lips. She said:

"Ollie was a hearty, well-developed child from the time she was born until she was three years old. In 1887 she was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism. For nine years she was never entirely free from the disease, and much of the time was in an alarming condition. At times she could not walk, and her spine was drawn out of shape so that she could not stand straight. One of the doctors said if she became well she would be a cripple for life.

"Dr. Grigram, of Augusta, was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease, and finally told us he could not cure her. We doctored her most all the time, but when she was ten years old she had an unusually severe attack, and we called in Dr. Kreider, of Prairie City, where we were then living. He tried hard to cure her but finally gave it up. He said, 'I can do nothing further, the case is the worst I have witnessed.'

"We nearly gave up hope then, but called Dr. McDaniel who doctored her after we came to Plymouth, but no benefit was derived.

"Then I heard how Uncle Wesley Walton had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition he had been in, I thought if the pills cured him, they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her, and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them, and when the second box had been used she was well, and has never had rheumatism since.

"I cannot say too much for the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I believe Ollie would have been dead long ago if she had not taken them." VICTORIA THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1897.

W. S. BORING, *Notary Public.*

I hereby state that I have examined Miss Ollie Thompson, and find no outward appearance of rheumatism.

W. D. WARE M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1897.

W. S. BORING, *Notary Public.*

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or they will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

RIFLES, NOT BIBLES.

HOW A SHREWD RUSSIAN ADVENTURER FOOLED THE BRITISH.

Count Leontieff, Who Is King Menelek's Bismarck, and His Sudden Rise to Power in Abyssinia. Regarded as a Lunatic, He Has Become a Governor.

One of the most picturesque and interesting characters just now prominent in Africa is Count Nicholas Leontieff. Nominally he is governor of some of the southern provinces of Abyssinia, but actually he is the dictator of the foreign policy of that semibarbarous nation, and a decidedly vigorous and aggressive policy it is. He is King Menelek's Bismarck and well understands the job.

Yet it was this same Leontieff who was described by the British embassador at St. Petersburg in making a report to his government as "a dreamer, a fifteenth century swashbuckler, a religious fanatic." This was in reply to a query from the British foreign office. It had been rumored that some kind of a Russian expedition had started for Abyssinia headed by Leontieff, and the British wanted to know all about it.

"Oh, he's perfectly absurd, this Leontieff," was the tenor of the answer sent back by the observant embassador. "He has started out with some priests and 100 Bibles. He thinks because the Abyssinians have a religion something like that of the Russians that Menelek and his people will go into the Russian church in a body."

And in this light the expedition was generally regarded. Even the runners who came in from the frontier brought word to King Menelek that a messenger of the czar, bringing many books and accompanied by holy men, was on his way to the mountain capital.

"Humph! Books!" exclaimed Menelek. "Well, let him come. It will amuse the queen to look on a foreign priest."

But when the cases which were supposed to contain Bibles were opened the surprised and delighted eyes of the warrior king rested not on sober volumes, but on glistening layers of martini rifles, flanked by row on row of cartridges. As a personal present to the king Leontieff brought a pair of gold mounted pistols.

"You Russians have a fine taste in Bibles," was his comment.

Then Leontieff played his trump card. With an exaggerated bow and with a flattering speech he presented to the queen a box of marvelous beauty. "If you will allow me, your majesty, I will open your Bible to a text." As he said this he pressed a spring and out came a needle dagger of the finest steel. "The point is poisoned," added Leontieff, while the attendant priests looked straight ahead with never a smile.

COUNT NICHOLAS LEONTIEFF.

Since that day, nearly three years ago, Leontieff has waxed great in power and influence at the court of Menelek. To say that the queen was delighted with her present is to express her emotion but mildly. She was even tempted to kill a waiting woman on the spot in order to test her new toy.

Leontieff did not go back to Russia, but remained to grow to be more and more of a favorite. His military training made him especially valuable to Menelek, and he went energetically to work to get the Abyssinian soldiers into shape. That he did this with considerable success the Italians learned to their sorrow when they were beaten back disastrously after their attempt to reach Adowa. It was Leontieff who was Menelek's adviser and right hand man in this campaign, though the crafty Russian kept well behind the scenes.

Later, when the English expedition under Colonel Rodd sought out Menelek for the purpose of negotiating a friendly treaty, Leontieff was not in evidence at the court. He had had a talk with the king about the manner in which the Englishmen should be received, however, and the programme was followed to the letter. Menelek mentioned Leontieff as a stray Russian who had come with Bibles and guns again. He flattered the English and pretended to be anxious to be on friendly terms with the British government. But after Rodd had departed Leontieff came out of hiding and chuckled with the king over the clever manner in which the latter had fooled the English.

As a matter of fact, Menelek has little idea of continuing his friendly relations with the English. His country is a sort of buffer state between the British possessions on the south and British occupied Egypt on the north. He intends to resist the encroachments of England from both sides, and for this purpose he has placed Count Leontieff in command of the provinces of Ethiopia. Evidently the new governor believes that in a time of peace it is well to prepare for war as he was recently in Birmingham, England, for the purpose of purchasing a large supply of the peculiar kind of "Bibles" which the British gun manufacturers turn out in such large quantities. He has also raised some recruits for his police force in France, and he has picked up a few field guns which may some day come in handy down in the equatorial regions.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THEY GATHERED HIM UP.

The Farmer's Town Hall Portrait and the Hieropsential Cyclone.

A Georgia farmer so pleased a patent medicine firm with a certificate he had given as to the merits of the particular nostrum that they offered to have his picture painted, with the certificate, on the town hall. The former was tickled with the idea and regularly sat to the artist until the latter had transferred his rugged lineaments to the weather boarding of the most prominent building in the town. The picture was full length.

Shortly afterward a cyclone strolled by and scattered the town hall to the four corners of the county. People in different localities picked up sections of the farmer's portrait which had been blown their way, and one man, knowing how the farmer deplored the disaster, wrote him as follows:

"I'm sorry the cyclone blowed yer pictur' so fur, but I've got good news fer you. Bill Jinkins found yer left leg, Mart Wilkins is got a hunk o' yer back, Dan Jones found yer right arm, an I understan that Sister Molly Brown is got t'other arm, likewise yer right leg. All the pieces I seen fit tergether good. What I wants ter know now is, how much will yo give fer yer head?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SUN'S REVENGE.

And How It Affected the Man of Snow One Day.

The story of the man—

—who told the sun—

—he was not—

—so warm.—New York Journal.

Numerically Speaking.

"You know Pedunela, don't you? tell you he's one of a thousand."

"Yes, he's one of the ciphers. I know him rather better than you do."—Chicago Tribune.

Experienced.

Manager—Have you had much professional experience?

Soubrette—Seven.

"Seasons or husbands?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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J. H. AIKEN, Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main; Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sol Hubbard, Prop

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THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY. The only Regulation Alley in the city. 24 E. Columbia St.

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MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. 63 Clinton Street.

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E. K. Bash, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 166.

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THE EDMUNDS ELECTRIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

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J. H. Hahe, dealer in all kinds of furniture. Latest designs of sideboards, bed room suits and dining room tables. 31 Clinton St.

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Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

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HENRY W. KRUSE Latest, most approved system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓%. 192 Calhoun St.

WILLIAM MENZE, Merchant Tailor. First-class work and Perfect Fit Guaranteed. 231 Calhoun Street.

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Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat in every room. Rates 75 cents per day and upwards. First class restaurant in connection. WILLIAM McCOY, Owner and Proprietor.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 49 and 51 W. Berry Street, Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house, West Berry Street.

SANTAL-MIDY. These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (MIDY)

The Perfume of Violets. The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses Upon the World's Pitfalls.

Upon Every Hand They Abound to Allure Mankind from the Straight Path —Every One of Them Has Its Sting.

The following sermon was prepared by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in lieu of his regular Sunday delivery. It is based on the text:

I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo, I must die. I Samuel, xiv, 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing fields of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for and lover of nature. Virgil celebrated the bee in his fable of Aristaeus and Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Solomon, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as a Bible symbol. A miracle of formation is the bee; five eyes, two tongues, the outer having a sheath of protection, hairs on all sides of its tiny body to brush up the particles of flowers, its flight so straight that all the world knows of the bee line. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan, and the honey bee construct; its cells, sometimes a storehouse, and sometimes a cemetery. These winged toilers first make eight strips of wax, and by their antennae, which are to them hammer, and chisel, and square, and plumb-line, fashion them for use. Two and two these workers shape the wall. If an accident happens, they put up buttresses of extra beams to remedy the damage. When about the year 1776 an insect before unknown, in the night time attacked the bee hives all over Europe, and the men who owned them were in vain trying to plan something to keep out the invader that was the terror of the bee hives of the continent, it was found that everywhere the bees had arranged for their own protection, and built before their honey-combs an especial wall of wax with portholes through which the bees might go to and fro, but not large enough to admit the winged combatant, called the Sphinx Atropos.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments and follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee, and part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to eat anything until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy—a great honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of the trees until it overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he, not knowing the military order about abstinence, dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and, as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick, he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell upon him, and but for special intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been damaged by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive!

Corrupt literature, fascinating but deathful, comes in this category. Where one good, honest, healthful book is read now, there is a hundred made up of rhetorical trash consumed with avidity. When the boys on the cars come through with a pile of publications, look over the titles and notice that nine out of ten of the books are injurious. All the way from here to Chicago or New Orleans notice that objectionable books dominate. Taste for pure literature is poisoned by this scum of the publishing house. Every book in which sin triumphs over virtue, or in which a glamour is thrown over dissipation, or which leaves you at its last line with less respect for the marriage institution and less abhorrence for the paramour, is a depression of your own moral character. The bookbindery may be attractive, and the plot dramatic and startling, and the style of writing sweet as the honey that Jonathan took up with his rod, but your best interests forbid it, your moral safety forbids it, your God forbids it, and one taste of it may lead to such results that you may have to say at the close of the experiment, or at the close of a misimproved life: "I did but taste a little honey with the rod that was in my hand, and lo! I must die."

Corrupt literature is doing more to-day for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopements, marital intrigues, sly correspondence, delicious names given at post office windows, clandestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal perjuries are among the ruinous results. When a woman, young or old, gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel she is in appalling peril. But some one will say: "The heroes are so adroitly knavish, and the heroines so bewitchingly naive, and the turn of the story so exquisite, and all the characters so enrapturing, I can not quit them." My brother, my sister, you can find styles of literature just as charming that will elevate, and purify, and ennoble, and Christianize while they please. The devil does not own all the honey. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman, and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated that you can not afford to fill up with husks and cinders and debris. In the interstices of business that young man is reading that which will prepare him to be a merchant prince, and that young woman is filling her mind with an intelligence that will yet either make her the chief attraction of a good man's home, or give her an independence of character that will qualify her to build her own home and maintain it in a happiness that requires no augmentation from any of our neighbor sex. That young man or young woman can, by the right literary or moral improvement of the spare ten minutes here or there every day, rise head and shoulders in prosperity and character, and influence above the loungers who read nothing, or read that which bedwarfs. See all the forests of good American literature dripping with honey. Why pick up the honeycombs that have in them the fiery bees which will sting you with an eternal poison while you taste it? One book may for you or me decide everything for this world and the next. It was a turning point with me when in a book store in Syracuse one day I picked up a book called "The Beauties of Ruskin." It was only a book of extracts, but it was all pure honey, and I was not satisfied until I had purchased all his works, at that time expensive beyond an easy capacity to own them, and with what delight I went through reading his "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and his "Stones of Venice" it is impossible for me to describe, except by saying that it gave me a rapture for good books and an everlasting disgust for decrepit or immoral books that will last me while my life lasts. All around the church and the world to-day there are busy hives of intelligence occupied by authors and authoresses from whose pens drip a distillation which is the very nectar of Heaven, and why will you thrust your rod of inquisitiveness into the deathful saccharine of perdition?

Stimulating liquids also come into the category of temptation delicious but deathful. You say: "I can not bear the taste of intoxicating liquor, and how any man can like it is to me an amazement." Well, then, it is no credit to you that you do not take it. Do not brag about your total abstinence, because it is not from any principle that you reject alcoholism, but for the reason that you reject certain styles of food—you simply don't like the taste of them. But multitudes of people have a natural fondness for all kinds of intoxicants. They like it so much that it makes them smack their lips to look at it. They are dyspeptic and they like to aid digestion; or they are annoyed by insomnia, and they take it to produce sleep; or they are troubled, and they take it to make them oblivious; or they feel happy, and they must celebrate their hilarity. They begin with mint julep sucked through two straws on the Long Branch piazza and end in the ditch, taking from a jug a liquid half kerosene and half whisky. They not only like it, but it is an all-consuming passion of body, mind and soul, and after awhile have it they will, though one wineglass of it should cost the temporal and eternal destruction of themselves, and all their families, and the whole human race. They would say: "I am sorry it is going to cost me, and my family, and all the world's population so very much, but here it goes to my lips, and now let it roll over my parched tongue and down my heated throat, the sweetest, the most inspiring, the most delicious draught that ever thrilled a human frame. To cure the habit before it came to its last stages, various plans were tried in olden times. This plan was recommended in the books: when a man wanted to reform he put shot or bullets into the cup or glass of strong drink—one additional shot or bullet each day, that displaced so much liquor. Bullet after bullet added day by day, of course the liquor became less and less until the bullets would entirely fill up the glass, and there was no room for the liquid, and by that time it was said the inebriate would be cured. Whether anyone ever was cured in that way I know not, but by long experiment it is found that the only way is to stop short off, and when a man does that he needs God to help him. And there have been more cases than you can count when God has so helped the man that he left off the drink forever; and I could count a score of them, some of them pillars in the house of God.

One would suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to the intoxicants, and stand off from the devastating influence. You have noticed, for instance, that some of the restaurants are called "The Shades," typical of the fact that it puts a man's reputation in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and his wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, I find on some of the liquor signs in all our cities the words "Old Crow," mightily suggestive of the carcass and the filthy raven that swoops upon it. "Old Crow!" Men and women without numbers slain of rum, but unburied, and thus evil is pecking at their glazed eyes, and pecking at their bloated cheek, and pecking at their destroyed manhood and womanhood, thrusting beak and claw into the mortal remains of what was once gloriously alive, but now morally dead. "Old Crow!" But alas! how many take no warning! They make me think of Caesar on his way to assassination, fearing nothing; though his statue in the hall crushed into fragments at his feet, and a scroll containing the names of the conspirators was thrust into his hands, yet walkin right on to meet the dagger that was to take his life. This infatuation of strong drink is so mighty in many a man that, though his fortunes are crashing, and his health is crashing, and his domestic interests are crashing, and we hand him a long scroll containing the names of perils that await him, he goes straight on to physical, and mental, and moral assassination. In proportion as any style of alcoholism is pleasant to your taste and stimulating to your nerves, and for a time delightful to all your physical and mental constitution, is the peril awful. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for a European excursion who landed without money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad station. To many there is a complete fascination in games of hazard or the risking of money on possibilities. It seems as natural for them to bet as to eat. Indeed, the hunger for food is often overpowered by the hunger for wagers. It is absurd for those of us who have never felt the fascination of the wager to speak slightingly of the temptation. It has slain a multitude of intellectual and moral giants, men and women stronger than you or I. Down under its power went glorious Oliver Goldsmith, and Gibbon, the famous historian, and Charles Fox, the renowned statesman, and in olden times senators of the United States, who used to be as regularly at the gambling house all night as they were in the halls of legislation by day. Oh, the tragedies of the faro table! I know persons who began with a slight stake in a ladies' parlor, and ended with the suicide's pistol at Monte Carlo. They played with the square pieces of bone with black marks on them, not knowing that Satan was playing for their bodies at the same time, and was sure to sweep all the stakes off on his side of the table. State legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so-called "meetings." Every man who voted for such infamous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

But in this connection some young converts say to me: "Is it right to play cards? Is there any harm in a game of whist or euchre?" Well, I know good men who play whist and euchre, and other styles of games without any wagers. I had a friend who played cards with his wife and children, and then at the close said: "Come, now, let us have prayers." I will not judge other men's consciences, but I tell you that cards are in my mind so associated with the temporal and spiritual ruin of splendid young men that I would as soon say to my family: "Come, let us have a game of cards" as I would go into a menagerie and say: "Come, let us have a game of rattlesnakes," or into a cemetery, and, sitting down by a marble slab, say to the gravedigger: "Come, let us have a game of skulls." Conscientious young ladies are silently saying: "Do you think card-playing will do us any harm?" Perhaps not, but how will you feel if in the great day of eternity, when we are asked to give an account of our influence, some man should say: "I was introduced to games of chance in the year 1893, at your house, and I went on from that sport to something more exciting, and went on down until I lost my business, and lost my morals, and lost my soul, and these chains that you see on my wrists and feet are the chains of a gamester's doom, and I am on my way to a gambler's hell." Honey at the start, eternal catastrophe at the last.

Stock gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and, depositing a small sum of money, run the chance of taking out a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market, and you are an ignoramus if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee, or sugar, or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lost all. The old spiders eat up the unsuspecting flies. I had a friend who put his hand on his hip pocket and said in substance: "I have here the value of $355,000." His home is to-day penniless. What was the matter? Stock gambling. Of the vast majority who are victimized you hear not one word. One great stock firm goes down, and whole columns of newspapers discuss their fraud or their disaster, and we are presented with their features and their biography. But where one such famous firm sinks, 500 unknown men sink with them. The great steamer goes down, and all the little boats are swallowed in the same engulfment. Gambling is gambling, whether in stocks or breadstuffs, or dice, or race-horse betting. Exhilaration at the start, but a raving brain, and a shattered nervous system, and a sacrificed property, and a destroyed soul at the last. Young man, buy no lottery tickets, purchase no prize packages, bet on no baseball games or yacht racing, have no faith in luck, answer no mysterious circulars proposing great income for small investment, drive away the buzzards that hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side and be a candidate for Heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse plunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of mercy, at which we are all invited to sit. I was reading of a boy among the mountains of Switzerland ascending a dangerous place with his father and the guide. The boy stopped on the edge of the cliff and said: "There is a flower I mean to get." "Come away from there," said the father; "you will fall off." "No," said he; "I must get that beautiful flower." And the guides rushed toward him to pull him back, when, just as they heard him say, "I almost have it," he fell 2,000 feet. Birds of prey were seen a few days later circling through the air and lowering gradually to the place where the corpse lay. Why seek flowers off the edge of a precipice when you can walk knee-deep amid the full blooms of the very paradise of God? When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with a rod made out of the wood of the cross I dip it up for all your souls.

The poet Hesiod tells of an ambrosia and a nectar, the drinking of which would make men live forever, and one sip of the honey from the Eternal Rock will give you eternal life with God. Come off the malarial levels of a sinful life. Come and live on the uplands of grace, where the vineyards sun themselves. "Oh, taste and see that the Lord is gracious!" Be happy now and happy forever. For those who take a different course the honey will turn to gall. For many things I have admired Percy Shelley, the great English poet, but I deplore the fact that it seemed a great sweetness to him to dishonor God. The poem "Queen Mab" has in it the maligning of the Deity. Shelley was impious enough to ask for Rowland Hill's Surrey Chapel that he might denounce the Christian religion. He was in great glee against God and the truth. But he visited Italy, and one day on the Mediterranean with two friends in a boat which was 24 feet long he was coming toward shore when an hour's squall struck the water. A gentleman standing on the shore through a glass saw many boats tossed in this squall, but all outrode the storm except one, in which Shelly and his two friends were sailing. They never came ashore, but the bodies of two of the occupants were washed up on the beach, one of them the poet. A funeral pyre was built on the seashore by some classic friends, and the two bodies were consumed. Poor Shelley! He would have no God while he lived, and I fear had no God when he died. "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Beware of the forbidden honey!

The Law of Life.

It is a strange fact that death is the law of life. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same constitutes the life of innumerable creatures. It may easily be shown that without death there would be over-population.—Rev. Amos Johnson, Methodist, Frankford, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

DRINK TAINT IN HER BLOOD.

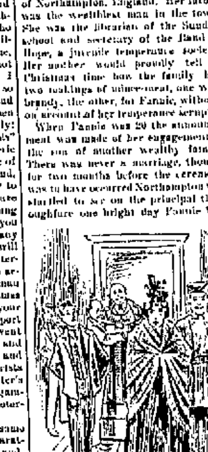
And Wrecking of a Beautiful Young Girl by Brandy.

Fannie Wilson, 34 years old, known to the police of the lower precincts of Brooklyn, was sentenced to ten days in Raymond street jail by Justice Brennan in the Adams street police court.

"That woman has been a lady," said one of the court officials, as he noticed her stately and dignified carriage as she stood at the bar.

Fannie Wilson was 15 years ago considered the prettiest girl in the town of Northampton, England. Her father was the wealthiest man in the town. She was the librarian of the Sunday school and secretary of the Band of Hope, a juvenile temperance society. Her mother would proudly tell at Christmas time how the family had two makings of mince-meat, one with brandy, the other, for Fannie, without, on account of her temperance scruples.

When Fannie was 20 the announcement was made of her engagement to the son of another wealthy family. There was never a marriage, though, for two months before the ceremony was to have occurred Northampton was startled to see on the principal thoroughfare one bright day Fannie Wil-



"THAT WOMAN HAS BEEN A LADY."

son, without hat or gloves, hair disheveled, and her dress loose at the bosom.

"Insane," said the kindly ones. "Intoxicated," said the more matter of fact, and so it proved to be.

She said afterward that she felt a desire to take a sip of brandy, "just to see what it was like." The sip was fatal. In the girl's system was a desire for drink that all those years had been latent.

The family felt the disgrace and Fannie was sent to a brother who was married and running a sheep ranch in New Zealand. For awhile she seemed to be getting over the desire, and everyone was happy. Then word reached her of her mother's illness. Again she drank, and after a hard struggle went back to England. When she arrived it was to find her mother dead and her two married sisters not particularly anxious to take any risk with her.

So, after collecting her share of her mother's estate—£7,000—she moved to London, where for a couple of years she lived the pace that kills. She was finally arrested and sent to the workhouse, and came to America upon her discharge.

She said recently:

"I have been to jail, I have been in several homes, but it is not my fault, it is a disease in my blood to drink, and drink I shall until the end."—The World.

PERSONAL PURITY.

Clean Mind and Body Necessary to a Clear Brain.

Thomas Alva Edison was once asked why he was a total abstainer. He said: "I thought I had a better use for my head." The answer is worth remembering by any young fellow who means to use his brains. A wonderful battery they make. Every morning they take up their work and start us on our daily pleasure or daily duty, if we have not tried this stimulus or that stimulus, not in the plan for which they were made.

The young man who means to do the best possible work his body and mind can do keeps his body and mind pure, as clean from outside filth as Edison keeps his brain. This is what is meant when we are told to keep ourselves as pure as little children are.

The men who are trained for a football match, or a running match, or a boxing match, have to keep their bodies from any stimulus but that which is given by food prepared in the simplest way, so as to suit the most simple appetite.

It is not simply that a man's body must be in good order itself; what is needed is that a man shall be ready and able to govern his body. He shall say: "Go," and his body shall go. He shall say: "Go faster," and his body shall go faster. His will, his power to govern his machinery, depends on his keeping himself pure.—Rev. E. E. Hale, in Temperance Ideas.

TEMPERANCE NEWS NOTES.

It is said that there are 66 rumshops within two blocks of the Yale campus.

Forty-one students have been dismissed from Stanford university, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality and drinking habits.

Sir William Meredith, C. J., of Toronto, Ont., has ruled that a hotel keeper has no legal right to give liquor to a personal friend during the hours when the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law.

The final proof of a victory for the temperance cause in the matter of the Princeton inn is it given in the recently-issued university catalogue for the year 1897-98. The page giving a map of the grounds has heretofore borne an arrow pointing to the inn. This year the arrow is omitted.—Union Signal.

For ten years Cambridge has voted "no license," so that there are no open saloons around Harvard. In the first years of the university, 250 years ago, when money was scarce, payment of tuition was allowed in produce, bearskins and live stock. A "rundlet of sack" (keg of wine) was good for a year's tuition. The times have certainly changed.

The saloon keepers of Sioux City, Ia., have been notified by the county attorney that they must observe the Martin law in future. This means neither tables nor chairs in saloons, only one entrance, uncurtained windows, no shaking for drinks and ten o'clock closing. Hitherto the law has been openly violated, and its enforcement will drive many dealers from the business.

Chief Cause of Homicide.

In closing his papers in the North American on "Why Homicide has Increased in the United States," Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the eminent criminologist, suggests as remedies for the suppression of homicide in America the establishment of colonies for incorrigibles, the multiplication of reformatory institutions similar to the one in Elmira, and the constant combating of the saloon influence by temperance and religious societies. The last is the real preventive. The saloon is the chief cause of homicide, as of misery.

INEBRIETY AMONG YOUNG MEN.

Evidence That It Is on the Increase and the Reason Therefor.

There is at the present time some evidence that inebriety among young men is increasing. This may be to some extent due to so-called "club" life which is now fashionable among the wealthy classes. But while the young man's surroundings are partially responsible for his habits, other factors in the etiology of the disease must not be overlooked.

During the years of adolescence, while the brain is only partially developed, the nervous organization is not in the stable condition which marks the full vigor of normal adult manhood. This being so, the desire for alcoholic drinks is much more easily acquired between the ages of 17 and 25 than in later life. If inebriety has, up to now, been comparatively uncommon in youths, it has been because the customs of society have made indulgence comparatively difficult. These customs are rapidly disappearing, if they have not already disappeared, and drunkenness among young men, as I have already mentioned, seems to be increasing.

I think that the word "thirst" must be understood to include all desires for drink, whether physiological—and, therefore, normal—or pathological. In the former case, the organism requires water, and the desire reappears when it has been consumed. I am not saying, of course, that unless a person is thirsty he should not drink water; but I wish to insist upon it that if, in addition to the four or five tumblers of pure water which all of us ought to drink every day, our drinking were confined to those times when we feel thirsty, alcoholism would not be a common disorder.

The limitation of drinking to physiological requirements necessitates in many cases the exercise of a greater degree of self-control than is possessed by the ordinary young man who has been brought up in such a way that most or all of his wants have been gratified. He visits the club and somebody invites him to take a drink. As a matter of politeness he does so. This sort of thing continues until a condition arises in which abstinence means discomfort. Now it is quite well recognized that the continued repetition of any process which gives pleasure, although originally purely voluntary, becomes less and less so, until eventually the operation is performed independently of the will. What actually happens is that the nervous mechanism has been educated by degrees to one line of conduct, and that line of conduct—in this instance drinking—becomes normal. Abstinence would demand a readjustment of the mechanism of inhibition and would be attended certainly with discomfort, perhaps with distress. The normal will power has left the man; he has ceased to be a free agent; and the craving for alcohol is not voluntary, but automatic.

The typical case of any disease cannot be found outside the text books. The cause of alcoholism must, therefore, be scientifically investigated, as far as possible, in each individual case.

The instances of inebriety, unconnected with club habits, are, of course, very numerous. The following facts, however, are worthy of notice. Prior to the age of 17 serious intellectual strain is liable to be injurious to boys. The development of the reproductive functions quite frequently unbalances the nervous system, and, strange as it may seem, excessive mental capacity in some one direction often makes its appearance. Self-control is wanting and irregular habits are formed. The stomach becomes irritable and indigestion becomes almost chronic. This condition is well known, not only to physicians, but to every man who looks around him. What happens next? As alcohol seems to give relief, alcohol is taken, and the young gentleman argues that it cures his dyspepsia and "keeps him strong."

I have now traced the history of a common form of inebriety among young men just commencing life. Mark the position at the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, or twenty-fifth birthday. Some alcoholic stimulant is consumed every day. "How do you do?" is to this man very closely allied to "come and take a drink." If one talks with him upon the subject of inebriety he generally argues that although drinking is a bad habit total abstinence makes him "nervous." The inebriate himself believes that he is capable of refraining from the use of alcohol whenever he chooses, and the public shares his belief, which is to some extent due to the fact that alcoholic disease exists in the stomach a long time before any very acute symptoms arise. Nevertheless, the young inebriate, who usually called himself "a moderate drinker," seldom denies that there are occasions upon which he gets what he calls "full," a term which is destitute of scientific accuracy.

The character of the treatment demanded by the alcoholic condition of necessity depends upon the general health of the patient, but there are, of course, some principles which are applicable to almost every case. As the drinker usually has a poor appetite, especially in the morning, he must be induced to take food, otherwise the lowering of his vitality by fasting will retard his recovery. Moreover, there is no doubt that the consumption of simple food at short intervals will diminish the craving for alcoholic stimulants. Sufferers from alcoholism require a great amount of sleep, and if this cannot be obtained by natural processes, hypnotics must be resorted to.

Narcomania in any form being due to a disordered nervous system, its cure must be looked for in the restoration of the nervous system to a normal condition. This can only be accomplished by the combination of hygienic surroundings, moral suasion, attention to diet, and the judicious use of such drugs as are indicated in each individual case.—George H. McMichael, M. D., in Journal of Inebriety.

Native Christians and Tobacco.

Miss E. Theodora Crosby, a missionary of the American board, thus writes of Christians in Micronesia: "One peculiarity is their attitude toward the tobacco question. They will not admit a man or woman who uses the weed to church membership; they argue that smoking and chewing are the outward symbols of an inward degeneracy; and their one rule is that those who bear the name of Christ shall neither touch, taste nor handle the unclean thing; and from this rule there is no appeal. And thus, also, with intoxicants. In all the years I have been in Micronesia I have never seen an intoxicated native, while I have seen many a white man in that condition. The German Kommissar has made it a rule in the Marshall islands that no trader shall sell liquor in any form to a native. For the first offense he is reprimanded, for the second he is heavily fined, and for the third he is expelled from the islands."

License to Sell Hard Cider.

A decision has been made in New York that hard cider is a liquor within the meaning of the Raines liquor tax law, and a citizen of Carmel, Putnam county, has been fined $200 for selling hard cider without a liquor license.

SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

THE CUP OF TEARS.

"The cup which my Father hath given, me, shall I not drink it?"

No letter lay beside it, no messenger did say
Who sent the somber token that on my threshold lay.
A cypress wreath drooped from it, my soul grew sick with fears,
For well I knew its meaning, it was the cup of tears.

I gazed into the chalice and saw, with lips of snow,
As in a prophet's vision, the sad years come and go.
I felt the thirst and longing, and the burning pain that sears
The eyelids of those mortals who drink the cup of tears.

I stooped and read each symbol etched on its heavy brim;
I scanned the thorny pattern that wreathed the cruel rim;
There was the torch inverted, and there the lonely years
Were carved in gloomy pictures upon my cup of tears.

I pushed the goblet from me, and in my anguish said:
"I cannot drink the potion, O, give me back my dead!
Thou who art all compassion, whose name my soul reveres,
Give back the eyes I long for, and take this cup of tears!"

Then spake a voice beside me: "My child! it may not be.
Canst thou not trust thy Father to pour a draught for thee?
Believe that all is wisdom which mystery appears,
And drink with lifted forehead thy sacred cup of tears."

And then the Presence vanished, without adieu or sign,
To carry cups of sorrow to other lives like mine.
O God, be very pitiful to whom this Presence nears!
And help us to be loving who drink the cup of tears.
—May Riley Smith, in Congregationalist.

PATIENCE WHICH WINS.

Faith and Works Bound by an Indissoluble Law.

While it is true that no amount of painstaking work will take the place of that original insight and instinctive power which we call genius, it is equally true that without the training which is secured by infinite patience, genius cannot accomplish its highest aims; and it is also true that a person of moderate abilities, with a capacity for taking infinite pains, is likely to do better work than a person of much higher natural gifts who lacks this basal quality. In the religious life faith and works are bound together by an indissoluble law; it is impossible to separate them. In the life of the creative man or woman an original ability and patience in work are united in the same vital fashion; they cannot be separated. An eminent American artist, who is now an old man, has never forgotten the lesson he learned from Sir Frederick Leighton in his youth. Leighton was then a brilliant and fascinating young painter whose future was still before him. He was at work upon an Italian landscape, or upon a picture with an Italian background. In that background he was anxious to introduce an olive-tree. He remembered a tree which he had seen in the south of Italy, and remembered it quite distinctly enough to reproduce it; but he was not content to trust his memory. The American artist remembers how Leighton came into a cafe in Rome on his way to southern Italy, making the long journey from England for the express purpose of studying that olive-tree and of taking home an exact sketch of it; and he remembers also how, four or five weeks later, the ardent young Englishman, brilliant, enthusiastic, versatile, but with a capacity for taking pains, reappeared with a wonderful sketch of the olive-tree, upon which he had spent days of unbroken observation and work. From this little incident the American student learned a lesson which he never forgot, and which went far to secure the success which came to him in later life. The story illustrates the great quality which lies behind all real success, alike for the man of genius and the man of talent. There is a cheap philosophy abroad in the world, to be found especially on the lips of unsuccessful men, which declares that success is a matter of accident, of good fortune, of luck; but success is as clearly the harvesting of a seed-sowing as is the gathering of the grain. No man takes out of life more than he puts into it; and no man makes any real achievement who does not secure it by force, ability and genuine work. Any other explanation of success is fallacious and misleading. It may console the vanity of those who have failed, but it will not explain the achievement of those who have won.—N. Y. Outlook.

A QUESTION OF PARENTS.

Filial Ascent and Descent—A Warning and a Hope.

It is good to have good parents. A child ought to count it a blessing when he can look up with honor and reverence to his father and mother. It is sad to have bad parents. A child is to be pitied when he must be ashamed of his father and his mother. But, good parents cannot save us, and bad parents cannot destroy us. Each one of us must give account of himself to God. Old Thomas Fuller calls attention to four remarkable changes in four succeeding generations in the genealogy of the son of David: "(1) Roboam begat Abia; that is, a bad father begat a bad son. (2) Abia begat Asa; that is, a bad father a good son. (3) Asa begat Josaphat; that is, a good father a good son. (4) Josaphat begat Joram; that is, a good father a bad son." Fuller adds quaintly: "I see, Lord, from hence, that my father's piety cannot be entailed: that is bad news for me. But I see also that actual impiety is not always hereditary: that is good news for my son." Both warning and hope are in this truth.—S. S. Times.

Irreparable Loss.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value. . . . O! my brethren, it is the omission of these things which is irreparable; irreparable when you look to the purest enjoyment which might have been your own; irreparable when you consider the compunction which belongs to deeds of love not done; irreparable when you look to this groaning world and feel that its agony of bloody sweat has been distilling all night and you were dreaming away in luxury!—Robertson on "The Irreparable Past."

The Vision of Absolute Truth.

We were made to attain to the Divine likeness—made, that is, as we can now see, to realize each in the narrow sphere of our fragmentary lives, each according to the measure of our ability, the fact of the incarnation, to live in the light of that vision of absolute truth which has been opened to us, to live by the growth of that knowledge of God which He places within our reach through the fulfillment of daily duties.—Canon Westcott.

The Realities.

Life must be real and earnest to the man who believes that he is going to live forever. After all, it is only the things of eternity that are real. Things that perish with the using are unreal.—United Presbyterian.

THE DEAD IDEALS.

A Parable for Those Who Have Looked Upon Life's Darkest Side.

"Oh! bury us, bury us!" they cried, but I shut my ears and would not listen to them. Then their faces came and haunted me and I could not forget them, and still they went on calling, "Bury us, bury us!" At last I went into the inner room where they lay. They were my dead ideals.

I was loth to bury them. They were my own flesh and blood and I had been so happy with them for companions. My lonely heart ached with the longing to clasp them once more in my arms. They had gradually wasted away and I had embalmed them one by one and hidden them in a secret place. No one could realize how I missed them. They had been so much to me.

I looked lovingly at them. The eldest of all was called "Respect for One's Parents." He had been dead a long time, he was nearly as old as I. While he was with me my father and mother had been perfect in my eyes, but when he died I saw that they, too, were human and faulty, but it was they who had gradually killed him. They could not realize that I had reached the age of an independent citizen of the world. I knew now he would never live again, and I took him away and buried him deep down under the ground.

Then I looked at his sister, "Purity." She had died soon after his brother. While she lived I thought that women were honorable and men were pure, but, alas! now I knew better.

These two of my children had died, but while my favorite son, the "Embodiment of All Manly Virtues," was still alive, I could reconcile myself to their loss. Him I took with me on my solitary walks and hugged to my bosom when no one was there to see. He was my pride, my joy, my hope; I worshiped him like a god. And when he died my faith in human nature was destroyed, my anchor was taken from me, and I drifted for years on a sea of despair. Now as I looked at him for the last time and thought of all I had suffered when I lost him, it went through me like a knife that I must part with him forever. But I knew that until I had really hidden him away out of sight I should not know peace, and I put him in the grave with the others.

Then I looked at my fourth child, "Disinterestedness." He had taught me that kind actions were the fruit of a kind heart, but then in the world around I had seen how here one did a generous action because it brought him before the eyes of the public and raised him in his profession, another because it made others think well of him, and a third from greed, because he hoped for a larger reward in return. I had found rare exceptions, but I saw how as a rule self was the mainspring of man's actions, and when Disinterestedness died I felt sick and tired of living. I buried him, too, with the others. And I sat in the inner chamber with my head bowed and wished I, too, were dead.

Then I felt some one plucking at my sleeve, and, looking up, I saw a small white baby figure standing near me. I folded him in my arms and said: "What is your name, my little one?" And he answered: "Belief and Trust in God." And he said: "I will never leave you, but will stay with you always to support and comfort you all your life and help you to relieve other sorrowers."

And I felt once more that life was worth living.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WOMAN.

Some Good Definitions Selected by the Ram's Horn.

Woman is tangible love.—Harry E. Barlow.

Woman is man idealized, his better self.—Mrs. Lewis Wright.

The first expression of God's love for man.—William H. Cord.

Woman—Wife, mother, is a spark of God's own divine love, given to man in the flesh.—S. J. Keeley.

Woman is the queen of the home, the subject of the heart, and the complement of man.—C. C. Jaeger.

Woman is the poetry of the Divine nature, expressed by the purest and tenderest form of humanity.—S. G. Boyd.

Woman is God's highest expression of love, grace and beauty, exalted as mother of the race, and of the Son of God.—H. L. Johnson.

Man is the head; woman the heart;
Crown of creation; dawn of grace;
The church's type and counterpart;
Prophetic hope of all our race.
—George M. Cox.

Woman is the image of God's finished finite subject, purified through suffering and sanctified for the conception and birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ.—Mrs. R. F. Natnsley.

A new edition de luxe of man. Taken, not from his feet to be enslaved, nor from his head to dominate him, but from his side, near his heart, symbolizing neither supremacy nor subserviency, but mutual affection and companionship; his greatest help or hindrance.—J. Campbell.

IT CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

Concerning the Recasting of the Terms of Christianity.

Much debate prevails on whether the recasting of the terms of Christianity has caused a quickening of its spirit. The defense of those who are recasting its terms for themselves and who think they are doing it for others is they are quickening its spirit. If they are quickening its spirit, so far as they are concerned, their recasting work is not ill for them. If they are weakening or cheapening its spirit, so far as others are concerned, they have cause to regret that result, which they can hardly intend.

Christianity, however, is not so feeble or transient or recent a force as to be at the mercy of those who would newterm it, on the one hand, or in need of the defense of those who would preserve its spirit or its letter, on the other. It is in no danger from any pulpits. It is neither in peril nor under bonds. What preachers think of it is of less significance than what it thinks of them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Make Haste to Be Kind.

Serious and solemn words come naturally to the man who feels life escaping him, and the grave opening before him. The depths of his nature are then revealed; the divine within him need no longer hide itself. Oh! do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative towards those we love until they or we are struck down by illness or threatened with death! Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.—Amiel's Journal.

Judgment.

Speaking evil of another is a mirror into which I may look and see reflected my hideous inner self. When we speak harsh and hasty judgments about our fellow-men, that word becomes a verdict that our hearts are not right.—Rev. Clinton B. Adams.

God's Kingdom.

The kingdom of God is the kingdom of love, and we need not wait for Heaven for the coming of that kingdom.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

OREGON PHEASANTS.

IN GREAT DEMAND BY SPORTSMEN OF OTHER STATES.

Introduction of the Mongolian Pheasant in California and Virginia—Ohio Has a State Pheasantry—Oregon Carefully Guards Her Gamest Bird.

A remarkable demand is being made for Mongolian pheasants. The fame of Oregon's gamest of birds has spread all over the United States, and knowing a good thing when they see it the eastern sportsmen are particularly anxious to secure a number of the choice birds for breeding.

It is not likely that any great number of the Mongolian pheasants will be sent out of Oregon. The shipment of these birds beyond the boundaries of the state is prohibited by law, except under permit. There have been large numbers thus shipped, and there has also been a goodly number of the birds successfully smuggled out.

The state of Ohio now maintains a pheasantry at Van Wert and is furnishing eggs and birds to private parties. The pheasants were introduced into Ohio from Oregon, but there is no record of any permits being issued for the transportation of such birds to that state, and it is supposed the first lot was smuggled through.

The fish commissioners of California are attempting to introduce the Mongolian pheasant into that state, and some weeks ago placed an order in the hands of a man living in Eugene for 400 pairs. Mr. McGuire will take good care that no such number of birds is sent to California or any other state, as it would be in clear violation of law to do so. In order to secure a permit for shipment of pheasants out of the state the person doing so must make an affidavit that he is the owner and in possession of the pheasants he wants to ship. He must also swear that the birds are fully domesticated and kept for propagation and exhibition purposes.

The persons who have gone into the business of shipping pheasants for the money there is in it have in some instances an easy conscience and have no qualms in making the affidavit after catching the birds and keeping them in confinement for two or three days. In order to circumvent this class of people Protector McGuire has revised the affidavit to be made so that it will read "that said Mongolian pheasants were bred and raised in confinement," and the name of the breeder will also have to be given.

The introduction of the Mongolian pheasant in Virginia is being taken up with great enthusiasm by the sportsmen of that state, who hope for its success.—Portland Oregonian.

Pheasant Breeding In Massachusetts.

A great deal of success has attended the work of the Hon. E. A. Brackett chairman of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, in the breeding of Mongolian pheasants in the Massachusetts state aviary at Winchester, and there seems every prospect that they will in time become one of our most valuable game birds. Although the aviary was started only in a small way in 1895, the birds have increased with wonderful rapidity, and Mr. Brackett has now about 200 of them, besides a large number that have escaped or have been sent to persons anxious to try their hands at raising them.

With the work of breeding pheasants well under way there is almost no limit to the number of them that can be produced, as they are very prolific. A hen pheasant lays from 60 to 80 eggs in one course of the season, and under favorable conditions will raise a large percentage of the chicks hatched out from them.

A good many people are of the opinion that the Mongolian pheasant, on account of its brilliant plumage, comes from a hot country and cannot stand the rigor of our winter, but as a matter of fact the heat of the summer is much harder for the birds than the cold of winter, as they come from Siberia and northern Mongolia, where the climate is much colder than here. This pheasant is, in fact, one of the hardiest of game birds and will stand almost any amount of cold and bad weather.—Boston Transcript.

Selecting Birds to Show.

As the business poultry keeper is doubtless turning his attention toward the coming poultry shows a few words about selecting birds for exhibition may be in order. First, pick out fowls that matured their feathers during cool weather, as they have more luster in plumage than those that matured earlier. Second, select the best of your flock and put them by themselves. Put cut straw on the floor and scatter their grain in this and make them scratch for it. Of the heavy breeds, pick out those that are uniform in weight and pick out one third more fowls than you intend to exhibit, so you can allow for the defects that will almost surely come to light. Have your show coops handy and put the birds in them occasionally so as to get them used to the coops and handling.—Poultry Monthly.

Poultry Points.

Low roosts are what you want.

Young ducks will beat broilers.

If you have poor, sandy land, put poultry on it.

The poultry business is very far from overdone.

There is an increasing demand for pure bred fowls.

Have a good, strong male bird and one not akin to the hens.

A double walled house, the space filled with chaff or straw, makes a warm egg producing place in winter.

Many farmers who have kept chickens all their lives need to study the business almost from the beginning to make a success, for they have paid no attention to it.—Western Plowman.

Psychology.

"I don't believe it's possible for two people to think of the same thing in one moment."

"You wait until you owe your tailor a bill and meet him in the street."—Pick Me Up.

Kind Sympathy.

The Fierce One—I do wish the Lord had made me a man.

The Gentle One—Perhaps he has, Amelia, dear, but you haven't been able to find him yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wanted to Know.

Pastor—Come out to church tomorrow. I feel sure you will enjoy the sermon.

Friend—Who is going to preach?—Harlem Life.

A Youthful Baseball Crank.

Clergyman—Yes, my young friends, it rained 40 days and 40 nights.

Small Boy—When did they play off their postponed games?—New York Journal.

"I didn't mind his asking my age," said the lady who was not too young, "but what really roused my wrath was his introducing the question by saying he hoped a reference to my age would not be distasteful to me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FRUIT HOUSE HOLIDAY PRICES

For Christmas, 1897.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers, and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's goods. The times have affected the prices of a great many goods, and holiday goods are about the same as last season. But groceries are some cheaper, especially Rio Coffee, which is four cents lower. The very best Golden Rio, now selling at 12c lb. Fair Rio, price 10c lb.

Not much change in Sugars. Granulated, 5½c lb; Coffee A, 5c lb.

Our holiday goods consist of imported Toys, Drums, Dolls, and German Albums, all the latest styles, at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each. Extra nice at $1.25 each. Rich Bohemian Vases, high color and all styles, at 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 each. Smoking Sets, pretty styles to suit the most fastidious, 50c, 75c and extra fine $1.00. Small toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladder, Express Wagons, Dicers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Car Horses, Cups and Saucers, Tea, Coffee and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords, and many other pretty toys for the little ones. Also Christmas Trees and Christmas Tree Candles. Trees we sell at 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c for extra large ones. Christmas tree candles are very cheap this year, cheaper than they have ever been before. This year we will sell them at 10c per box, all sizes. Last year the price was 15c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies and all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we are selling at 15c per pound. Pure Stick Candy, 8c lb. Pure French Mix Candy, 10c lb. French Bon Bons at 10c and 15c lb. French Chocolates 15c. Very Best, 20c lb. Cinnamon Imperials and Jelly Beans 15c lb. Kisses, 15c lb. Gum Drops, 6c lb.

We have a large assortment and please all who favor us with a call.

COFFEES DOWN.

The Best Rio in Market, 12c lb.
The Best Roasted Rio in Market, 15c lb.
Old Government Java, Roasted, 30c lb.
Best Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Good Rio 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Best Mocha, Green, 25c lb.

SUGARS.

Best Granulated 5½c lb.
Standard A, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 5½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra, 4½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra, 5½c lb.

TEAS.

There is little change in Teas if any. They are some higher, but not enough to change our quotations. Our immense trade in Teas keeps up for the simple reason we are bound to hold our reputation for selling all goods at the lowest possible price.

We purchase direct from the importers and sell direct to our customers, thereby saving them the price of the middle man, which is at least 10c to 20c lb.

Good Young Hyson 30c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 30c and best 50c lb.
Tea Dust, 1-lb package, 15c
Extra good 30c
Gunpowder, good, 30c, best, 50c.
Best Imperial and English Breakfast, 50c lb.
Oolong Black, best, 50c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Best Golden Drips, 50c gallon. Good New Orleans, 15c gallon. Extra Nice, 35c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 30c gallon. Maple Syrup, best Vermont, 90c gallon.

OILS ALL KINDS.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot Oils, 50c. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, 50c gallon. Fish Oil, 60c. Castor and Lard Oil, 70c gallon.

CALIFORNIA DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

California Peaches, nice, 10c lb.
California Prunes, good, 5c lb.
California Apricots, 10c lb.
California Prunes, best, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 3 lb. cans, 15c can.
California Apricots, 15c can.
California Green Gages, 12c can.
California Egg Plums, African.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, per lb, 12½c
Zante Currants, per lb, 7c
Layer Raisins, per lb, 10c
Soft-Shelled Almonds, per quart, 10c
Best Filberts, per quart, 10c
Mixed Nuts, per quart, 10c
Shelled Almonds, per lb, 35c
Seedless Raisins, per lb, 12½c
Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb, 15c
Brazil Nuts, per quart, 10c
English Walnuts, per quart, 10c
Texas Pecans, per quart, 10c

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Artistic Cigars, 65c box.
Boys' Delight, 45c box.
Pearl Beauty, 10c lb.
Battle Ax Plug, 25c lb.
J. T. Plug, 30c lb.
Fox Car Fine Cut, 15c lb.
Durham Smoking, 45c lb.
Mail Pouch, 30c lb.
Home Made Cigars, $1.00 to $1.50 box.
Royal 1/4, 15c box.
Flor D'Anacha, 45c box.
Horse Shoe, plug, 40c lb.
Briar Pipe, 30c lb.
Extra Choice Fine Cut, 40c lb.
Sweet Consolation, 10c lb.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Sweet Catawba, 75c gallon.
Port and Sherry, 90c gallon.
California Muscatel, 85c gallon.
California Angelica, 85c gallon.
Whiskies—$1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50.
Kummell, $1.50 gallon.
Scotch Ale, Imported, 20c bottle.
Wines, all grades, bottled, 35c.
Gin, per gallon, $1.75.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CHINESE & JAPANESE MATTING, LACE CURTAINS & PORTIERES

The whole corner room is set apart for these goods, and a most excellent assortment we have. Our Fall and Winter supplies are now laid in at extremely low prices. We are selling a most elegant Rag Carpet, at 20c per yard; quality, last year's 25c. Number one Ingrain Carpet, 38c. Best All-Wool Ingrains, 55c yard. Choice Brussels, latest styles and patterns, 45c yard. Best Moquette, $1.00 yd. Tapestries, 58 and 70c yard. Good quality Cottage Carpet, 25c yard. Rugs in many styles and patterns from 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 up to $5.00 each. Floor Oil Cloth, one yard wide, 20 and 30c yard. Yard and half, two yards and two and half yards.

Window Shades, nice ones, 10c each. Other grades 25 and 35c each. All above goods are in stock, and we desire you to call and see them, even if you do not purchase. We can save you at least 10 and 25c on the dollar.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898

QUAD'S QUEER TALES.

Keeping Out of Trouble.

I had gone over a country store with Mr. Hooper and taken the usual half dozen men loafing about the place. Each seemed to be in sulky mood, and as soon as we got what we wanted Mr. Hooper quietly said to me, "If any of them ax us to stop, we must say we are in a big hurry."

We had started to go when one of the men called out:

"See yere, Jim Hooper! It's my opinyun that I kin jump ten feet on the level!"

"Don't doubt it, Tom, don't doubt it," was the reply as we hurried on.

"And say, Jim Hooper!" called a second. "It's my dwagonned opinyun that yo' can't jump five feet."

"No, reckon not, Ake," replied Mr. Hooper as he hurried me along. Two or three others shouted something we did not catch, and when we were half a mile away I asked Mr. Hooper what was the trouble.

"No trouble 'tall," he replied. "We got away fo' the trouble could begin. That Tom Beamers he kin jump jest six feet and no mo'. He's cut fo' feet off his tapeline, and when he measures his jumps he claims ten feet."

"But suppose he does claim it?"

"Then yo' has to allow the claim or he begins to pop at yo', and I don't keer to be popped at today."

"And what about the one who said you couldn't jump five feet?"

"Ale Wharton? Waal, he's put five feet on to his tape line, and if I jumped and said anything about it, he'd git mad and begin popplin. I jest hurried away to keep c'lm of a fuss. If we'd hung around a bit longer, the old feller on the bar'l would hev wanted to wrassle with yo', and if yo' had dowsed him his spotted hev loosed yo' with lead."

"Rather queer people, aren't they?"

"Waal, I can't say as to that. In course they do mo' or less shootin when they git mad."

"But they seemed anxious to pick a fuss."

"Yes, yorter analysis, and I'm kinder sorry to see 'em disapp'inted. Hello! That's Mr. Davis. Good mawnin."

"Good mawnin," replied the man on a mule.

"Gwine to stop, Mr. Davis?"

"Yes."

"Got yo' gun?"

"Yes."

"Waal, the boys are down thar and ready for a fuss, and maybe yo'll be so kind and condescendin as to oblige 'em."

"I reckon I will, as I'm feelin powerful peart this mawnin."

"That's good. Wanted to do it myself, but had the stranger along. Yes, obleege 'em if yo' kin, Mr. Davis, and I'm mighty sure yo'll git out top o' the heap."

Doesn't Believe In Dreams.

"The dreambook man rode call'd man as soon as he could read," said Brother Gardner at the last meeting of the Lime Kiln club, "an it has stuck right to him ever since. From what I read I kin see no less than half a dozen of dem books stickin out of de pockets of members, an no doubt de number am also up to 50 in all. Not satisfied wid makin a fule of himself about de rabbit's foot, de call'd man must consult de dreambook fros mornin to night an back ag'in. Dar was a time when I did dreame, but it didn't take me obee a y'ar to disliber dat I was makin an idiot of myself. I hev only to shut my eyes to call up sarsh things laid down in de dreambook.

"If yo' dream of bein kicked by a white hoss at midnight, yo' mus 'gwine to be lucky in yo' luv affairs.

"If yo' dream of finding a $20 goldpiece as yo' walk on hill at sunrise, it is an a sign dat der am a pot of money buried in yo' back yard.

"If yo' dream dat yo' am sittin on de fence on monday an a white man rides past on frows yo' a gold watch, yo' am gwine to be elected to office.

"If yo' dream dat a black hen run 'tween yo' feet as yo' was walkin across a cotton field, it am a sign dat yo' ole woman am gwine to explain an gib yo' de chance to marry a young gal.

"But's de way it goes, an almost four-fifths of de call'd population of dis kontry am firm believers in de dreambook. I ain't gwine to say de city club has any law to gib rid of sich members, but when day drap in yere I hope dey will take de back row of seats an keep as quiet as possible. De man who lets himself be guided by a dreambook in dis day an age hain't got de sense of a hoss. De while man who publishes dat book simply wants to git de call'd man's two bits, an he succeeds cherry time.

"In my 60 y'ars of life I hev had a heap of dreams. I hev dreamed dat I was in Boston, an I hev woke up rested after dreamin dat I was in de older place. I hev dreamed of white cats, black cats an all older sorts. In my dreams I hev seen all sorts of horses, mules, donkeys, roans, possums an woodchucks. I hev dreamed of gold, silver, brass and iron. I hev walked up hill an down hill an on de level. I hev bin death broke an I hev had money to burn. I hev dreamed all dis an a heap mo', but in no case has it helped or hurt me in de orient of a nickel. If I had bilies, dey slaid right along. If I was out of money, I had to look for a job. If de flour bar'l was empty when I went to bed to dream, it was empty when I got up in de mawnin, no matter whether I had dreamed of bar'ls of gold or mountains of flour. If a dreamer took on de rabbit's fut dat's bobbin an call'd man bade an 'inspire him down mo' dan all other influences, an I don't reckon to lib long 'nuff to see any great change. It's sot of bo'n in him, an it will take y'ars to pound it outer him. We are now gwine to break de mould in two an go home. Perhaps dar am one among yo' who has sight dreamed dat I hev $2 dis evening. If so, let dis individual approach an as we go down stairs, an I will prove to him dat his dreambook hain't no better dan an ole oyster cab on top of a bar'l of ashes."

M. QUAD.

HE WAS NOT INSANE.

He Was Only Endeavoring to Preserve Himself and His Family.

"Maria," said Mr. Deepard to his wife as he pulled off his overcoat upon getting home for dinner, "just step into the parlor, will you, and fix the stove so as it will sulphur like fury."

"Why, John?" exclaimed Mrs. Deepard.

"And while you're there," continued Mr. Deepard, "you might as well turn up the lamp so as to fill the room with its smoke. Are both of them lighted?"

"Yes," replied his wife, regarding him anxiously, and not entirely relieving beyond the reach of any overt act of insanity.

"Well, then, turn down the other one low so it will smell of kerosene liberally," continued Mr. Deepard quietly. "And here's a package of the very worst tobacco I could buy. Tell the cook to put it in a pan with some live coals and put it in the parlor too."

"But, John!" began Mrs. Deepard piteously.

"And say, Maria," calmly continued her husband, ignoring her appeal, "tell the nurse to bring the children out to the head of the front stairs at 10 o'clock sharp and punch them all around until they yell like demons. And—and—well, I guess that's all I can do."

"But what on earth are you doing?" demanded Mrs. Deepard. "Trying to drive us all out of the house?"

"You do as I say, Maria," insisted her lord and master, "and we'll fix him this time, sure."

"Fix whom? What does this mean?" demanded Mrs. Deepard fiercely.

"Why, you see, Maria," explained Mr. Deepard soothingly, "Talkyer told me this afternoon that he was coming over to spend the evening with us, and I'll just let you a new bicycle that he don't keep us up to 1 o'clock telling idiotic stories this time."—Alex Hickey in New York Sunday World.

Making an Arrest in the Middle Ages.

—New York Sunday Journal.

A Sad Fall.

There lived in the west of England an enthusiastic geologist—a doctor of divinity and chairman of the quarter sessions. A farmer who had seen him presiding on the bench saw him shortly afterward seated by the roadside on a heap of stones, which he was busily breaking in search of fossils. The farmer reined up his horse, gazed on him for a minute, shook his head in contemplation of the mutability of human things, then exclaimed in mingled tones of pity and surprise:

"What, doctor! Be you come to this s'ready?"—Nuggets.

The Mark of a Good Thing.

A few minutes before the time set for his execution the preacher asked him:

"Is everything bright before you, brother?"

"Yes, yes," replied the condemned. "It's all bright enough, I reckon, but I do wish it wouldn't blow so!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved His Life.

An Irishman, meeting another, asked what had become of their old acquaintance Patrick Murphy.

"Arrah, now, dear honey," answered the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying in prison."—Tit-Bits.

Wayside Discussions.

Perry Patellin—What is these here bathrobes they advertise in the papers?

Wayworn Watson—I give it up unless it's some sort of rubber coat to keep wetter from gittin on a guy when he takes a bath because it is the style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Stop, but Sure.

Watt—There is no such thing as telling the quality of whisky by the taste these days, is there?

Inkforth—No. The only test is the feel. And you have to wait till next morning for that.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Proof.

Browne—Why are you so sure that the person advertising for the return of that lost article is not a woman?

Towne—Thereby statement says, "No questions asked."—New York Sunday Journal.

A Doubtful Recommendation.

Buyer—Is this dog affectionate?

Dealer—I should say so. I have sold him four times, and every time he's come right back to me.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

They Point With Pride.

My uncle Jim is dain fine!
He's proud as we kin be.
We know'd that an congressman
Won't find him up in G.
Of course he ain't thought up no bills
As tend to make 'em pass,
But to this date we p'int with pride—
He ain't blowed out the gas.

The opposition party's slam.

They've lost also on the fight.
They never defeated Jim Bailey; the man
To meet temptation right.
But now we're able to turn in
An give 'em back their sass.
Thatcherite's previous records broke—
He ain't blowed out the gas.

—Washington Star.

For a Child's Party Supper.

Apple snowballs make a pretty dish for a children's party supper. The ingredients required are a pound of rice, sugar, milk and water, as many peeled and cored apples as may be required and a few cloves. Boil the rice in the milk and water until nearly finished and then strain it. Into the hollow of the apples put some sugar and stick a clove or two into each fruit. Surround each apple with the boiled rice and tie it in a small pudding cloth. Then place them all together in a vessel and boil from three-quarters of an hour to an hour, according to the size of the fruit. Apples thus prepared may be served by themselves or surrounded by a good custard.

A New Game.

With the long winter evenings and the entertainments and parties which they bring comes the old question, "Isn't there something new that we can play?"

It is always difficult to find anything altogether fresh and original, and some of the older games, a little worked over and freshened up, will be found quite as interesting as anything else.

For instance, there are many word games, but not one of them inquire like the little game-maker knows the "word rhapsody."

In playing this game each of the guests is called upon to choose one word. This word is written upon a little card furnished by the hostess. It may be an adjective, a verb, a common or proper noun or any other word that may suggest itself. The cards are then gathered up, and the hostess writes all the words on a large piece of white paper with a lime pencil, so that when hung up it can be seen all over the room.

Then each guest is invited to write a short story in which every one of the words appears, all of them being used grammatically and in a manner to make sense. The time of work should be limited to ten minutes. When the stories are complete, the authors are invited to read them aloud, or the hostess collects and reads them herself. The results are often very amusing. The rhapsody also makes a good school exercise.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Silks of Spring Displayed In Tempting Style.

STRIPES, PLAIDS AND CHECKS.

The Popular Patterns—Everything in Ribbons—The New Woolen Goods—Weaves in New Colors and Designs—The Cottons and Crepes—Millinery Hints.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

Passing by a famous dry goods store today, I heard one lady say to another: "I do wish it was against the law to make such displays of lovely things in the windows. I go home every time I see them and make toys of and every one around me miserable because I cannot buy them." Thinking it over, I decide it is more than one woman does not feel the same way. The new silks, ribbons, laces and made up garments are so beautiful that it is not a sin for a beauty loving person to want them. The sin of extravagance is doubtless a real one, but if the storekeepers will persist in putting their prettiest things in the windows I think they ought to bear a part of the punishment.

The heads of the great stores look upon this matter of display from another point of view, and I certainly do not blame them, and just now it seems as though they had surpassed themselves. One street this week is given up entirely to the dainty new silks, and as this particular house always makes its spring display while the others are trying to sell "marked down" winter goods, it is not only up to date, but extraordinarily in advance of it. In this lot of spring silks the thing most noticed is the satin and damaskened ones, and next in them upon one that they nearly all are either on plaids or the plaid checks. This last named design has always been a favorite one and is neat and pleasing. There is a frosty shen over the surface that is unusually pretty and, I was told, due to some application of the tricity at some period of its manufacture. This kind is crisp and like the glazed taffeta.

There are clear plaids, but mostly in medium and small designs, in solid blocks and in the lines are always broken by the doubled effect it is very charming.

Among the checks I find the plaids that repeat the stripes and folds of the silks were the rule. For the plaids are made for shirt waists. Bodice fine is one of the favorite colors for shirt waists and blouses for outdoor wear. Turkey red still holds, more and richer all "red looked," what ever that may mean (not I think, it means exceptionally fast colors) is one among the new cottons. Turkey red will be used in the "washable" blouses. Most of these will be in blue flannel or cashmere, but there's no reason why cotton should not be in red for warm days, and it will be—in fact, already is, for the most of these shirt waists are now made and piled up in ladies ready for sale. I saw some purple prints and some pink and blue ones and many white yellow was prettically blended with white, black or some other color.

It is a little too soon to give millinery goods in detail, as our best houses always lead their way cautiously and do not try to force the obstinate American woman to take everything they offer, but it is certain that the tilted hats for next season will be of the plaids "all one" kinds, like Leghorn, milan, tuscan and British chip, with a few of the always artistic straws for those who can afford them. The hats mentioned above are all trimmed in one piece, and the wide brims may be twisted into any form. There are also many "platters" of the aforesaid braids, and these will have the crowns pinched in. Whatever novel braids there are will be for the tall sailor hats. Flowers will be worn to an altered, unprecedented extent if one may judge by the talk of the importers, and fine gauze, net and mousselines de soie will be studded with sprigs to trim them. These fine straw hats are handmade, and that makes them costly in these days, as that peculiar style of work is almost a lost art. A few large and light ostrich plumes may be used, but the preference is for flowers. The flowers seem to call for an ornate aggregation of rose orchids and other blossoms rarely seen in millinery, but it is doubtful whether they will be as well liked here as abroad. The modest violet, the always beautiful rose, and, in short, the whole list of flowers dear to us by association will more than likely predominate. Some of the new ideas in flowers are very artistic.

Among the dainty new things set before us for next season, and yet eagerly sought upon the present one, are the hair bandeaux. These are made of black silk crepe and white laces of various kinds and set over

TRIFLES, BUT POTENT ONES.

The stripes have the delicate luminous that comes with the shrink twill, though the silk is not twilled. The stripes vary in width, some being almost hair line, others inch wide and some pieces have stripes of the width as rather the space. There are also numerous pieces of silks in solid color and in a dark mixture of two shades. Black taffetas and satin lusterless taffeta and pongees are shown, too, and I am told that they will be made up into bodices and blouses of every description and also that the pongee will be employed to make up lounging and house summer dresses. They will be in a modified Mother Hubbard shape, with yokes of red, yellow or white velvet or silk with lace drawn over them. From the side and some faille are presented for richer wear, and as end of black silks with satin figurings and also duchesse. These latter are for separate skirts.

The barred taffetas are in all the tender new spring colors, among them the principal ones being salmon and coral pink, mauve, cadet, grey, fawn and light grey, blue, turquoise and blue are all among the new colors. The brocaded silks will not be worn except for separate skirts and even then the preference is for otoman, shalloons and the ribbed bengalines and moire. In ribbons there seems to be everything. The roman and bayadere stripes will doubtless be useful as trimming for children's hats, and also for some run about hats for their older sisters. The wide plaids for inches are very rich, but will not run much to be worn very generally. The dainty striped satin ribbons are so pretty that it seems a pity that every one ought to want them just to look at, if not to wear. Gauze and other transparent black ribbons are light and will make handsome garnitures for the straw hats now in the stores of fashionable modistes. Moire is shown in some of the striped ribbons, the stripes being in satin. Satin ribbon is seen to an unusual extent and in all widths. In black it will be used to trim all sorts of garments, either in plaines or plaited up into ruches or ruffles. Plaids and velours do next are among the goods for spring mantles and it is predicted that they and other silks will have a run next fall even before seen. Satin border and bengaline ought to be cheaper than they are, seeing that there is scarcely any silk in them, merely the whole weight being made of linen, cotton and fine fine wool. Poplins are now offered in solid colors and it is pretty enough, but very little use for hard wear.

In the new goods we have old weaves in new colors and new designs. Whipcord is one of the old materials. Nothing is handsomer, unless it is fine broadcloth, and this has some points better than that. One is that it has no nap to wear off. It is and of those stuffs that can be worn "well" dining or a funeral." In black it shows braiding up most beautifully. This season there are about 20 different shades and colors, mostly dark and refined. Vigoureux is another prime favorite, especially in goodly weave, and it is a startling stuff to buy when one wants a strong and useful gown. Outwear wears in all wool and two tones is another favorite, though this is a comparatively new stuff. It makes useful and refined gowns.

Among the materials put forward with a confidence that will insure success are fancy black crepes in the opaque and sheer varieties. The background of some of this is almost solid, and the crinkle is above it, making a strong and compact fabric that will not wear of shape when over it is at all fine, and all skirts should have this parts. Rising crinkles and other crewels are there in abundance, as well as on a solid surface with crepon weave. Other lace stripes are solid and other crepon in rolled and billowy relief. Plaid crepes in black and white and bold lines of white or black and some glowing colors are seen in the fabric and are admitted to which we treatment is necessary to crimp it into the puckers which give it the name. The checks by this process seem to merge into each other in a delightful manner. These silk crepons are very useful, for, though silk dyes, as by far the most elegant. Those are cotton, wool and silk crepons. I think the wool goes are the most refined, while the silk is rather more showy. The cotton ones in delicate colors are exceedingly pretty, particularly the lilac, fawn and old rose, also the grey, something like a shade in a ground of one of these little there is a tartan plaid of green or pink, light mauve of some color, generally a light one. Whitewater sulphur or canary yellow is now and a very pretty combination. Crepe lace is also made into these blouses and applied in like manner. Some are laid in definite tucks, others have rows of rices shirring all the way up and down the waist and sleeves. Fastened to one side with bows of satin ribbon matching the color of the lining and with stock and belt surprising one the same fancy they are very dressy and becoming. The black lace is for the most part in Spanish and oriental pattern, and jeweled belts look better with them than plain ribbon. One design has black lace over pearl white silk and has plain white satin turndown collar and cuffs. It is very elegant. Sashes are bordered with very narrow gauffrings of lace, silk, mull or chiffon. Belts grow more ornamented and incidentally more expensive. Silk muslin ernras laces and long tucked scarfs are more popular than ever and produced in greater variety. Evening gloves in light shades are daily often have the white upper part made of escutal lace in the same tint. Fans are large and small, according to the costume they are to be worn with. Some are of lace and others of tinted gauze, and others are of fresh arranged in scallops. The gauze ensilage comes in the center and the feathered portion on the outer edge.

MARY KARNE.

AN INTELLIGENT POLLY.

When Considered Properly, the Bird Was All the Sailor Had Claimed.

The man with a sailor like appearance murmured something about having got on the wrong street and tried to dodge when the lady ran down the steps and made for him.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" she exclaimed as she took her stand squarely in front of him to prevent escape.

"You ain't the lady I sold the parrot to, are you?" he asked, throwing back his head and looking at her with one eye.

"Yes, I am."

"An how's the parrot treatin you? Fine, I warrant."

"You're a swindler."

He dropped his head and shook it depressingly, still keeping one eye on her. The other was turned upward with increasing indignation, "that parrot was one of the most intelligent animals of its species and that it had a gift of language which you had never heard surpassed."

"Did I tell you all them things?" he inquired.

"You unmentionably did."

"Well, then I'll stand by 'em. You got a prize an you don't appreciate it. That bird has even more smartness than I give him credit for. Talk about intelligence! He's a marvel. An bein talk, too, though I never pretended he had had the advantage of good society. He kin roll off observations of the most pointed character without end, though I call on you to remember that there wasn't nothin said about politeness."

"But it doesn't say a word."

"That's jest it, ma'am. That's what shows his intelligence. The minute he seen you he knowed you was a lady an he holds his tongue."—Washington Star.

The Bishop and the Artist.

A pompous bishop was having his portrait painted, and after sitting for an hour in silence he thought he would break the monotony. "How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To his astonishment the artist, absorbed in his work, replied, "Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address, his lordship asked, "Any I ask why you address me in that manner?"

"Yes, I am just twenty-two."

"How old were you, when you were born?"

A Quaint Photograph Frame.

Among the great variety of photograph frames it is rarely one falls upon one as quaint and novel as the one given in the illustration below. It is charming in color and design and also serves as a reminder of rippling waves and soft breezes when the gray and dreary days are upon us again.

It is a perfect reproduction in effect of the life buoy and is simple enough in its construction to be within the reach of all.

A foundation should first be made by cutting from heavy cardboard two circles of 11 inches in diameter. In one of these a circular opening must be made six inches in diameter. This second piece should be well padded in remaking form with cotton batting, after which cut from heavy white linen a circle at least two inches larger than the cardboard disc. Stretch this lightly over the padded cardboard and secure with paste or mucilage on the underside. Then slash the linen over the opening left for the photograph from the center to the inside edge of padded circle. Slash at distances of one to one and a half inches. Stretch the linen as tight as possible and paste as before. White silk cord is used around the outer edge of the frame and also divides it in sections as shown in illustration. The decoration consists of bits done in dull blue, either with the brush or needle. The cardboard back is then pasted or glued on, but only at the sides, leaving it free top and bottom to permit the introduction of the photograph.

MARY KARNE.

The Silent Parlor.

Mrs. Peck—It always takes two to make a quarrel.

Henry Peck—Not in our family.

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER.

A WATCHMAN.

Sykes—Say, bill, what trade did der feller before yer joined de tramp's union?

Bill—I was a watchman.

Sykes—A watchman?

Bill—Yes, I watched for dogs that while me pal pinched hosses.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Where did yez git that gasoline stove?

Shure, me frind Flannigan th' undertake, gave it to me for a birthday present.

HER AGE.

TWO ROUTES.

Three Days to California via Wabash Line—"The Californian Limited"—"The Sunset Limited."

The "Californian Limited" runs via the Santa Fe route from Kansas City to Los Angeles, leaving Kansas City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Sunset Limited" runs via the Iron Mountain Route from St. Louis to San Francisco, via Los Angeles leaving St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday evenings after arrival of "Wabash Cannon Ball." The "Wabash Cannon Ball" leaves Fort Wayne at 12:35 p. m. (noon) and runs through to Kansas City, via St. Louis, without change, reaching St. Louis at 10:15 p. m., and Kansas City at 7:15 a. m. This train carries Palace Buffet Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars to Kansas City. By the Wabash the quickest possible time is made, and passengers have but a single Union Depot change of cars either at St. Louis or Kansas City.

Through sleeping car reservations and general information cheerfully given on application to R. G. Thompson, Passenger and Ticket Agent Wabash R. R., Fort Wayne, Ind.

P. S.—Elegant descriptive advertising matter of these two great "Overland Flyers" furnished when desired. Both trains carry Dining Cars running through to the "Land of the Setting Sun." 27t10

We do not miss the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 34 CALHOUN STREET

FARM AND GARDEN

HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

New Forms Tested and Reported Upon by a Maryland Farmer.

"Before investing in a steel mill, towers and tank for farm uses I had studied at length a number of contrivances for harnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather though having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a rabbit boy as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical mast of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right angles, at the ends of which are vertical crossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged frames covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." This writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches. He adds:

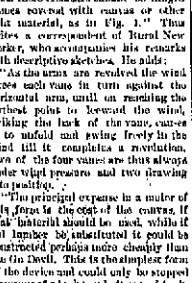
"As the arms are revolved the wind forces each vane in turn against the horizontal arm, until on reaching the farthest point to leeward the wind, striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing into position.

"The principal expense in a motor of this form is the cost of the canvas, if that material should be used, while if old leather be substituted it could be constructed perhaps more cheaply than the Go Devil. This is the simplest form of the device and could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward backing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this motor, varying in the manner of hinging the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows the arms with the vanes swinging directly from the arms and held against the wind by ropes. This form would revolve only one way, according as the restraining cords are connected and could be thrown out of gear by having the ropes run over pulleys and thus leading them to a windlass. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, being held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the vane on coming into the wind. The size and power of these motors are limited only by the length of arms and axle and the area of the vanes, which will depend, in turn, upon the use to which it is to be put and the pocketbook of the owner.

"The power will be considerable with very little expense, as an arm of 10 feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of 100 square feet to be opposed to the wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several horsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, especially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length.

"The vertical axis must be high enough to reach above wind obstructions, yet in case of the motor being placed on a barn or on a tank with a tower the axis could be considerably reduced. The manner of supporting the axis as well as the means of transmitting its slow rotary motion to machinery is left to the judgment of the reader in each particular case. For most purposes a large sprocket wheel with the usual linked chain would seem to be most suitable. See figures in the second cut, which illustrate connecting windmill with chain and sprocket."

THREE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.



SHAFT THROUGH TANK—SHAFT THROUGH UPPER LOOK.

The Chicory Industry.

Five years ago the growing of chicory began at O'Neill, Neb., and a small factory was built. In 1895 the American Chicory company was organized to succeed the German Chicory company. The plant was enlarged, and last year the company contracted for 1,200 acres, paying the farmers $7.50 per ton for the roots, the average yield being six tons per acre. Nebraska farmers are much interested in the new industry, as it seems to be even more certain of returns than sugar beets. Recently a representative of a German firm has been looking at locations in the west for chicory growing and has been favorably impressed with samples grown in Oregon and Washington.—Oregonian.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Their Educational Value as Explained by a Well-Known Southern Authority.

Professor Massey of the North Carolina state experiment station writes on "How Institutes Have Educated Farmers" in The Farmers' Institute Bulletin. Following are extracts from his paper:

Among all the educational agencies of modern times in the line of what is unknown as university extension the farmers' institutes have been most influential. The progress that has been made in the study of commercial fertilizers and their proper use during the last 15 years is a surprise to those who have not watched the course of events. Young farmers, as soon as they began to think at all about the manurial needs of the soil, jumped at once to the conclusion that the same thing necessary to be done was to get a chemist to analyze their soil for them and tell them what it needed. They had an indistinct sort of notion that there were certain things needed to make plants grow, but just what these things were they imagined that only a chemist could tell. But the chemists at the institutes explained to them just what things were needed for the growth of plants and taught them that these things were not elements to state in the soil in which plants could use them, and that, while a chemical analysis might show them that the needed elements were in a soil, they might be there in such a shape that plants could not get them and that frequently it might be better to supply these things in a fertilizer than to wait for the slow purposes of nature to give them from the soil.

When manufacturers of artificial fertilizers first began to prepare special fertilizers for different crops, they were looked upon as quacks, and intelligent men called the practical manufacturer and said that a fertilizer that was good for one crop was just as good for all. But the chemists have learned that these makers of special fertilizers were right, and now we all pay more attention to the needs of the plants we are growing than to the soil in which they grow. Farmers have learned, too, that while the three things essential to plant life—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—which are generally deficient in old soils, make a complete fertilizer they must be in varying percentages to meet the demands of diligent crops, and the recent discoveries concerning the way in which certain plants of the pea family get nitrogen for themselves and the succeeding crop, too, if well supplied with potash and phosphoric acid, have shown them that they need not in all cases use the complete fertilizer at all, but that for the ordinary farm crops they can get the nitrogen without money and without price if they use the mineral plant food to grow the legumes.

The farmers are rapidly learning that they have been often defrauded in the purchase of ready made fertilizers by paying for nitrogen that is of no use in the plants because of its insoluble condition, and that for special crops they are again to have a higher percentage of some of the elements than any of the ready made fertilizers supply. Hence we find farmers all over the country, particularly in sections devoted to the culture of market vegetables and tobacco, mixing their own fertilizers, and thus making sure that they have what they need. They have learned, too, that while a crop may need potash particularly they cannot expect the potash to have its maximum effect if there is a deficiency of nitrogen and phosphoric acid either in the soil or in the fertilizer used, and that to get the best results from the use of any one of the forms of plant food there must be either in the soil or supplied to it artificially a due percentage of the other elements. They have learned that while a plant like the pea needs a large percentage of potash in a fertilizer it wants it in the form of a sulphate, and they look particularly into the form of the potash in a mixed fertilizer. And this general diffusion of intelligence in regard to fertilizers and their action in plant life is due to the institutes more than to any other agency.

The Potato Market.

There are three things about the potato market to be considered by those who are holding their stock for a high price in the spring. The total crop of the country is small. In ordinary years farmers do not ship large quantities of second annual potatoes. This year small potatoes have found a ready sale, and thousands of bushels that in other years would not have been sent have been sold early at fair prices. Thousands of bushels that in other years were fed to stock or thrown away have this year been saved and used for home consumption, thus leaving free for market an equal number of bushels of good potatoes. All over the south farmers and gardeners are planning for an immense early crop, which will begin to come before the old stock is fairly cleared up. The chances are fair, therefore, that the farmers who are holding their potatoes in expectation of a high price in March or April may be disappointed.—Rural New Yorker.

News and Notes.

From the Kentucky experiment station comes the caution that blueblood seed is very strong solutions destroys the vitality of a portion of the wheat soaked in it. At that station the hot water treatment has the preference.

It is said that only 3 per cent of farmers fail, while only 3 per cent of men in other lines of business escape failure.

Rural New Yorker says that the French bar mills do the grinding quite as well as the large mills and do not require very much power to do the work.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is becoming alarmed at the rapid spread of the San Jose scale and is considering the matter of establishing a rigid quarantine against it.

Find time to attend the farmers' institutes. Take the adult members of your family.

Holstein.

Holstein—When sent off a trip did you have coming from Europe?

Uberdeck—Awful. Sick all the time. There must have been at least a dozen of the fools who took a boat on board.—Town Topics.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought,

Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

A. Hattersley & Son

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTERS.

46 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station; Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

In effect Nov. 21st, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	3.40 a.m.
"	9.00 a.m.
"	3.55 p.m.
From Richmond arrive	8.25 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	10.35 a.m.
"	3.35 p.m.
"	11.55 p.m.
From Grand Rapids arrive	7.15 p.m.

"Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE LINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express 6 00 a.m. 7 35 p.m.
Ar. Columbus 10 45 a.m. 12 00 m. 10 30 p.m.
Lv. Columbus 11 15 a.m. 12 30 p.m.
Ar. Fort Wayne Express 2 30 p.m.
All trains run daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne, as follows. Effective Nov. 21, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART.
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	1 22 a.m.
22.	Toledo Local Express arr. Sundays	8 00 a.m.
4.	N. Y. & Bos. Flyer, daily	11 00 a.m.
8.	Mail & Express, daily	3 45 p.m.
18.	Decatur Accom. arrives on Sundays	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Detroit Accom. Sundays	8 30 a.m.
3.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sundays	9 03 a.m.
21.	Toledo Local Express, ex. Sundays	12 05 noon
1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	3 50 p.m.
23.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	9 00 p.m.

Tickets No. 2 and 4 carry Parlor Cars. THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NICKEL PLATE

Fastest and Finest.

Vestibuled Cabaret Parlor Cars, first and second class, Sleepers to Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Washington and other points.

All Night Train Service Today Daily.

	DEPART
Fast Express, Sundays	1 10
Mail, Sundays	7 00
Fast Express, daily	11 55
Fast Express, daily	3 15
Local Freight	7 00
WESTWARD.	
Express, Sundays	2 40
Mail, Sundays	12 05
Express, daily	3 00
Fast Express, daily	11 50
Local Freight	3 45

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars to New York, Through to Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston on No. 1, and Chicago.

Tickets are sold to "up-to-date" Dining Stations on the Nickel Plate Dining Car Line, upon request.

L. S. & M. S. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	ARRIVE.
No. 53 Sparta (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m.
No. 43 Sparta	4 15 p.m.
No. 101 Local Freight, except Sunday	8 00 a.m.
NORTH.	
No. 40 Sparta daily	11 40 a.m.
No. 42 Sparta, daily except Sunday	10 25 p.m.
No. 100 Local Freight	4 50 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

NORTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 60 Way Freight	8 40 a.m.
No. 152 Through Express & Mail	11 45 a.m.
No. 128 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	3 45 p.m.

Globe

CHALLENGE CUT CLEARING SALE

Is so far ahead of all other Clearing Sales in Fort Wayne that we continue to draw crowds of pleased buyers.

Challenge Prices of Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Your choice of any $6.00 to $7.50 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $4.85.
Your choice of any $8.50 to $10 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $7.35.
Your choice of any $12.50 to $15.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store. Challenge price, $9.85.
Your choice of $18 or $20.00 Suits or Overcoats in our store. Challenge price, $13.25.

Challenge Prices on Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Any Boy's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $2.95.
Any Boy's $5.00 to $7.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $4.35.
Any Boy's $8.00 to $10.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $7.35.
Any Boy's $12.50 to $13.00 Suit or Overcoat in our store for $9.85.

Challenge Prices on Children's Suits, Reefers and Overcoats.

Any Child's $1.75 to $2.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.38.
Any Child's $2.50 to $3.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $1.95.
Any Child's $3.50 to $4.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $2.85.
Any Child's $5.00 to $6.00 Suit, Reefer or Overcoat for $3.95.

Another Heavy Cut in Odd Pants.

25 per cent. discount on entire line of Odd Pants for Men, Boys and Children.
25 per cent. discount on all our Winter Underwear, Caps and Gloves.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

$1.00 Soft Hats, challenge price	69 cents
$1.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price	$1.15
$2.00 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price	$1.35
$2.50 Soft and Derby Hats, challenge price	$1.85

Colored Shirts.

50c and 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price	39c
$1.00 Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price	59c
$1.25 Men's Shirts, challenge price	89c
$1.50 and $2.00 Men's Shirts, challenge price	$1.15

Unlaundered Shirts.

Our 50c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 25 cent
Our 75c Men's and Boys' Shirts, challenge price ..... 38 cent

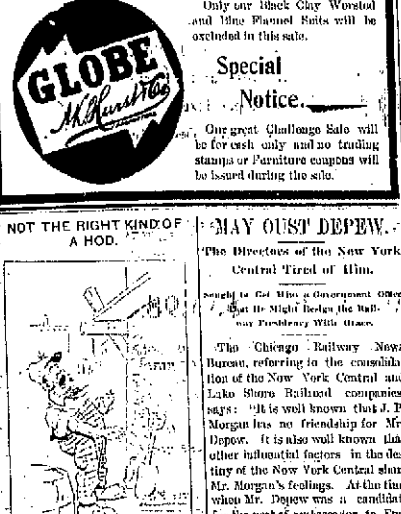
Only our Black Clay Worsted and Blue Flannel Suits will be excluded in this sale.

GLOBE M. Kurshe & Co.

Special Notice.

Our great Challenge Sale will be for cash only and no trading stamps or Furniture coupons will be issued during the sale.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF A HOD.



DR. MARIE ANTOINETTE
Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Have you seen those? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

MAY OUST DEPEW.

The Directors of the New York Central Tired of Him.

Sought to Get Him a Government Office That He Might Retire the Half-Way Presidency With Grace.

The Chicago Railway News Bureau, referring to the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad companies, says: "It is well known that J. P. Morgan has no friendship for Mr. Depew. It is also well known that other influential factors in the destiny of the New York Central share Mr. Morgan's feelings. At the time when Mr. Depew was a candidate for the post of ambassador to England not a few of what are commonly known as the "powers" very strongly desired his appointment simply because it would mean his removal from the head of the New York Central. Mr. Depew himself counted confidentially on getting the position. A deliberate and formidable attack is being made on the management of the road and on Mr. Depew in particular. A gentleman interested in the road and who is well informed in affairs of the company, is authority for the statement that powerful interests are behind the assault on Mr. Depew and the present management, and he did not hesitate to say that the outcome will be a change in the organization, although this may not come at once. It is more than probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will continue to increase the active interest which he takes in the company's affairs, and that sooner or later Mr. Depew will go. The directors—the Vanderbilts and the house of Morgan—may hesitate, in view of his long services and public standing, to humiliate Mr. Depew by compelling his resignation unless it can be given the appearance of being voluntary for the purpose of accepting some greater position. This is what it was hoped to attain by his selection for the post at the Court of St. James. The difficulty now lies in the fact that there are very few positions or government appointments for which it would be worth anybody's while to resign the presidency of the New York Central. It is an embarrassing situation, but unless some position is available so that Mr. Depew can accept it and retire with grace, there are indications that it will not be long before he will have to retire gracefully or otherwise."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Sickness interferes with the work of E. Tegeder, of the Pittsburg coppersmith shop.

C. Holland, an employee of the Anthony Wayne works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Bertha, the daughter of Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is quite sick.

The Big Four has plans prepared for a fine new steel bridge over the Wabash river, near Wabash.

J. J. Auth, a Nickel Plate brakeman, is taking a few days' lay off to visit friends on in the country.

Nickel Plate Fireman John Dickson is taking a few days' leave of absence to look after some private matters.

C. C. Buell, who died at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, had for many years been one of the directors of the New York Central.

Charles Kronenmiller has resumed his place in the Pittsburg planing mills, after taking a couple prisoners to the state reformatory at Jeffersonville.

Local freight engine 14, of the west end, has gone to the Stony Island shops for general repairs. Engine 98 also went there yesterday for the same purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Burlage have gone to Delphos, Ohio, to see a relation of the lady, who is very sick. Mr. Burlage is a coppersmith and works in the Pittsburg shops.

The Wabash for the first six months of its fiscal year ending with December 31, shows an increase in net earnings over the corresponding period of 1896 of $332,071.

A meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents has been called to meet at the Arlington hotel, in Washington, on the morning of February 11.

The travel to Alaska has reached such proportions already that the Canadian Pacific has been obliged to increase its train service to handle the business. The line is accused of cutting the rate.

The Detroit and Northern will erect new shops in a suburb of Hamtpit, and has purchased the necessary ground. This means that no shops will be erected by the Brice people for that road at Lima.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson went to Plymouth this morning expecting to remain there a week, the guest of the lady's aunt. Mr. Thompson is a brass moulder, employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The Nickel Plate had a large force of workmen engaged in putting in the new wires into the general office building, on Calhoun street, today. Recently an immense switchboard was placed in the building.

Everyone of the six leading locomotive works, as well as those owned and operated by the railway companies, are running full time and giving employment to as large a force of men as they ever engaged.

James Gallagher, the Pittsburg brakeman who was injured severely a month ago, as noted in these columns, is recovering as rapidly as could be expected for one so badly hurt. He will soon be able to leave the house.

G. W. Thompson, who was recently appointed trainmaster for the middle division of the Wabash, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Denver and the Grande. The resignation will be effective February 1.

The Big Four will soon begin the work of cutting down the bluff at Wabash, Ind., and the material will be taken to Benton Harbor to be used in filling with stone thousands of feet of trestle work. The work will be done gradually and may extend over some years.

George Miller, engineer on the Pittsburg road, was thrown against the side of his cab yesterday at Lima, Ohio, with such force that his right arm was severely injured and he had to abandon the cab and return home. Another engineer was sent out from this city to take Mr. Miller's place at the throttle.

The Joint Traffic association has passed resolutions providing for the free transportation over lines within the jurisdiction of supplies for the relief of destitute people in Cuba. These supplies, however, must be consigned to the authorized representatives of the central Cuban relief committee appointed by President McKinley.

Commencing February 16 the Burlington will inaugurate a line of personally conducted tourist sleeping cars between St. Louis and Portland, leaving St. Louis every Wednesday on the Denver express at 8:15 p. m., running direct through to Portland via Denver, Salt Lake and Oregon Short line to Portland. This is the first line of tourist sleepers to be established via this route.

The Alaska Petroleum company, which was organized to develop recently discovered oil fields near Cook's Inlet, is composed chiefly of Indiana men—among them two or three well known Pennsylvania railway men. Oil is said to exist in vast quantities on the grounds owned by this company, and it is equal in quality to the Indiana product. The discovery was made by three residents of Laporte, who were prospecting for gold in that neighborhood.

Emil Fullgrabe, who has been employed in the shop office at the electric works for some time, has succeeded James A. Gould in the shipping department of these works and the place in the shop office has been taken by Bert Keplinger, a son of Engineer J. A. Keplinger, of the Pittsburg, who had been acting as messenger in G. C. Miller's office for some time. Both these young men are deserving of the promotion which has fallen to them and will render good servio. THE SENTINEL hopes to be able to note their further advancement in the near future.

Indianapolis Journal: "The Van Wert Bulletin says the shortening of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City twelve miles by building through Van Wert, as originally located, is being agitated by the owners of the property. If the Bulletin will tell who the owners of the property are and where the funds to make such an improvement will come from it is wiser than the courts or receiver. Seemingly with every attempt to lift the road out of its financial trouble it gets deeper in, and already more money has been expended in litigation over the property than it could be sold for today."

The men employed in the testing department of the electric works broke the record Thursday and Friday in the way of testing dynamos and generators, turning out during that time seven machines, as follows: Two 2,000-light alternating machines, two 1,000-light direct current machines, one fifteen-horse power generator, one 200-light direct current and one 125-light arc machine. The average output of dynamos is two a day. The corporation also did a big business today in the way of shipping machinery and electric fixtures. Included in the shipments were a number of motors and transformers to San Luis Potosi, Cal.; a 2,000-light dynamo and all the station fixtures to South Omaha, Neb., and an incandescent lighting machine to Utica, N. Y. Next week several other large shipments will be made to various parts of the country.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending January 27 amounted to 69,780 tons, against 83,369 tons last week and 60,539 a year ago, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 7,600 tons; Wabash, 3,497; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 9,885; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 10,250; Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, 9,171; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,791; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 8,830; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,900; Chicago and Erie, 8,876; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1,979.

REAL ESTATE SALES

As Reported by the Doubleday Abstract Company.

Samuel Carry and Minerva C. Evans to Edwin B. and Maria Bowser, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 13 east, containing 12 acres, for $1.

Maria Bowser et al. to John S. Waters, part southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 2, township 31, range 13 east, containing 15 acres, for $600.

William E. and Lois A. Mossman to Mary B. Tyko, east half lot 232, Reckhill's addition, for $2,500.

Ida Trossett to Joseph and Alma Bogenschutz, lot 373, Lakeside Park addition, for $500.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Mostely C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $90.

Abina Glazier et al. to Nathan C. Glazier, lot 59, Hunter's addition to town of Huntertown, for $60.

William T. and Jane Hunter to Nathan Clark Glazier, lot 58, First addition to Huntertown, for $50.

W. H. Dond's horse and buggy were left standing at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne street last evening, when two young ladies who were driving by carelessly allowed their vehicle to strike that of Mr. Dond. The horse ran away and the buggy was smashed into kindling wood and the harness badly broken.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Royal Baking Powder assures the food against alum; gives the greatest value for its cost, and there is no other baking powder or leavening preparation that will give such satisfaction, or make such pure, wholesome and delicious food, or which in practical use will be found so economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCORED A SUCCESS.

Tippecanoe Club's Second Annual Minstrel Show.

Masonic Temple Filled With an Appreciative Audience—Ties Were Astride in Black Face.

The Tippecanoe club, the leading republican organization of Fort Wayne, gave its second annual minstrel performance last night. The Masonic Temple was filled with an appreciative assemblage of peaceable citizens who indeed no riot and who made police interference unnecessary.

The Tippecanoe club embraces some rare black-face talent and includes some of the finest male vocalists in the city. The entertainment last night had been splendidly arranged and carefully rehearsed, and from the rising of the curtain on the grand ensemble to its drop on the last act the show was a success and worth both the time spent and the price of admission. This is a rare combination of circumstances in a minstrel show.

The entertainment was managed by the president of the club, Dr. L. A. Worch, who repeated his success of a year ago, and who deserves credit for his diligent labors and his talent as a manager.

The Jennison-Williams orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Ricuzi Thomas, provided the music. The following was the disposition for the ensemble:

Interlocutor—L. A. Worch.

Bones—Arthur Bungall, W. W. Bogart, Otto Hild, George C. Keel.

Tambos—Frank E. Caley, Amos Richey, J. C. Planck, F. C. Beck.

Double Quartet—Tenors: Clint Wilson, Tom Snook, Victor Bungall, Ferd Urbahns; Bassos: Archie Bradley, Walter Gerberding, Cornelius Smith, Will McKay.

RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

As the last strains of an inspiring overture by the orchestra died away the curtain rose on the grand ensemble and three burst from the vigorous and tuneful throats of more than a score and a half of men in burnt cork a medley of choruses from the most popular negro songs of the day. As the end men, Art Dougall and Frank Caley, took chairs they were applauded, as all burnt cork favorites are, from the bungalows of Ashmoleland to the ice huts of Greenland.

Walter Gerberding sang a solo, "Just Send an Angel Down," and was followed by J. C. Planck in a negro song, "Honey, Youse Made a Hit With Me." Tom Snook's tenor solo, "The Crimson Chain," and W. W. Bogart's darkey love song, "Honey, Youse My Lady Love," were sung with pleasing effect. Arch Bradley rendered the bass solo, "The Mighty Deep," with splendid voice and expression and was obliged to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Frank Caley was given an ovation when he went forward to sing "My Coal Black Lady" and was given an encore.

Clint Wilson's tenor solo, "The Church Across the Way," was well rendered and the effect was heightened by the assistance of the quartet in the singing.

George C. Keel recited a poem in the negro dialect and Amos Richey sang "My Love's a Gambling Man," responding to encore which his negro dance provoked. The ballad, "I Love Thee," composed by Miss Helen Mohr and Fred Urbahns, was given with fine effect by Mr. Urbahns, who was obliged to respond to an encore.

Otto Hild's song, "First Watch Done Turned White," was good and became uproarious with J. T. Dougall's assistance as a Darktown belle. The audience compelled several repetitions of the chorus and Mr. Dougall's dance.

Will McKay gave a fine baritone solo, "The Parkey's Song," and Art Dougall presented a "coon" eccentricity, "I'll Make That Black Gal Mine," this concluding the first part of the performance.

OLD PROGRAM.

The olio was introduced by John T. Dougall, "political prognosticator," in a speech in which he discussed free silver, county politics, the market price of baled hay, the new woman, the court house tunnel, the city administration and other burning topics, together with a philosophical inquiry into the causes of the lateral bending of some men's legs.

Then followed an athletic exhibition. Fred and Bert Rowan were seen to good effect in some remarkable feats of balancing and contortion, and Edward Lavyan did some seemingly impossible juggling. The Bijou brothers, George Gable and Joe Acton, the latter in some marvelous feats of strength, gave a very pleasing exhibition.

The Miller brothers gave a very pretty three round exhibition of scientific sparring. The Kentucky Jubilee quartet, composed of Clint Wilson, Art Dougall, Ed Hulse and Arch Bradley, rendered some darky melodies in good style, and the automatic banjo, or "encore," was introduced for several selections.

"A comedy sketch, "On Gay Fort Wayne," by John and Art Dougall brought the big audience to the most diverting part of the performance. It was bright, full of snap and "go" and abounding in polishable and timely "hits" local and otherwise. The singing of John Dougall as Yvette Guilbert and his skirt dancing were admirable and artistically done.

THE AFTERPIECE.

The performance concluded with the presentation of an afterpiece, "A Morning at the City Hall," intended to be a suppositious scene in the Fort Wayne police court. The characters were purposed to caricature Mayor Schurmann, Prosecuting Attorney Bonham, Police Superintendent Gerhart and various police officers. The conception was not fruitful in the too much of it. The piece lacked action and dragged rather painfully, though it afforded opportunity for several pleasing specialties, among them being the pitting of a pair of genuine gamecocks, which gave a bloodless exhibition of a very fashionable and exciting diversion much in vogue among a certain class of gentlemen who are pleased to be designated as sports. The chicken fight ended the entertainment.

Throughout the show was good. It reflected much credit on the management and the participants. There should be hereafter a better judgment in the selection of the vocal numbers. The "Tips" have some splendid voices, and what they sing is well sung, but it should be recognized that there is a certain inevitable dissonance of sentimental love ballads and tragic lyrics to burnt cork and it was more than manifest in last night's entertainment.

The Tippecanoes deserve the artistic and financial success which attended their efforts last night.

OBI JING'S TEA.

In the quaint Celestial kingdom, in the realm of Far Cathay,
Where the mighty Yellow river wriggles on its crooked way,
Once there stood a fair pagoda, where, in truly pagod style
Dwelt the wealthy merchant Chow Chow, who for tea had made his pile.
Art he only daughter Soo Chow, who was lovely as a dream
And whose fathers sons to woo her in a never ending stream.
But she gazed upon them coldly, and she told each one to quit
And all their ardent pleadings gave a chill Mongolian "Nit!"

For, of course, there was "another," which is quite the proper thing,
And "another" in this instance bore the name of Old Ohin.
And he ran a lowly laundry, where he labored day and night,
And the cuffs he starched were stiffest, and the shirts he washed were white.
But the hot and fiery Chow Chow frowned when Old Ohin came to woo,
And he sent all the latter's trousers with his plunk and satin shoes,
And through teeth which slant together—he'd been eating Mulligan's next soup—
Spattered bits of "broken China," varied by a muffled whoop.

Then he swore that blackest rolls was the tongue are he would wreak,
And no more to Old's laundry did he send a shirt a week,
And young Ohin, crushed and broken, as he saw elevation sigh,
Wrote his love a parting letter and went off to die.

By the river's banks he wandered, where the weeping willows sway,
And he murmured, "O Soo Chow, you forgot will I find a quiet grave?"
When a dead lion, dry and blackened, fluttered from the willow tree,
And with sudden inspiration Old seized it, shrieking, "Tea!"

* * * * * * *

That was years ago, my children, and the legend has grown old,
But the leaves were picked and roasted and, as tea, were packed and sold
To the white man at a figure that for cheapness "stunned the slant."
While young Old prospered greatly and grew rich as a mandarin,
And he married lately Soo Chow, and her cruel go cashed,
So we see there virtue triumphs, aided by a lucky hunch.
And, my dears, if any evening you will come and dine with me
At our boarding house you'll doubtless have a cup of Old's tea.

—Alma Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Nothing of the Sort.

The inflated father of a truant boy was filling up sundry holes in the back yard where the urchin had "prospected" for angleworms a few hours before, when a neighbor who happened to be leaning over the fence remarked, with a pride worthy either to say something consoling:

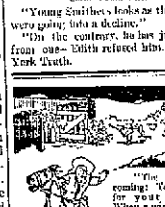
"Well, your boy, at any rate, is a truthful disciple of Izaak Walton."

"Him!" exclaimed the father, stopping to rest a moment and leaning disdainfully on the fine handle. "He isn't a disciple of nobody. All he's good for on earth is to get on some log all day and fish."—Youth's Companion.

Come From Out.

"Young Smithers looks as though he were going into a decline."

"On the contrary, he has just come from one—Edith refused him."—New York Truth.



"The energy is coming! to the fore! Yes, I'm ready for war! Let! When a wise man receives a plain warning of danger, he does not wait to let it overtake him; he seeks every reasonable means to fight it off."

Science would almost never get the best of the average man if he was prepared to resist it and took the natural precautions dictated by common sense. When a man's stomach and liver get out of tune he does not wait for himself headache, indigestion, biliousness and constipation are simply Nature's warnings that the century of serious disease is coming to after them.

The sensible thing to do is to immediately fortify the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It vitalizes and invigorates the entire constitution. It helps the liver to filter out all bilious impurities. It helps the digestive and nutritive organs power to extract nourishment from the food and turn it into rich, red, healthy blood. It creates appetite, good digestion, and solid, muscular strength.

It is far superior to the mere temporary stimulus of malt extracts. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions because it is assimilated by the weakest stomach.

"About fifteen years ago I suffered with Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation, and I tried every remedy I could hear of, but without any permanent benefit. I was in very poor health, had no appetite, was weakness, and my kidneys were so weak I was almost unable to do anything that required effort. Every fall and spring my health would be worse than at other times. A friend advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I took six bottles of it, and it cured me. I have enjoyed good health since, and I attribute my health to the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."—Mrs. Mary Ann Wood, Box 1, Ashley, Ill.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

A NOBLE CALLING.

The Founder of a School for Backward Children.

Margaret Bancroft, the founder of the Haddonfield training school for mentally defective and backward children occupies an enviable social and financial position through her success in a unique branch of teaching. She is now mistress of a large income through independently supporting and putting into practice her own theories. It is said that the guardians of Miss Bancroft's poorest pupil pay a tuition fee of no less than $1,000 per annum.

Miss Bancroft in the beginning endured almost every discouragement be longing to reform—debt, disappointment, misfortune, lack of sympathy and co-operation. She found friends, however. Physicians were interested in her work, and Mr. George W. Childs gave prominent space in the Philadelphia Ledger to an article treating of her methods of teaching. The first year she had only two pupils. The third year showed an advance in number. In 1888 the school had grown to such an extent that Miss Bancroft was advised to find an assistant. She was then fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Jean W. Cox, a lady experienced in kindergarten work and learned in the art of ministering to diseased minds and bodies. And now these two ladies are earnest and able partners in their kindred work. The location of the school was changed many times to secure larger and better quarters. In 1893 its home was entirely destroyed by fire. The two brave women who had it in charge were left resourceless as to the means of procuring another. In 48 hours, however, their little family was established at Atlantic City, and Miss Bancroft was looking about for for other quarters. Mr. Charles Lippincott of Philadelphia, having heard of her work, offered to buy The Hadons, in Haddonfield, as a home for the school in return for the life care of his afflicted daughter. His offer was gladly accepted, and this beautiful home until its spacious grounds now shelters Miss Bancroft, her teachers, young governesses, attendants and 17 children whose brains are deficient and some of whose bodies are crippled and deformed.

Miss Bancroft has the assistance of the medical officers of the American Institution for the Feeble Minded and sends to them each year a paper on her work. Though her pupils will perhaps never need a calling, having for the most part rich parents or guardians, yet they are trained to be self helpful. Their studies embrace all the ordinary school subjects and manual training.

The principal pretext to accept pupils at a tender age, so as to better mold their possibilities for growing up to

MARGARET BANCROFT.

take their place among normal brains. She has one little boy for whom she hopes all normal possibilities in about three years. She might have hoped the same thing with respect of a girl of 17 but that she came under her tuition when her mind was set in its infirmity. Every child that opens its eyes to the world is yet among us for a purpose, and simple minded children have grown with nurturance and good care to be world geniuses. There are famous examples adorning our present day.

Besides a very excellent business woman, whose brains, hard worked, have brought her to her present position, I regard Margaret Bancroft as a philanthropist and public benefactor. The proper education of children, be they what they may, is the one way to save future generations the mistakes and ills of the present. In addition to the curse of ill assorted marriages and bad habits Miss Bancroft attributes idiocy to the fact that not enough care is taken with the diet of growing girls—they are not given food containing sufficient brain nutriment.

My subject is a member of the American Society For Backward and Feeble Minded Children and a strong supporter of the movement for smaller state schools. She believes that schools of 1,000 could be practically supported if divided into five smaller ones. Large schools the good accomplished is little and the harm and failure a defect of their very purpose. "My school," said my hostess, "is large enough, but I have started a fund to cover the expenses of a few poor children whom I wish to have under my care. As it is, I care for and have been caring for at least one child whose parents cannot afford to meet the expenses of my training. I want to care for more."

Margaret Bancroft is a Daughter of the Revolution and can also by claim to being a Colonial Dame. Her father was a cousin to John Bright. So the reform blood is in her. Her school name only became an object of admiration, but just what she has attained—a public incentive to work in smaller channels.

LILLIAN A. NORTH.

Origin of Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents originated in a feudal tribute from the vassals to their lord. When feudalism ceased, the presents became voluntary. In the days of Queen Elizabeth a pair of knives or scissors were a common gift and symbolized the cutting of substantial love.

His Fool.

"The idiot captive," confidentially whispered the undercurator to the king of the Garbage Islands, "is a bird. Which is it your wish to discuss for dinner?"

A smile played upon the mobile features of the dusky potentate. "Do you know," he murmured, "I have always been something of a bird fancier? Yes."—New York Press.

No Criterion.

Anxious Mother—My dear, it's perfectly abominable the way the man has you at his one hotel beau. Look at that couple coming this way. See how respectfully that gentleman treats the lady he is dancing with. He holds her almost at arms' length.

Pretty Daughter—But, ma, they are married.—New York Weekly.

The County's Mistake.

"So Gwendolyn is not to marry the count after all?"

"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she thought he said it made one glad to leave, and then she requested him to leave."

MUTUAL ADMIRATION

while skating is excited by using the easy gliding motion afforded by our improved skates. We have one of the finest and most varied stocks of up to date club skates, made from the finest steel, easily adjusted, and will not loosen or slip till you wish to take them off.

Stoves at Cost.

SPECIAL SALE.

Toilet Sets, 3 pieces, for 60c.

On Saturday, Jan. 29.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Burn and Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
56 Calhoun St.
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

LE BRUN'S G&G CURE
FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy before injected directly to the seat of these diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 5 days. Manufactured only by Gerson & Gallmeyer, 69 Calhoun street. G. S. Kilsby, 63 E. Berry street, agents, Fort Wayne.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. HOELTZE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM BEAVER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Hobbs as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

C. H. BLETZ.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows for sale. Inquire No. 25 W. Main St. 111

FOR SALE—A young family or married couple house and room plastering, 20 East Pontiac street. 292

FOR SALE—A good sophie business; good reason for selling. For particulars address Box 8, care Sentinel. 10tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on this page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 8tf

FOR SALE—House and lot, cheap, with small payments down, balance on small weekly payments to suit. Call on or address, Box 1616, No. 116 Chestnut avenue, north of new jail. 251tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on Main Berry street, West Washington street, East Washington street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West Rockhill street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Hanselle street, West Lewis street, Hendricks street, Forest Park, Hoagland's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill's addition, Homestead and Brooklyn additions. Schrader & Wilson, Real Estate, No. 7 Court street. 254tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 19 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 341.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $125,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of Three (3) per Cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left long enough.
President—Charles H. Colerick.
Cashier—John Morris, Jr.

White National Bank,
CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $55,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING,
Insurance & Loans.
Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.
INSURANCE.
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Rooms 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

S. G. LUHRMAN,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
Aveline House Block.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 22 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good dining room girl at Hotel Bluffton. 297

WANTED—A girl for second work at 84 East Wayne street. 291

WANTED—A pastry cook at McKinnie house. Apply to housekeeper. 295

WANTED—A well recommended nurse girl at 86 West Berry street. 294

WANTED—House cleaning of any kind. Address 315 Wallace street. 11tf

WANTED—A good snap that camera fiends dig, 435, Arcade gallery. 293

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework, or middle aged lady at 50 Hoagland street. 292

WANTED—Orders left at the Packard Music store, 104 Wilkins street, for piano tuning. J. W. Lohn. 289

WANTED—A good home for a bright, healthy baby, into one year old. Address, Box 3, care Sentinel office. 287

WANTED—If you want to learn sugar, use "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 8tf

WANTED—50 weekly, giving away Scott and materials. Hampton Iron Co., R. F. Force Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Lounge at for light house work; must work well recommended. Call at 82 Fairfield avenue. 286

WANTED—Lady canvassers for article need by every house. Sample case for agents at Hampton's, 100 Calhoun. 285

WANTED—Salesmen; salary paid weekly, to introduce universally recognized, absolutely necessary, patented specialty. Brown Brothers Co., Chicago. 13-weeks-Sun.

WANTED—A good cook and second girl, German preferred; must well recommended. Mrs. Wood, 104 E. Main St. 283

WANTED—A few select lady agents to canvass; salary or fees. Good pay to good workers. Hoffman Co., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable man to open small office and handle our remedy. Permanent office. Steady and reference. C. L. Paine Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A number to run motion boys in good locality; will convey about April 1. Address with particulars, Henry Allen, 61 Calhoun street. 268

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room 16, Bank Block; telephone, 445. 11tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 20 Bank Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-3m

WANTED—Agents; $200 to $250 a week and $5 to $10 a day, to introduce our capital specialties; no one may call at single or family residences; Household Co., Box 420, Cincinnati, O. 8w-Sun-2m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey, Nervine Co., Box 420, Cincinnati, O. 8w-Sun-2m

WANTED—Agents; if only to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in premiums; exclusive territory; good profits. Hooker Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Intelligent gentlemen, in each town; $75 weekly paid either salary or commission; small capital; no peddling; valuable for full particulars. Wilkey & Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—I could like one public to try my Lung and Catarrh Cure. It is reliable for congestion or hemorrhages; an old family specialty of sixty years standing. Call on or address, Dr. Sheppard, 17 Fairfield avenue.

WANTED—All kinds of repairs that need grinding. I have the only electric steel grinder in the city. Scissors, knives, razors, saws and all work guaranteed. Grinding, 4c. 41 East Berry street.

WANTED—Upright and faithful gentleman or lady in local or traveling capacity; salary $900 and expenses; position steady; reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Tidal Publication Company, Dept. K, Chicago.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home; pay $5 to $15 per week for making chamois purses; new patent method; anyone who can read or write can do the work; all tools furnished free; day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gropp, Germantown, Tyrone, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, first floor, 74 West Main.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with privilege of bath. Inquire 30 Adams, Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 8tf

FOR RENT—Oct. 1, suite of rooms suitable for offices, now occupied by Dr. Tonkins, 101 Calhoun street. Apply at Sentinel office.

FOR RENT—3 room house, with bath, not heated, in rear of property. Rent $10 per month. Inquire Emmett Martin, 56 Buchanan street. 7tf 309

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located, for families; furnace, electric lights; modern in every respect. Inquire at 43 Hanna St., cor. E. Wayne. 2tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 16 W. Jefferson st. 262

FOR RENT—Store room 48 South Broadway, 20 feet wide, for furniture or undertaker and grain stand, low rent. Apply to 36 West Creighton ave., or D. W. Nestel, 24 West Jefferson.

FOR RENT—Twelve room house, heated by hot water, with all modern improvements; will be vacant soon; parties may call and inspect house any time. No. 22 Brackenridge street.

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, No. 79 Webster street, corner Rockhill; has been newly papered and painted throughout; inquire in the morning or after 6 p. m. at 30 Bond street. 256tf

FOR RENT—Houses No. 27 and 29 West Dewald street, 5 rooms each; newly papered and painted; hard and soft water, natural gas and all conveniences; rent to small family. Apply to D. Nestel, 24 W. Creighton ave., or D. W. Nestel, 24 W. Jefferson. 252

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WIERT.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, 30 Lafayette Street.
Specialty: Diseases of Women; telephone 419.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. NISWONGER—Makes a specialty of treating venereal diseases and also diagnoses and has a new discovery for the treatment of catarrh and hay fever. Free trial treatment at Dr. Test Office, Hoon Block.

LOST.

LOST—A pocketbook containing $11, on Tuesday morning, between Court and Calhoun streets. Reward if returned to 80 Barr street and receipt received. 272

TO-MORROW MORNING.

Added to this great sale will be offered the greatest bargains in Cloak department ever given to the Ladies' of this city.

These great offerings will consist of . . . . .

Real India Shawls.
Real Cashmere Shawls.
Real Paisley Shawls.

Some of them valued at $100, $125, $150.

Elegant lines of Evening Shawls.
Elegant lines of Llama, Chantilly and hand Run Spanish Laces in black and white. Can be used as they are or made over into Waists or Flouncings.

These goods are going to be sold at an immense sacrifice, and it will richly repay every woman to make an inspection of the entire lines.

Though there is a choice--Every article offered is of merit.

Root & Company.

—OUR GREAT—

COST SALE

Closes Next MONDAY EVENING......
Last Opportunity to Buy a

$4.00 Hats For $2.50.

$1.00 Colored Shirt For 75c.

WM. MEYER & BRO.

80 and 80 1-2 Calhoun Street.

SPECIAL

50 Dozen Cans of those SMALL TENDER WAX BEANS, to be Sacrificed at

9c Per Can.

50 Dozen Cans of GENUINE SWEET CORN, at

9c Per Can or 3 cans for 25c.

These goods are guaranteed first-class. You will want more when once tried.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing It With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership.

THE COATITORIUM

Is the cheapest place in the city to have your clothing repaired, cleaned, pressed and dyed. Goods called for and delivered. All work guaranteed. Home phone, 436.

FRED C. LUBS, Prop.,

30 Harrison St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

I have $60,000 on hand that I can loan in sums to suit, on mortgage security. Farm and city property for sale or trade. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,

8 and 9 Pixley-Long Block. Phone 582. Office open evenings.

Money to Loan.

Easy Terms. Strictly Private.

Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call on us; we will explain same to you.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 2tf

Gentlemen Interested.

For two weeks will sell all winter suits, trousers and overcoats, at 20 per cent. off.

26-16 THIEME BROS., Tailors.

Miss Seabrease entertained the Friday Pedro club yesterday afternoon. The substitutes were Miss Katharine Buchler, Miss Barbour, of Falmouth, Ky.; Miss Margie Hanna, Miss Jessie McLaughlin and Mrs. Frank Koplinger.

Money to Loan

On Farms and City property. Interest 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. Payable annually.

A. M. Atkinson & Son,

Wabash, Ind.

KEEP
THIS
IN
YOUR
MIND.

We are giving the biggest values in high-class tailoring that has ever been offered you in this city.

OUR SPECIAL OFFERING

in high grade Pantings which we will make to your order—and make them to fit, at . . . . .

$5.00

is attracting a great many good dressers to our store just now. See them displayed in our windows. . . . . .

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

52 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday, variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Agnes Baker is home from a visit at Larwill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall, of Toledo, are visiting in the city.

Miss Rose Brunner went to Decatur today for a short visit.

F. C. Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Gusman, of Huntington, is the guest of Miss Madeline Morgan.

Mrs. Aaron Rothschild yesterday afternoon entertained the Whist club.

Mrs. Hugh Welch is in Peru, at the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Louis Heilbroner has been appointed claim adjuster for the Consolidated Street railway.

The Klondike club has arranged to give a ball at Vogeley's hall on the evening of Shrove Tuesday.

Mrs. Mulqueen, of East Berry street, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beatty, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Sol. A. Wood has returned to her home in Angola, after visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days.

Miss Cole Wilkinson, of Montpelier, is in the city, the guest of Miss Lena Provines, of West Jefferson street.

Mrs. W. H. Meyers has returned from Chicago, where she went as a delegate to the National Federation of Musicians.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Irey delightfully entertained at progressive pedro Thursday evening at 95 East Berry street.

Beuah, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Werstein, who has been very sick, is much improved and able to be out.

Mrs. Samuel Taylor has returned from Chicago, where she has been visiting her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Bishop White and Rev. Yardwell will arrive in Fort Wayne today and conduct the services at the Episcopal church tomorrow.

James Turner, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks at his Lewis street home, is slowly convalescing.

Miss Stella Mulqueen will give a masquerade at the dancing parlors Tuesday evening, February 8, for her pupils and friends.

Carroll Gould, secretary for H. T. McDonald, arrived in the city yesterday to visit until Sunday evening with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Foster entertained friends at dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. C. S. Wharton, of South Bend. Covers were laid for ten.

Scott Foster, president of the People's bank, New York city, is in the city the guest of his brothers, D. N. and S. M. Foster. He will visit here several days.

Mrs. Schuette, wife of Rev. Schuette, of Milwaukee, who has been the guest of her parents, was called home by the serious illness of her husband. She was accompanied to Milwaukee by her sister, Miss Emma Lehman.

Frank Manuel will leave Fort Wayne next Tuesday evening over the Wabash for Los Angeles, where he goes for his health. He goes with the intention of making the Golden state his future home. En route Mr. Manuel will spend a day or two in St. Louis. Frank will be given a hearty send-off by his friends before he leaves, of all whom wish him a speedy return to complete health.

The Trades and Labor council held an important meeting last night at A. O. U. W. hall. The principal matter of discussion was the fight which has been on between the musicians of Fort Wayne for almost a year. After a couple of hours' debate a motion was made and carried that the Trades and Labor council recognize A. F. of M. local No. 58, as a legally organized union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The bond of the new treasurer, G. R. Houch, was submitted.

Butter Down to 14c Pound.

Eggs Down to 16c Dozen.

Best Country Roll Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 16c dozen.
Best Hams, 9c; Best Shoulders, 6c.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 70c bushel.
New Buckwheat, 10lb sacks, 17c.
New Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

We invoice Tuesday, Feb. 1 and our store will be closed on that date.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Granite Ware Selling Fast.

The stock is getting low and you had better make your selections early.

Tea Kettles, 15c.
Large Coffee Pots, 25c.
Large Tea Pots, 25c.
Large Coffee Boilers, 35c.
Large Dish Pans, 25c.
Large Buckets, 20c.
Large Cake Moulds, 12c.
Bath Tubs for children, 65c, 80c, $1.
Japanned Sugar Boxes, 5c.
Blue and White Pie Plates, 10c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

J. H. Grant, of Buffalo, is the guest of R. C. Moderwell.

Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Spencerville, was in the city yesterday.

T. Chapman, of Rome City, is the guest of relatives and friends in this city.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, of Auburn, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. L. Siver.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy and children left today for a visit with relatives and friends in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barnett leave Sunday for Kansas City to visit the family of Emmett H. Powers.

Miss Georgia Gable, who has been making her home in St. Louis, is in Fort Wayne the guest of her uncle, Peter Gable.

Master Jerome, son of Mrs. Philip Werstein, is very ill with bronchitis. The little fellow has been sick for two weeks.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Miller went to Churubusco yesterday. She will visit for a few days with friends near that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin have returned from St. Thomas, Canada, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. McAndrews.

Mrs. Robert Dreibelbiss entertained the American club at whist yesterday afternoon at her home, 79 West Jefferson street.

Mrs. Charles Lipes and Mrs. George Spencer have returned from South Bend, where they attended the funeral of their father, Mr. Roth.

The lecture of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, which was to occur next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Women's Club league, has been postponed.

Miss Anna Tremmell, who had been visiting relatives here, returned today to Covington, Ky., where she is housekeeper for her brother, Rev. Father Tremmell.

Miss Lillie Close was very pleasantly surprised at her home, 271 East Lewis street, by a number of her friends. The evening was spent in games and music and at 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

The condition of David L. Spencer shows no perceptible change. He is kept alive only by the use of opiate and may die at any moment. It is understood that Mr. Spencer has already discussed his funeral arrangements with relatives.

The Brewer's Zeitung, the official organ of the Brewers' union, printed at St. Louis, this week has a card of thanks to the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor council and other local labor organizations for their successful fight against non-union beer.

Mrs. Charles Anderson, at her home, 225 East Washington street, royally entertained a large number of friends last evening. A fine musical program was rendered, after which a dainty luncheon was served and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Ladies' Aid society, Ladies of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps will attend the special patriotic divine services conducted by Rev. Z. Nye at Trinity M. E. church, corner Cass and Fourth streets, on Monday evening.

The Women's Relief corps met Friday evening and installed the following officers: President, Mrs. L. Greenlun; senior vice president, Mrs. C. Williams; junior vice president, Mrs. A. Elsall; chaplain, Mrs. R. Stoneburner; conductor, Mrs. L. McDole; guard, Mrs. L. Hutchinson.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give a social and fancy work bazaar next Wednesday and Thursday evenings at their hall, on Force street. The Walther League orchestra will furnish music and the young ladies are working hard preparing to give everyone a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shoaff, of 440 West Main street, entertained a number of friends at dinner yesterday. Among the guests were the following from out of the city: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Kate Wise and daughter, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. E. Evans and daughter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Spiritual Church of Truth will hold Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at K. P. hall, Aldine block, East Berry street, near postoffice. Rev. G. G. W. VanHorn, inspirational speaker and psychist, of New York, pastor. The evidences of immortality given at the close of each discourse. The public welcome.

George Lafollette, the doctor against whom charges have been filed with the state medical board, on the ground that he has acted in a manner unbecoming a physician, has been removed as postmaster at Williamsport. The dismissal was made on the same grounds that were filed against him with the medical board. John Sargent has been named to take the office.

There were only two guests of Mayor Scherer in police court this morning. One of them was the strange character, William Alonzo Atwater. He was sent over to the jail on the charge of vagrancy to allow Superintendent Gorsline an opportunity to locate his friends. The superintendent has written letters to Shanesville, Zanesville, Canal Dover and the Central Insane hospital at Columbus.

Frank A. McMaken, of 19 North Calhoun street, was engaged in erecting a wind pump for a farmer living eight miles south of the city yesterday afternoon, when he fell from the top of the tower, a distance of about thirty-five feet. He sustained some very severe injuries and they may prove fatal. Dr. C. E. Stults was summoned and found the man suffering intensely. It is thought that his worst injuries are internal, although he was badly bruised and had several ribs broken. He will be brought to his home as soon as he can be moved.

A. L. Bead went to Toledo this morning.

Frank Otten, of Chicago, is in the city circulating with friends.

Mrs. Martin Connett left this morning for a week's visit with relatives in Oakley, Ill.

Dr. Rae, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Trythall, of East Butler street.

Eli Balzer, of Huntington, attended the funeral of his cousin, Master Louis Balzer, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Noll, of 117 Barthold street, is recovering from an illness which prostrated her for two weeks.

Mrs. W. T. Loring, wife of the pastor of the Free Methodist church, has gone to Knox, Ind., to spend a week with friends.

The Star jubilee singers will give an entertainment at the Grace Reformed church next Tuesday evening, and will also assist in the singing at the church tomorrow evening at 7:30. The quartet comes very highly recommended.

Claude H. Long, of this city, who for several seasons has been connected with the Barnum & Bailey show, has been engaged by the Ringling Bros. and will have charge of all the advertising banners used in advance of their show the coming season.

The greatest revival service known in years is now in progress at the Church of Christ, Williamsport, Ind. It is conducted by Rev. John J. Biggs, pastor of the Church of Christ, of Fort Wayne. A large number have been converted during the meetings.

Judge O'Rourke yesterday received a telegram from Judge Watkins asking him to come to Huntington and try a rape case from Andrews. The judge was unable to go and later the same request was made of Judge Dawson, who was also compelled to decline.

Auburn Dispatch: "G. W. Beers, of Fort Wayne, president of the Home Telephone company, was in town today and in company with J. L. Davis went to Hicksville in the interest of the new telephone line connecting Auburn with St. Joe, Spencerville, Newville and Hicksville. It is the intention to push the work on the line as rapidly as possible."

An interesting program for Sunday evening service at Simpson M. E. church has been arranged. At 6:30 the Epworth league will have an hour on colleges. Mr. James E. Graham will deliver a short lecture on the life of Samuel Morris, the colored boy who died in this city. At 7:30 the sermon will be to the telegraph operators, subject, "Spiritual Telegraphy."

Chairman Haag has issued a call for the council committee of the whole to meet next Tuesday morning and visit Spy Run avenue on an investigating tour. This committee will report as to the advisability of annexing that section to the city. B. Borkenstein, chairman of the committee of the whole in the matter of the revision of the ordinances, has also issued a call for the committee to meet Tuesday evening next at 7:30 p. m.

USE FOR POPCORN.

A Natural and Healthful Proceeding.

Those who prefer good food and natural living as a means of health, rather than the drug habit, will be interested to know that many obstinate cases of constipation are greatly helped by eating a good quantity (say a double handful), of popped corn.

It should be thoroughly masticated and eaten perhaps in place of the evening meal.

The effect is likely to be felt in the morning and generally produces results satisfactorily to the user.

Then the far back cause of the trouble should be sought out and remedied.

Very often indeed the cause comes from a weakened condition of the delicate nerves and muscles of the intestines and they are simply powerless to do their work.

Coffee is, in the majority of cases, the active cause of this weakened condition as will be plainly shown by a return to health and strength in these parts when coffee is left off for a month and Postum Cereal Food Coffee used. The latter furnishes the food elements needed to quickly rebuild the delicate gray substance in the minute nerve centers all over the human body, and a bounding vigorous health is the result.

AN AWAKENING.

Great Interest in the Revival Meetings at Trinity M. E. Church.

The greatest religious awakening for many years is now experienced in Bloomingdale, at Trinity Methodist church. The attendance and interest from the first have been great. A large number of persons have made a profession and given evidence of being converted. The members of this growing and spiritual church have been faithful to the pastor and willingly responded to his efforts. These meetings will continue each week. All who are interested in this work are invited to come and participate in the good work.

IN FULL BLAST.

The Greatest Grocery's Fresh Meat Market is in full blast and for the first day is doing a remarkable business. If you want a juicy roast, a tender steak or a nice piece of veal, lamb or pork, you will always be able to find it at The Greatest.

Fresh Country Eggs, 17c doz.
Good Jar Butter, 10c lb.
Creamery Butterine, 12½c lb.
Fresh Roll Butter, 16c lb.
California Budded Oranges, 15c dozen.
California Navel Oranges, 20c dozen.
Late Red Cranberries, 5c quart.
Poultry dressed to order.

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mrs. Frank Girard, of East Lewis street, is quite ill.

E. O. Rose and daughter, of Angola, are in the city.

Miss Malie Reichelsheimer, of Monroeville, is in the city.

Miss Hattie Reisse, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Bertha Levi, of Farmer City, Ill., is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mrs. F. V. Culbertson left for Port Clinton, Ohio, today to visit her parents.

E. P. Pooler and wife, W. L. Lakin and Miss Pooler are registered at the New Aveline hotel.

Mrs. Theodore H. Gould, of West DeWald street, is entertaining Miss Kate Bass, of Huntington.

Miss Jennie Goodman, of Hartford City, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home.

Rev. C. King, pastor of the First M. E. church at Columbia City, was in the city today, the guest of Rev. E. F. Albertson.

The Empire quartet, of Indianapolis, and a few friends were highly entertained by Mrs. J. A. Black at her residence, on Eliza street, last evening. Singing was the feature of the evening.

The painters of the city will hold a meeting Monday evening in A. O. U. W. annex. The organizing committee of the Trades and Labor council desire that every painter in the city shall attend the meeting.

Mrs. Frank Bailey, of 119 West Superior street, pleasantly entertained at a 6 o'clock tea Friday. The table was elaborately decorated in carnations and smilax and the guests had a delightful supper. Music was rendered by Miss Nellie Bailey.

The Ministerial association will have a meeting at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Plymouth Congregational church, at which it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The subject of discussion will be the "Holding of Revival Meetings During the Summer Months."

Beginning with Monday evening Rev. Maurice Samson will conduct a series of revival meetings at Heidelberg Reformed church, which will continue every evening for two weeks. Special arrangements have been made to make these meetings interesting and soul-stirring. The public is earnestly invited to attend.

NEW INDUSTRY.

The Eclipse Novelty Works Locate Here.

Rent a Portion of the Kellar Dental Building and Give Employment to Twelve Men.

Next Monday there will be a new industry in Fort Wayne which will in the start give employment to twelve men. It is the Eclipse Novelty Co., recently organized to manufacture a line of articles invented and patented by C. W. Parks, of Lowell, Mich. The company has rented and equipped the third story of the building on Barr street now occupied by the Kellar Dental works. Some of the articles to be manufactured are mopsticks, blanket pins, insect sprayers and various useful articles for the household. The stockholders are C. W. Parks, of Lowell, who will move here and have charge of the work; Robert Meyers, Gottlieb Strieder and R. T. Bischof, of this city. All the articles manufactured are in daily demand and no doubt the business of the company will grow to the extent that it will require larger works and a greater number of workmen.

Remember that Monday is the last day of our sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Register now for the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium classes. New term begins Feb. 1st. Day classes, $3.00. Evening classes, $2.00. 23-26-29

O'clock--12--O'clock

Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our sale. We close Tuesday, Feb. 1st, for inventory.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

SOLD DR. MORROW.

Centlivres Dispose of a Valuable Trotter.

Will Logan, Jr., of Clark's Horse Review, Bought the Colt This Morning—Will Not Race Him.

Will Logan, Jr., of Clark's Horse Review, of Chicago, was in the city again today and purchased of Centlivre Bros. their valuable colt, Dr. Morrow. The consideration was not made public, but Mr. Logan told THE SENTINEL reporter that he had secured a bargain. Dr. Morrow is a four-year-old by Wilton and two years ago promised to make a fast race horse. The Centlivres, however, never tracked the colt, but only a short time ago he showed a mile in 2:21¼ on the Fort Wayne track. Mr. Logan does not intend to race the gelding, but will drive him double with another colt which he has in Chicago. Mr. Logan left for Chicago at noon over the Nickel Plate and the horse will be shipped to him this evening.

MR. COOK'S SUCCESSOR.

C. L. Drummond has Assumed the City Editorship of "The Sentinel."

C. L. Drummond has taken the place of Clarence F. Cook as city editor of THE SENTINEL, and will remain until Mr. Cook's return from his vacation, which he contemplates spending in the Klondike gold fields. Mr. Drummond is too well known in the newspaper field of Fort Wayne to require either introduction or commendation to the public. He has been employed in various editorial capacities by THE SENTINEL at different times and is experienced in the duties he has lately assumed. Any favors extended to him will be appreciated by THE SENTINEL.

INTERESTING SERVICE.

Comrade Z. Nye Will Preach to G. A. R. Men at Trinity M. E. Church.

Comrade Z. Nye will conduct a special service for the G. A. R. men, Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief corps, at Trinity M. E. church, Monday evening. Comrade Nye's subject will be "The First and Last Roll Call." There will be special music and interesting exercises and the church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. All persons are cordially invited and seats will be reserved for G. A. R. men. Admission will be free. Trinity church is at Cass and Fourth streets.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Don't forget that this remedy cures headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness. 10 cts. For sale by Gross & Pellen.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for one more day:
$20 suits and overcoats, $16.
$15 suits and overcoats, $12.
$10 suits and overcoats, $8.
$5 suits and overcoats, $4.
$4 suits and overcoats, $3.20.
We invoice February 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

20 per cent. off on
White China for Decorating.
Miss Lowry's, 22 W. Berry St.

"Hick'ry Farm," under auspices of Wayne Tent, 121, K. O. T. M., at Broadway theatre, February 1. Dancing after the play. Admission, 25 cents. 28-29-31

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $25,000. Inquire or write to W. E. Clapham, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

MONDAY THE LAST DAY

Of our great 20 per cent. discount sale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Miss Lolla F. Collins is at her studio every morning from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Instruction is given in water, oil, china and pastel painting, and in crayon and charcoal drawing. A one-hour lesson in perspective and sketching is given on Saturday morning for the benefit of public school teachers and children. Terms reasonable. Studio, south east corner Calhoun and Wayne streets, second floor, room 6. 19-22-26-29

If you want a nobby suit or overcoat for a little money, come tonight or come Monday. Our sale closes Feb. 1st.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

Childbirth relieved of pain and danger! Happy mothers and perfect children! Such are the glorious achievements of advanced medical science. Intelligent research has established the fact that the preparation of woman's organism for the ordeal of childbirth cannot be made by internal medical treatment, but must be accomplished, if at all, by direct applications to the delicate parts involved. "Mother's Friend," the famous liniment prepared by the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., is declared by physicians and druggists to be the only scientific and logical treatment for the ailments of pregnancy, and the only remedial agent which gives the body the necessary strength and elasticity to endure the strain of childbirth. The use of "Mother's Friend" is positive assurance against "Rising Breasts" and other ailments of pregnancy, and shortens the time and agony of labor.

HIGH PRAISE. Everybody who has used "Mother's Friend" praises it highly. S. W. ROBINSON, Druggist, Connersville, Ind.

GREAT SUCCESS. Have a lady physician using it with great success in her practice, relieving much suffering while enceinte. W. R. HANNUM, Garrett, Kan.

HEARTY THANKS. Your "Mother's Friend" is all it is recommended to be, and I have been thanked heartily for inducing people to use it. D. G. SLAUGHTER, Winchester, Tenn.

BEST SATISFACTION. "Mother's Friend" gives the best satisfaction. E. J. MOWAY, Columbia City, Ind.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists generally. If not obtainable at home send one dollar to the manufacturers and the remedy will be sent by express without delay.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," for women, free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

We hereby announce to everybody, that

MONDAY, JANUARY 31,

Is Positively the Last Day

Of Our Great

Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

BEADELL & COMPANY.

COME ON BOYS AND GIRLS

And grown folks, too, and see the daintiest line of Valentines ever shown in Fort Wayne.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,

81 Calhoun St.

MRS. LONG'S

Academy of dress cutting and dress making now open. Make your own dresses while learning. My own tailor system used. Private lessons to clubs. Everything first class. Call at 77 E. Berry St. Home Phone 170 Main.

Rheumatic Cure! Positive Cure for any and all kinds of Rheumatism.

For sale by Gross & Pellens druggists, 91 Calhoun St. Man'f. by T. Rheumatic Cure Co., Huntington, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

AT COST.
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To close out the Balance of our Stock of

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We will sell at Exact COST.......

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THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

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Mortgage Loans.

TAKE A LOOK

At that magnificent new spring design in Axminster Carpet in our north Court street show window and then tell us whether you are interested in "Cost" sales of shopworn Carpets nearly old enough to vote.

FOSTER CARPET CO.

10c 20c 30c

Masonic Temple

Matinee and Night.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

Davis Bros.'

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Company,

Military Band and Symphony Orchestra.

THE LARGEST COMPANY ON TOUR.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

CHARLES FROHMAN

"Under the Red Robe."

Presents the brilliant Romance Adapted by Edward Rose.

From the novel by Stanley Weyman, as performed for over 300 nights at the Empire Theatre, New York.

Cast includes: William Morris, Giles Shine, Milton Lipman, George Taylor, Henry James, Edwin Hoolmoyer, William Fossman, Lawrence Eddinger, Frank McGlynn, Ogden S. Wight, James Wallace, Frank Walsh, Charles Hartley, Andrew Lapin, Herbert Denton, Mary Hampton, Marie Anderson, Marie Moore, Lorle Eddinger, Olive Compton.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

Sale of seats Friday.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1st,

Return Engagement.....
......The Real Funny Boys,

Mathew & Bulger,

"AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

"It is to laugh, and you do laugh."—New York Journal.

NEW SONGS.

"I've Struck it Rich at Klondike," "Abel Skinner," "Tony Ye," "My Love is a Gambler Man," "Coney by the Sea," "A day in New York," "Shooting the Chutes," "Merry Fisher Maidens," "The Gentle Foot Ball Player," "By the Banks of the Wabash."

Prices—$1, 75c, 50c & 25c.

Sale of seats Saturday.

Madam ENID STRASBURG-MYERS,

Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Pupil of Hylested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.

Westminster Seminary
Fort Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farms 5 or 10 years time.

PARTIAL PAYMENTS received in any amount at any time. Loans made with or without life insurance. Call on or address W. A. BONSTEIN, Gen. agent, Union Central Life Insurance Company. Office over Old National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.